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A

CONSPECTUS

OF

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF

THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS;

BEING

A PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

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"The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear."—Locke.

TWELFTH EDITION,

CONTAINING THE NEW FRENCH AND AMERICAN REMEDIES:
AND CORRECTED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.

LONDON:

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PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1840.

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TO
THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE
PROFESSION,
THE AUTHOR DEDICATES
THIS LITTLE WORK,
WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF ESTEEM AND RESPECT



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE former Editions of this little Work having been favourably received by the Profession, the Author has endeavoured to maintain its character in the present Edition. He has introduced the alterations and additions of the last edition of the *London Pharmacopœia*; and has continued in the Appendix the best of the new French chemical medicines; and also the American remedies inserted in the edition of the Work published in America.

The Author trusts that his long experience as a practitioner will be seen to have added much to the value of the practical employment of the articles treated of, and, consequently, to the utility of the Work.

3, *Hinde Street, Manchester Square,*
March, 1837.

EXPLANATION OF THE REFERENCES.

L. London
 E. Edinburgh
 D. Dublin

} Pharmacopœias.

N. O. Natural Orders.
 L. Linnæus.

♂ Signifies that the plant is a shrub, or tree.

♀ That it is a perennial.

⊙ That it is annual.

♂ That it is biennial.

Comp. Implies *components*, showing the chemical constituents of the substance under consideration.

Prop. Its chemical and natural properties.

Oper. Its operation or medical effects.

Use. Its medical uses.

Incomp. The *incompatibles*, or those substances with which it cannot be combined in prescription, without altering either its chemical or medicinal properties.

Off. Prep. Official preparations into which the substance under consideration enters as a part.

The circumflexes after the title of any article inclose the name of the substance from which it is obtained; if a plant, its class and order in the Linnæan system, the natural order, the place of its growth, and the kind of plant. If a compound, they inclose the formula of the London College.

The old name of each article is placed in italics, after its botanical arrangement.

PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

THE multifarious and extended pursuits, in which both the study and the practice of medicine engage its followers, require that the memory be often refreshed, and the attention directed to circumstances, which, although in themselves of sufficient importance, yet might easily be forgotten or neglected. Every student of medicine, who wishes duly to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession, endeavours to become acquainted with *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, without which he might justly be regarded as employing dangerous weapons against the human constitution, instead of holding in his hands the salutary means of correcting the aberrations from health, and removing the bad effects of the accidents to which it is liable. But however assiduously this part of medical science may be studied, and although, by means of an intimate acquaintance with *Natural History*, *Botany*, and *Chemistry*, a correct knowledge of the nature and composition of each of the substances used in the cure of diseases may be attained, yet it is impossible that all these can be ever present in the memory, or always rise in it, at the moment when they ought to be prescribed. Hence many valuable medicines, which are successfully employed at one time, are forgotten at another ; and, as there is a fashion in medicine

as well as in other things, we find one generation extolling a remedy which is altogether neglected by the succeeding, or until some accident again restores it to favour. The principal use, therefore, of such a production as the present is to prevent this evil, by compressing into a small compass the most useful part of the information which is obtained from larger works; and, by affording a facility of re-examination, to keep in view remedies not constantly nor generally employed. To the young practitioner, and to him, particularly, who has not had every advantage of education, it is more confidently offered; and the author hopes that to such it will not be unacceptable.

It is intended to afford a compendious view of the improved Editions of the three British Pharmacopœias, pointing out the circumstances in which they agree together, and those which are peculiar to each of them. The work of the London College has been taken as the text book, and the formulæ of the compound articles, consequently, are quoted from it only; for if those of each of the Pharmacopœias had been separately given, the character of the volume would have been altered; and, instead of being a pocket manual, it would have swollen to the size and form of a Dispensatory.

Under each article of the vegetable kingdom, the place it holds in the systems of *Linnæus* and *Jussieu* is stated, its original place of growth pointed out, and the term of its existence marked in the characters used by botanical writers. The chemical components of the different substances are taken from the Systems of Chemistry of the author's friends, *Doctor J. Murray*, and *Doctor Thomas Thomson*, the papers of *Sir Humphry Davy*, the *Annales de Chimie*, and the valuable analyses of *Berzelius*; and the properties

of most of the vegetable productions from the *Materia Medica à Regno Vegetabili* of *Bergius*; and from personal observation.

With regard to their medical properties and doses, the best writers have been consulted, and every assistance derived from the Practical Synopsis of *Doctor Pearson*; while any peculiar effects observed in the course of the author's own practice have been cautiously adopted. In marking the incompatible articles, those only are given which are likely to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with the substance under which they stand: and it is to be wished that more attention were bestowed upon these by the majority of practitioners; for, undoubtedly, many of the confused and contradictory accounts which have been given of the effects of different remedies, have arisen from the injudicious combinations into which they have been made to enter, as well as the improper circumstances of the cases in which they have been prescribed.

To make up for the shortness of the descriptions in the body of the work, a more general and full account of each of the classes of substances employed is given in the Introduction; and to facilitate the art of prescription to the student, a few of the more common formulæ are introduced by way of example; besides a Table, graduating the doses of medicines to the ages of the patients.

As the work is an acknowledged compilation, very little of novelty can be expected in it, and the sole merit it can claim is that of correctness. As it is, he presents it to the public, whose decision must eventually stamp the value of every production, either of labour or of intellect; and, therefore, while he sets the rudder of his little bark,

and commits it to the popular tide, he trusts that, if it be worthy of attention, and can prove useful, it will be wafted to a safe port; but if not, it will quickly founder, and be for ever forgotten.

London, 28th January, 1810.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the British Pharmacopœias, the articles of the *Materia Medica*, which are simples, or are not prepared by the apothecary, are arranged in alphabetical order; but the chemical and pharmaceutical preparations are arranged in different classes, so that all the substances compounded in a similar mode, or possessing similar chemical properties, are brought together under the same title. We propose to give a general view of the peculiarities of each of these classes, by way of introduction to the particular notices of the individual articles contained in the Pharmacopœias; and as we have adopted the work of the London College as our text book, we shall follow its method of arrangement.

ACIDS.

All the acids employed in Pharmacy, with the exception of the hydrochloric and the hydrocyanic acids, are supposed to be compounds of *oxygen* with *one* or *more* combustible substances: the hydrochloric acid is a compound of *chlorine* and *hydrogen*; the hydrocyanic of *hydrogen* and *cyanogen*. Acids are characterized by the following properties. They are sour to the taste, change to red the blue and purple vegetable colours; form neutral compounds with alkalies and earths, in which the properties of both the components are lost; and unite with the metallic oxides, constituting a peculiar class of salts. They unite, also, with water in any proportion.

The names of acids, formed from the same base, generally vary in their terminations, according to the quantity of oxygen they are presumed to contain. Thus, when sulphur is united with its full portion of oxygen, the acid is named *sulphuric*, when with a smaller portion, *sulphurous*; the terminations *ic* and *ous* marking the degree of acidification. As chlorine is now acknowledged to be a simple substance, the London Pharmacopœia names its compounds *chlorides* and *chlorates*.

The stronger acids should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and the name of the acid each bottle contains engraved on the glass. They should also be dispensed in glass-stopped phials; for cork blackens the sulphuric acid, and it is dissolved by the nitric and the hydrochloric acids.

Sulphuric acid is sometimes adulterated with sulphate of potassa; which may be detected by saturating the acid with ammonia, and exposing it in a crucible to a red heat, so as

to expel the sulphate of ammonia;—the sulphate of potassa, when present, will remain in the crucible.

Nitric acid is often adulterated with *sulphuric* and *hydrochloric* acids. These adulterations are discovered by dropping into the nitric acid a solution of nitrate of baryta, which is precipitated white, if sulphuric acid be present; and with a solution of nitrate of silver, the precipitation of a chloride of silver shows the presence of hydrochloric acid. In the same manner *sulphuric acid* is detected in acetic acid, by dropping into it a solution of acetate of baryta; copper, by the acid becoming bluish when supersaturated with ammonia; or the ferrocyanate of potassa throwing down a copper-coloured precipitate; and lead, by a black precipitate being thrown down when sulphuretted hydrogen gas is added to it.

ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

Two of the **ALKALIES** employed in Pharmacy are compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*; the other is a compound of *hydrogen* and *nitrogen*. They possess properties the reverse of the acids. Their taste is urinous and acid: they change to green or blue, the vegetable red colours: they are caustic, or inflame and corrode the skin, and dissolve animal matter: they have a strong affinity for water, and by their greater solubility in it are distinguished from the earths; they unite with oils and fat, forming soap; and form neutral salts with the acids. There are three alkalis: one is volatile, and cannot be obtained perfectly pure in a solid form; the other two are fixed. They should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and dispensed in glass-stopped phials.

Ammonia, the volatile alkali, is often over-diluted with water, which may be known by the spec. grav. of the fluid: or, a phial capable of containing 224 grains of distilled water, should hold 216 grains of liquor ammoniæ. *Liquor potassæ* often contains lime, which is known by the solution, diluted with distilled water, becoming milky when the breath is blown through it, or on a solution of carbonate of potassa being added to it; the lime being thus formed into a carbonate. The purity of *potassa*, in the solid form, is of little consequence, as it is used for external application only: pure *soda* is not used in medicine.

ALKALINE SALTS should, when neutral, have neither alkaline nor acid properties; but some salts combine with two proportions of acid. When the acid is in excess, *bi* or *bin* is added to the appellation of the salt, as bicarbonate of potassa. They require for their solution various proportions of water, from one-half to 2,000 times the weight of the salt. When they attract moisture they are said to be *deliquescent*; when they lose their water of crystallization,

become opaque, dry, and easily fall to powder, *efflorescent*; if, when exposed to heat, they gradually dry to a mass, they are said to undergo the *watery fusion*; and to *decrepitate*, if they split, fly, and crackle, when exposed to a high temperature.

The salts most commonly adulterated are *carbonas potassæ* and *carbonas sodæ*. To try the first, make a solution of one part of the salt in eight of distilled water. If this become turbid after being neutralized with pure nitric acid, it indicates the presence of *silex*; if a white precipitate be thrown down in the neutralized solution by chloride of barium, or acetate of lead, *sulphuric salts* are indicated; and *hydrochloric salts* by a white precipitate being formed with nitrate of silver. If a white precipitate be produced by a solution of oxalate of potassa, *lime*, or its *carbonates* are present. The same tests show the presence of similar substances in *carbonate of soda*, if added to a saturated solution of it in nitric acid. The addition of *tartaric acid* discovers *potassa*, by forming a precipitate of bitartrate of potassa.

The deliquescent and efflorescent salts should be kept and dispensed in stopped bottles; while those that are persistent, will not suffer from being put up in paper.

EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.

The earths, like the alkalies, are mostly compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*. They are of very difficult fusibility; very sparingly soluble; and unite with the acids, forming neutral salts. Those which are soluble in water possess properties very similar to those of the alkalies; they are caustic; change to green vegetable blues and reds; and, combined with oils, form soap.

Two earths, only, in their pure state, are used in medicine, *lime* and *magnesia*. The former, which is chiefly employed in pharmaceutical operations, should be used as soon after it is burnt as possible; and each should be preserved in very closely-stopped bottles, as both attract, powerfully, the carbonic acid contained in atmospheric air. The solution of lime, or lime-water, should be kept in small bottles, perfectly full and well corked; for, by the contact of air, the lime attracts carbonic acid, loses its solubility, and forms a pellicle of carbonate of lime on the surface of the water.

The NEUTRAL EARTHY SALTS do not require any particular care or management, except that they ought not to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with substances which are likely to decompose them; or with those acids with which they form insoluble compounds; as, for example, chalk with sulphuric acid.

METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

METALS, which are supposed to be simple substances, have a greater specific gravity than any other class of bodies; are dense, opaque, susceptible of a fine polish, tenacious; and are the best conductors of heat. They are more or less fusible, and may be volatilized by heat. In their metallic state they have affinities for each other, for oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, and bromine; and, when united with oxygen, form acids, alkalies, and the earths.

None of the metals, except *tin*, are employed in the metallic form as remedies in the practice of medicine; but for pharmaceutical purposes it is of importance to obtain them in as pure a state as possible. Metals, united with simple substances, form compounds, which are named from the base; for example, *sulphurets*, *phosphurets*, *iodides*, *bromides*.

METALLIC SALTS are either simple combinations of the metals with oxygen, or combinations of their oxides with acids.

Metals combine with various portions of oxygen, which are denoted and expressed by the colour of the oxides, as *grey oxide of mercury*, *red oxide of mercury*, &c. Oxides have not the lustre, opacity, tenacity, nor gravity of the metals; are unflammable, generally insipid, nearly insoluble in water, and have an earthy appearance. They require to be kept in stopped bottles, as some of them are reduced by hydrogen, which is more or less constantly floating in the atmosphere.

The *metallic salts*, which, properly speaking, are oxides combined with the acids, are of a saline nature, generally soluble in water, and crystallizable. They are named from the acid, and the metal with the oxide of which it is combined, as *sulphate of iron*, *nitrate of silver*, &c. The active properties of metallic salts vary much, according to the degree of previous oxidizement of the metals they contain; thus the same acid, united with an imperfect oxide, will form an insipid, insoluble compound, while, with a more perfect oxide, the compound will be acrid, and soluble in water.

Many of the metallic salts effloresce, and attract oxygen from the atmosphere; others are altered in their properties by moisture, and some of them are decomposed by the action of light; hence, perhaps, it ought to be a general rule to keep all of them in well-stopped bottles made of green glass, or otherwise rendered opaque. In forming those which are soluble into lotions, *distilled* water should be

used; and in mixtures, attention should be paid not to unite them with incompatible substances.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

The combinations of sulphur with the alkalies and the earths are named *sulphurets*, and require to be carefully preserved from the atmosphere, as they attract moisture from it, deliquesce, and are decomposed. When they are prepared with water the oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and forms sulphates; while one part of the hydrogen, uniting with a portion of the sulphur, volatilizes it in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and another assists in producing hydroguretted sulphurets of the alkaline base. One test of the goodness of concrete sulphurets is their want of odour; for whenever the fœtid gas is evident, decomposition has already commenced.

VEGETABLES.

As the collection of vegetable substances cannot be attended to by the medical practitioner, the directions usually given relative to the mode and time of gathering plants are of less importance than a knowledge of their botanical characters, and their proper appearance when well and recently dried; for many inert plants are often introduced by the collectors among those which possess the most active and useful properties. They are generally tied in bundles, and hung up in the air, without any regard to the action of light, which often very materially affects both the colour and the efficacy of the vegetable: but it would be better to pick the flowers and leaves from the stems, when these are useless, and cut roots into small pieces after they are well dried; and preserve them in closely covered tin canisters, or oil jars, lined with paper. Some things, as, for instance, the squill bulb, and the colchicum bulb, should always be dried by the apothecary. The bulb should be cut transversely, the laminæ separated and dried by a heat under 212° Fahr., after which the pieces ought to be friable, and have as bitter and acrid a taste as the moist bulb.

GUM RESINS.

These are natural combinations of gum and resin: the former predominating in some, the latter in others. They have generally a strong odour, and a pungent, bitter taste; are solid, brittle, opaque, almost all entirely soluble in diluted alcohol, and form emulsions when triturated with water; but by standing, the resin is deposited, and, therefore, fluid preparations of gum resins should always be extemporaneous. They soften by a gentle heat; but in a high temperature are decomposed.

The gum resins, particularly *opium*, should be well freed from extraneous matters; and, when it is wished to retain them in a soft state for making pills, they must be kept in the mass, wrapped in a bladder, in a well-covered opaque jar; but when they are to be powdered, they should be cut into small pieces, and laid in an open drawer, or exposed to the air.

EXPRESSED OILS.

These oils are compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. They are prepared by nature in the seeds and fruit of some vegetables, from which they are expressed, and hence their appellation: but the title *fixed oils*, as used by the Edinburgh College, is preferable, as it implies their character, and as some of the volatile oils also are obtained by expression. Those which are expressed without heat are to be preferred, as by heat they are apt to acquire aëri-mony and an empyreumatic odour. The greater number of them, when pure, are liquid in a moderate temperature, unctuous, perfectly transparent, colourless, or of a pale yellow or greenish tinge; inodorous; lighter than water, and not miscible with it: they unite with alkalies and form soap; and with oxide of lead and form plasters. Almond and olive oil should be insipid; linseed and castor oils have some taste, but they should not feel hot nor acrid in the throat. Palm oil is a soft solid.

The rancidity of oils probably depends on the absorption of oxygen, on which account they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles; so that a very small surface only will be exposed to the air.

DISTILLED OILS.

For similar reasons as those stated above, regarding expressed oils, we prefer the title of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, *volatile oils*, for these preparations. They are mostly compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and are produced by nature in various parts of the vegetable system; either in the flowers, the fruit, the leaves, or the bark, and sometimes in all of these parts. The majority of them are obtained by distillation, but some of them by expression. They possess the unctuousity, inflammability, and visciduity of the fixed oils; but they are in general coloured, odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The majority are lighter than water, but some of them are heavier, and some congeal at a moderate temperature. They are dissolved in small quantity, in *distilled water*, by simple agitation. Almost all of them are soluble in alcohol, and miscible with fixed oils, and with each other; hence they are often adulterated with alcohol, or with oil of olives or of almonds,

or with oil of turpentine, which is the cheapest of the essential oils. The first is discovered by an increase of temperature and a milky appearance, when the oil is mixed with water; the second, by a greasy stain being left on paper on which the oil is dropped and exposed to a considerable heat, and by not being soluble in alcohol; and the third, by its odour, when the suspected oil is dropped on paper and heated, or sometimes even when rubbed between the fingers.

The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness; and to preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles, quite full, and well corked.

DISTILLED WATERS.

In the distillation of essential oils, the water, which comes over during the process, contains dissolved in it a portion of the oil, and forms this class of preparations. They should, therefore, have the odour and taste, in a slight degree, of the oil; be free from empyreuma; and if again rectified, which enables them to be kept for two or three years, they should appear nearly as transparent as pure water. They are seldom prepared by the apothecary, but generally in the large way, and often very carelessly. When they appearropy and thick, or have a fetid odour, they are unfit for medicinal use. To prevent their spoiling, a small portion of spirit is often added; but the second rectification is a preferable method of preserving them.

Common distilled water is seldom used by the apothecary, owing to the trouble of preparing it. But this may be remedied by procuring the simple apparatus invented by Doctor Lamb, or by getting a pewter tube fitted to the spout of a common tea-kettle, which may be kept cool, when in use, by being wrapped round with wet rags. Neither boiled nor filtered water will answer the purposes for which distilled water should be used.

INFUSIONS.

Water at 212° extracts the gum, sugar, extractive, tannin, saline matters, and a portion of the essential oil, and of the resinous matter of vegetables; thence infusion, perhaps, is equivalent in the majority of cases to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants. The infusion made with boiling water although, perhaps, less grateful, yet contains more active matter. In either case, infusions should be extemporaneous preparations, and, therefore, the London College properly directs half a pint only to be made at once. The substances infused should be coarsely powdered only, for when the

powder is fine, the infusion never can be rendered perfectly clear.

MUCILAGES.

These, which are simple solutions of gum in water, are of a thick consistence and adhesive. They should be strained through a coarse cloth, in order to separate the extraneous matters which have adhered to the gum. When thick, they may be kept for a considerable time without undergoing any change. In a chemical point of view, the *solutions of starch* and of *tragacanth* are improperly styled mucilages.

DECOCTIONS.

These are aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling. The directions of the Pharmacopœias, particularly as to the time of boiling, should be strictly attended to; for, although the solvent power of the water is increased by boiling, yet the notion that long coction renders the preparation more active is erroneous. Vegetables containing volatile principles and extractive matter cannot, with strict propriety, be subjected to decoction, as the first are dissipated by the boiling, and the second attracts oxygen with so much avidity at a temperature of 212° , that it is converted into an *insipid inert matter*, which is no longer soluble, and is precipitated in the decoction. This is the case with *cinchona*, *senna*, and some other vegetable matters, which are still, nevertheless, ordered to be prepared by decoction. When they are so prepared, the vessels should be very closely covered. Vegetables, also, which contain tannin and starch, should not be made into decoctions, because a tannate of fecula is formed which is insoluble in cold water, and is inert.

Decoctions should not be kept longer than twenty-four hours, in warm weather, as they very soon ferment, become ropy, and spoil.

EXTRACTS.

These are prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions till a tenacious mass is obtained. An extract prepared from an infusion or decoction is termed a *watery extract*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds of extracts should contain all the principles of the vegetable soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile matters are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed, the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently are often altered or destroyed. This class of preparations, as usually formed, might be altogether rejected; but when they are

made from the expressed juice of the recent vegetable, inspissated at a very low heat, they form a most valuable class of remedies. Extracts are ordered to be kept in a *hard* and in a *soft* state; the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the round form of a pill without the addition of any powder. Both varieties should be preserved in a dry place, to prevent them from becoming mouldy; and the soft should be wrapped in oiled bladders, and kept in closely-covered pots.*

MIXTURES.

These are chiefly simple suspensions, of insoluble substances in fluids, by means of mucilaginous matters. They should always be extemporaneous preparations; and the only attention required in ordering them, is not to bring together incompatible substances. These are pointed out in their places in the body of this work.

SPIRITS.

This title comprehends spirituous solutions, prepared by simple mixture, by maceration, and by distillation. They are uniform, transparent, unchanging solutions. In those which are distilled, proof or diluted spirit is employed, as pure alcohol is more volatile than the essential oils, which are the parts of the plants held dissolved in these spirits. They should be perfectly free from impurities and empyreuma, and have the odour and taste of the volatile oils of the substances from which they are distilled.

TINCTURES.

Tinctures are spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. They are made either with pure alcohol, or with proof spirit. The first kind are precipitated by the addition of water, and therefore are more seldom employed; but the latter are very common additions to infusions and decoctions. They ought not to be united with any vehicle which can decompose the tincture, "or separate anything from it in a palpable form."

Tinctures should always be prepared by the apothecary, as the adulterations of them, which are daily practised by the druggist, are not easily detected. The ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder, and the maceration made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of 80°, and frequently shaken. When completely made, they should not

* For a great improvement in making Extracts, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iv. p. 184. A patent, also, has been taken out by Mr. Barry, for preparing them by evaporation *in vacuo*.—See *Quarterly Journal of Sciences*, vol. vii. p. 360.

be put away upon the ingredients, but filtered through bibulous paper, and kept for use in close bottles; for although they are not liable to spoil, yet, by the evaporation of the menstruum, their strength is altered, which, if they contain opium, or other active matters, may be productive of bad effects. Parmentier* proposes that one half of the spirituous menstruum be added to the vegetable ingredients at first, and after digesting six days, this part be poured off, and the remainder added. In six days more the whole is to be strongly expressed, and the two tinctures mixed together. By this method he imagines more of the active principles of the vegetables are extracted, and the tinctures obtained of a more uniform strength. The best method, however, of making tinctures, is to mix the vegetable substance in powder with clean silicious sand, and, having put the mixture in an oblong funnel or percolator, to pour the spirit over it. By this method a strong tincture is procured in as many hours as days are required by the present method of preparation.

ÆTHERS.

Æthers are triple compounds of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, produced from a new arrangement of the elements of alcohol, by the agency of the acids, at a heat of 160°. They are extremely light and volatile; have a peculiar strong odour and taste; and, when pure, boil at a temperature under 100°. They require to be kept in very closely-stopped bottles, and in a cool place. In composition, æthers should not be added to mixtures until they are put into the phials, and ready to be corked; and directions should be given that any æthereal mixture be taken immediately after it is poured from the phial.

WINES.

Wine is a tolerably good menstruum for many vegetable principles; but it is liable to the objection of inequality of strength; and medicated wines are more liable to suffer decomposition from keeping than tinctures. Parmentier† proposes that, instead of preparing medicated wines as they have been usually prepared, the alcoholic tinctures should be added to wine in given quantities; by which means, he contends, the preparations are less nauseous, and always of the same determinate strength. They should be kept in well-corked bottles, in a cool place.

VINEGARS.

Vinegar, or diluted acetic acid, is found to be the best

* *Annales de Chimie*, vol. lxii. p. 40.

† *Ibid.* vol. lii. p. 46.

solvent for squill, colchicum, and some aromatic vegetable bodies; but its use cannot be extended, for it alters the powers of some vegetable principles, and does not accord with others in virtue.

Vinegars should be preserved in close-stopped glass bottles, and made in small quantities only at a time, as they are apt to spoil, notwithstanding an addition of spirit which is ordered.

PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

Honey was formerly considered as a medicine of some efficacy, particularly in pectoral affections; but more correct views of these diseases have deservedly thrown it into neglect. It acts on the bowels, but in other respects possesses no advantages over syrup; therefore its preparations have been rejected from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, although they are still continued in those of the London and Dublin Colleges. They are not apt to spoil, and thence require less attention to preserve them than syrups.

SYRUPS.

These are saturated solutions of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable principle, with the view to colour, flavour, or medical virtue; but for the last intention this is perhaps the worst of all forms for obtaining the medicinal powers of substances; and syrups are used chiefly to render the more active preparations palatable. Upon the whole, however, they do not even answer this intention well, few persons thinking that sweetness renders a nauseous drug more palatable; and they might therefore be easily dispensed with.

As they quickly ferment, and spoil, if kept in a temperature above 60° , a small quantity only should be retained in the shop for immediate use; and the stock kept in a good cellar, in a temperature not exceeding 55° . They should never be used after they have begun to ferment.

CONFECTIONS.

Under this title the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias. They consist of vegetable matters, beaten, when recent, into a uniform pulpy mass, with sugar; and of vegetable and light earthy powders mixed with syrup and honey. They form a class of preparations of no great activity, when compared with the other forms in which the same remedies may be given; but some vegetable matters can be thus preserved better than by drying; and they are useful as vehicles, and for giving form to more active

medicines. They should be kept in closely covered jars, to preserve their proper consistence and moisture.

POWDERS.

This class is the simplest, and perhaps may be thought the least objectionable form of exhibiting medicines; but nevertheless, this mode of preparation is hurtful to many remedies. Some substances cannot be reduced to powder, unless very much dried, and the heat necessary to effect this alters their properties; even the impalpable form given to powders is hurtful to some resinous substances: and if we reflect that many of these, when kept in the mass, have their surface altered by the action of the atmosphere, we shall not wonder that a great alteration should be effected in a short time, by so great an extension of surface as takes place in the formation of a fine powder: this is particularly the case with *cinchona*, *rhubarb*, and *guaiaecum*. It would, perhaps, be a good general rule to keep all powders in opaque or green glass bottles; for, besides those which are generally known to be hurt by the action of light, almost every powder is in some degree affected by it: thence the labelled sides of clear bottles, containing powders, which are always turned to the light, become, as it were, incrustated with the powder changed in its colour, while the other side remains clean.

PILLS.

These are masses of a proper consistence for forming into pills, and are preserved in this state, by being kept in covered pots, wrapped in bladders, and occasionally moistened. A pill should not exceed gr. v. in weight.

PREPARATIONS OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

The substances of this class are seldom prepared by the apothecary, and require little of his attention for their preservation.

PLASTERS.

A chemical union takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil: and a solid, hard compound is formed, tenacious in a moderate degree of heat. This forms the base of the majority of the plasters; but some of them owe their consistence to wax and resin.* They should not adhere to the hand when cold, should be easily spread when heated, and remain tenacious and pliant after they are

* Deyeux, *Annales de Chimie*, vol. xxxiii. p. 52, proposes to confine the name plasters to the combinations of the oxides, and oils or fat; and to give to those not containing oxides the term *solid ointments*.

spread. Those that contain metallic oxides ought to be melted by the heat of boiling water, for in a greater degree of heat the fatty matter is apt to reduce the oxide. All plasters become too consistent by age; when this is the case, they may be re-melted by a gentle heat, and some oil added to them. They are spread either on linen, silk, or leather.

CERATES, OINTMENTS, LINIMENTS.

These are preparations nearly resembling each other, but of a different degree of consistence. The first owe their greater firmness to wax, from which they are named, and exceed in consistence the ointments, which should have that of butter, while the liniments are scarcely thicker than common oil. The most important circumstance in these preparations is, the freshness of the fat and oils employed, and their preservation in this state. The mercurial ointment, however, forms an exception to this rule, as a slight degree of rancidity of the lard facilitates the oxidizement of the mercury, and the formation of the ointment; and old mercurial ointment is always more to be depended upon than that which has been recently prepared.

CATAPLASMS.

These are extemporaneous preparations, and have a place in the Pharmacopœia merely to fix the proportions of the ingredients.



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CONSPECTUS,

&c.

ABIËTIS RĒSĪNA. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir. (*Pinus Abies*. The Spruce Fir. *Monœcia Monadelphica*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. Europe, America. \mathfrak{h})—*Thus*.

Comp. Resin and volatile oil.

Prop. Solid, dry, brittle; externally brownish yellow; internally whitish.

Oper. Rubefacient, diuretic.

Use. Externally, as plasters, in catarrh, pertussis, and dyspnœa.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Aromat.* D. *Emp. Galbani*, L. D. *Emp. Opii*, L. *Emp. Picis*, L. *Emplast. Thuris*, D.

ABSINTHIUM. L. *Artemisiæ Absinthii folia*, summitates, E. D. Wormwood. (*Artemisia Absinthium*, Common Wormwood, *Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ*. Indigenous. \mathfrak{A} .) *Absinthium vulgare*.

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, nauseous: extracted by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy, and epilepsy not depending on organic changes. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascariæ.

Dose. In substance, \mathfrak{Hj} . to \mathfrak{Hij} . Infusion, (\mathfrak{Zvj} . to water \mathfrak{Oj} .) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Ziv}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Zxij}$., three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc; acetate and diacetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

ACACIA. L. *Acaciæ Arabicæ Gummi*, E. D. *Acacia*. Gum Arabic. (*Acacia vera*, *Polygam. Monœcia*. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. Africa. \mathfrak{h} .) *Arabicum Gummi*

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and lime.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, fracture shining, transparent, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol: spec grav. 1.4317.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c.

Dose. In substance \mathfrak{Zj} . to \mathfrak{Zij} la decoctions, ad libitum.

Incomp. Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, muriated tincture of iron.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Acaciæ*, E. D. *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ*, E. *Emulsio Arabica*, D. *Mistura Acaciæ*, L. *Mistura Cretæ*, L. D. *Mistura Moschi*, L. *Mistura Guaiaci*, L. *Confectio Amygdalæ*, L. D. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L. D. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calvis*, E. *Tro. Glycyrrhizæ*, E. *Tro. Glycyrr. cum Opio*, E. *Tro. Gummosi*, E.

ACEFOSĒLLA. L. Wood Sorrel. (*Oxalis Acetosella*. Common Wood Sorrel. *Decand. Pentagynia*, N. O. *Oralideæ*. Europe. \mathfrak{A} .) *Luzula, folium*.

Prop. Inodorous, taste a sweetish acid; juice coagulates milk.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious and putrid fevers, and inflammatory complaints.

Dose. An infusion of a handful in Oij of water, or boiled in milk in the same proportions to form a whey, ad libitum.

ACĒTAS FERRI. D. Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri carbonatis partem j. acidi acetici fort. partes vj.* Digest for three days, and filter.)

Comp. Protoxide of iron, acetic acid.

Prop. Taste styptic, warm.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, dropsy, and most cases of general debility.

Dose. ℞. to ℞xxx.

ACĒTAS HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Acetate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri pur. ℥iij. Acidi Nitrici diluti ℥ivss. Acetatis Potassæ ℥iij. Aquæ bullientis lbviiij.* Mix the mercury with the acid, and digest until it be dissolved; then mix the solution still hot with the acetate of potassa dissolved in the water, and crystallize.)

Comp. Protoxide of mercury, acetic acid.

Prop. Crystals small shining flakes, soluble in hot water, but scarcely in cold; taste acid; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use. In syphilis, but not to be depended on; in cutaneous eruptions externally applied gr. ij. dissolved in f℥ij. of rose water.

Dose. gr. j. to gr. vj. night and morning.

Incomp. The alkalies.

Should be kept in an opaque bottle, as light blackens it. It is the active ingredient of Keyser's Pills.

ACĒTUM. L. E. Acetum vini, D. Vinegar.

Comp. Acetic acid, water, alcohol, mucilage, tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, sugar; extractive.

Prop. Odour pungent, taste a pleasant acid, colour orange or pale yellow, transparent; spec. grav. 1.0204.

Oper. Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent; externally stimulant and discutient.

Use. In febrile complaints and scorbutus; to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics, after the stomach has been completely cleared; steam of it inhaled in putrid sore throats and in scurvy; as a lotion in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. In clysters f℥j. to f℥j. Lotion. R Aceti f℥j., spiritus ten. f℥iv., Aquæ f℥viij.

Off. Prep. *Acetum destillatum*, L. *Acid. acct. camphoratum*, E. D. *Acidum aceticum* (dilutum), E. D. *Acidum acetosum forte*, E. *Cataplasma Sinapis*, L. D. *Ceratum Saponis*, L. D. *Linimentum Æruginis*, L. *Syrupus aceti*, E. *Syr. Colchici Autumnalis*, E.

ACĒTUM DESTILLATUM. L. D. *Acidum Aceticum tenue*, E. Distilled Vinegar. (Distil one gallon of vinegar on a sand bath, in a glass retort and receiver. Reserve the first seven pints for use.)

Comp. Acetic acid, water.

Prop. Odour less than that of vinegar; taste less pungent; transparent, colourless.

Oper. Refrigerant, slightly astringent.

Use. The same as that of vinegar; chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv.



Tests. Acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, iodide of potassium, ammonia.

Off. Prep. *Liq. Ammoniacæ acet.* L. E. D. *Potassæ acetat.* L. E. D. *Acetas Ferri*, D. *Liquor Plumbi diacetatis*, L. D. *Plumbi acetat.* L. E. D. *Oxymel*, L. D. *Emplastrum Ammoniaci*, L. *Acetum distillatum*, L. *Acetum Colchici*, L. *Acetum Scillæ*, L. *Extractum Colchici Aceticum*, L. *Oxymel Colchici*, D.

ACĒTUM CANTHARIDIS, (*epispasticum*) L. Vinegar of Cantharidis, (*Epispastic*). (Cantharidis in pulv. ʒij. Acidi aceticī ʒj.)

Comp. Acetate of cantharidin, some animal matter.

Prop. Rubefacient, epispastic, diuretic.

Use. As a counter irritant in dropsy.

Dose. ʒvj. to ʒxvj.

ACĒTUM COLCHICI. L. D. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron. (*Colchici cormi recent. concisi* ʒj. *Aceti dist.* fʒxvj. *Spir. ten.* fʒj.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb (*Colchicta*), dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (fʒj. of proof spirit ordered, is to make it keep.)

Prop. Diuretic, but very uncertain; purgative.

Use. In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates, sulphuric acid.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in any bland fluid.

ACĒTUM SCILLÆ. L. D. Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum, E. Vinegar of Squill. (*Scillæ recens exsiccatæ* ʒxv. *Aceti distil.* ʒvj. *Spiritus ten.* ʒss. Macerate the squill in the vinegar with a gentle

heat in a covered vessel, for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, and set it aside that the feculencies may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the liquor.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb (*Scillitina*), dissolved in diluted acetic acid, with a small portion of spirit.

Prop. Taste bitter, acidulous.

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in cinnamon water, or mint water.

Off. Prep. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. *Syrupus Scillæ*, E.

ACĪDUM ACĒTICUM. L. D. Acidum Aceticum forte, E. Acetic acid. (*Sodæ Acetatis* lbij. *Acidi Sulph.* ʒix. *Aquæ distillatæ* fʒix.)

Comp. Carbon 4 eq.=24·48+, hydrogen 3 eq.=3+, oxygen 3 eq.=24, forming acetic acid, eq. 52·48, and water.

Prop. Odour very pungent and grateful; taste acid and acrid; spec. grav. 1·048, very volatile. 87 grs. of crystallized carbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of this acid; contains 30·8 per cent. of real anhydrous acid.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.

Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headaches; destroys corns and warts.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum*, E. D. *Acetum Cantharidis*, L. *Potassæ Acetas*, L. *Plumbi Acetas*, L. *Oxymel*, L.

ACĪDUM ACĒTICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Vinegar (*Rorismarini cucum. sic., folior. Salvæ sic., sing.* ʒi. *Lavandulæ flor. sic.* ʒiv. *Caryophyllorum cont.* ʒss. *Acidi aceticī* ʒij. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper) *Acetum Aromaticum*.

Comp. Vinegar holding in solution the essential oils of rosemary, sage, lavender, and cloves.

Prop. Odour pungent and aromatic.

Use. As a grateful perfume in sick rooms.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. D. Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum. E. Camphorated Acetic Acid. (*Acidi aceticæ* f3vj. *Camphoræ* 3ss. Rub the camphor to powder by means of a little alcohol; then dissolve it in the acid.)

Prop. Odour extremely pungent; volatile.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. The vapour is snuffed up the nostrils in syncope.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. L. Arsenious acid.

Comp. Arsenic 2 eq.=75·4+, oxygen 3 eq.=24, eq. 99·4.

Prop. White, opaque, or semi-transparent; spec. grav. 3·7, volatile, inodorous, taste sweetish; 100 parts of water at 60° dissolve 9·6 of the transparent, 12·5 of the opaque; 1,000 of boiling 97 of the transparent, and retains 18; 115 of opaque, and retains 29 on cooling.

Use. To prepare the arsenical solution.

ACIDUM BENZOÏCUM. L. E. D. Benzoic acid. *Flores Benzoes.*

Comp. Carbon 14 eq.=85·68+, hydrogen 5=5+, oxygen 3=24, eq. 114·68. (*Obtained from benzoin by sublimation.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; soluble in boiling water and alcohol; crystals white, brilliant, ductile, slender needles.

Oper. Stimulant; as an expectorant doubtful; errhine.

Use. In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Camphoræ composita*, L. D. *Tinc. Opti Ammoniata*, E.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. L. Acidum Citricum, D. Citric Acid. *Crystalli.*

Comp. Carbon 4 eq.=24·48+, hydrogen 2=2+, oxygen 4=32, eq. 58·48. (*Obtained from lemon juice.*)

Prop. Sharp acidity of lemon juice; crystals rhomboidal prisms, persistent, white, semi-transparent; soluble in less than twice their weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, and scorbutus; and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice, for the effervescing draught. (Proportion 3x. to water 0j.)

Dose. Gr. x. to 3ij. dissolved in water, or any bland fluid.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetates of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

Tests. Acetate of lead, for detecting sulph. acid; potassa for tartaric acid.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. L. Acidum Muriaticum. E. D. Hydrochloric acid.

Comp. Chlorine 1 eq.=35·42+, hydrogen =1, eq. 36·42; real acid 1 atom; water 8 atoms. (*From common salt.*)

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; nearly colourless when pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile; the fumes visible; spec. grav. 1·160 to 1·100; 100 grains should saturate 132 grains of carbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

Use. In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throats; in injections in gonorrhœa.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xx. properly diluted; in gargles f3ss. to f3ij. in f3vi. of fluid; injection ℥viij. to water f3iv.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and carbonates, metallic oxides, sul

$$20 \frac{1}{16} \text{ to } \frac{1}{8} \text{ hr}$$

ac. Hydroc. dil. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 47.
S. C. 12 1/2

Acid. Hydroc. dil.: In phylthisis, asthma, hooping cough &c. it is rarely at present prescribed in these affections, except as an elegant placebo to which past repute still attaches some dignity and importance. In affections of the stomach, however, it is sometimes a valuable remedy, particularly in that form of dyspepsia complicated with pain in the epigastrium. In vomiting arising from irritability of stomach or other causes, it very frequently succeeds in allaying the inverted action, although many practitioners have been more successful by the employment of creosote. Its external employment in neuralgic affections is very questionable if used in a very diluted state; and when applied in considerable doses to an abraded surface, it may be productive of great danger. Dr. Dunglison says "he has not had sufficient reason to place it high in the rank of medicinal agents."

Cyanide of potassium. This salt if it could be readily obtained pure, would supersede in a great measure the employment of prussic acid. Its action on the system is exactly the same, and its use would ~~traverse~~ obviate the accidents which too frequently result from the uncertainty in the strength of the acid.

Laurel water. It is generally employed on the continent; it is not liable to decomposition, but it must necessarily be uncertain in the proportions of acid it contains.

phuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, tartar emetic, and most metallic salts.

Tests. Chloride of barium for sulph. acid, ammonia for salts of iron.
Off. Prep. *Acidum Hydrochloricum dilutum*, L. *Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi*, L. E. D. *Hydro-sulphuretum Ammoniacæ*, E. *Hydrochloras Barytæ*, E. *Antimonii Potassio-tartras*, L. E. D. *Ferri Ammoniochloridum*, L.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. L. *Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum*, D. Diluted Hydrochloric Acid. (*Acidi Hydrochlorici*, ℥iv.; *Aquæ distillatæ*, ℥xij.) ℥. should saturate gr. 32 of crystallized carbonate of soda.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. L. **PRUSSICUM.** D. Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid. (*Potassii Ferrocyanidi* ℥ij.; *Acidi Sulph.* 3jss.; *Aq. Dist.* Oiss.;) 100 grains of the acid, treated with solution of nitrate of silver, should form gr. x. of cyanide of silver.
Comp. 1 eq. cyanogen = 26·39+, hydrogen 1 eq. 27·39.

Prop. Colourless, transparent, with a peculiar odour; taste sweetish and bland at first, afterwards pungent and acrimonious; very volatile; decomposed by a high temperature and light; 100 grains contain two grains of pure Hydrocyanic Acid.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In spasmodic coughs; asthma and hooping cough; hiccough, and in allaying the irritability of the stomach in dyspepsia. As a local application, properly diluted, it is useful in abating the itching in impetigo and pruriginous affections.

Dose. ℥iv. gradually increased to ℥vii., in a glassful of water, almond emulsion, or Infusion of Cinchona. When an overdose has been taken, the effects are best counteracted by ammonia, chlorine, and brandy.

Incomp. Metallic oxides, chlorine.

Tests. 100 grains treated with nitrate of silver should precipitate gr. x. of cyanide of silver; if iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury reddens the acid, it contains some other acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. D. Nitric Acid. *Acidum nitrosum.* *Comp.* Nitrogen 1 eq. = 14·15+, oxygen 5 = 40 eq. = 54·15. (From Nitre, *Nitras Potassæ*.)

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste very acid and caustic, corrosive, liquid, colourless, transparent; absorbs water from the air; tinges the skin yellow. Spec. grav. 1·504; 100 grains should saturate 217 of carbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic, escharotic.

Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour, it is extracted from nitre ℥iv. and sulphuric acid ℥iv. in a sancer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purposes of fumigation.

Incomp. Spirit of lavender, in any large quantity; and the essential oils; metallic oxides.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, L. *Argenti Nitras*, L. *Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.* L. *Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxidum*, L. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*, L.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. L. D. Diluted Nitric Acid.
Comp. Nitric acid ℥3j.; water ℥3ix. (℥3j. contains ℥vj. of the strong acid.)

Prop. Spec. grav. 1·080. The same as nitric acid in a weaker degree. 100 grs. should saturate 31 grs. of crystallized carb. of soda.

Oper. The same as that of nitric acid.

Use. As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in

chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile; and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints; yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxx. in f℥ij. of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM NITRŌSUM. E. Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid and nitric oxide, loosely combined.

Prop. Odour very suffocating, very volatile; colour brown-red.

Oper., Use, and Dose. The same as of nitric acid; and as a lotion to old fœtid ulcers in the proportion of f℥ij. to water ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum*, E. *Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi*, E. D. *Argenti Nitras*, D. *Ung. Acidi Nitrosi*, E. D. *Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri*, E.

ACIDUM NITRŌSUM DILŪTUM. E. Diluted Nitrons Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid, with a smaller portion of nitric oxide and water.

Prop. Odour suffocating, colour bluish. Spec. grav. 1·911.

Oper., Use, and Dose. The same as diluted nitric acid.

Off. Prep. *Nitras Argenti*, E. D. *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. *Subnitras Hydrargyri Præcipitatus*, E. *Submar. Hydrarg. Ammoniatum*, D. *Oxidum Hydrarg. Cinereum*, E. *Ox. Hyd. Rubrum*, E.

ACIDUM NITROMURIATICUM. D. Nitromuriatic Acid. (*Acidi Nitrici, mensura, partem i.; Acidi Muriatici, mensura, partes ij.* Mix them in a vessel kept cool, and preserve the mixture in a well-stopped bottle, in a cool obscure place.)

Prop. Odour suffocating, colour pale yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antiseptic.

Use. Largely diluted it has been strongly recommended in malignant Scarlatina, in chronic affections of the liver, and in syphilis; and still more diluted as a bath in chronic derangement of the hepatic secretion, which it improves, and acts gently on the bowels.

Dose. ℥viiij. to ℥xxx. in f℥ij. of water, twice or thrice a day. When used as a bath, the mixed acid should be added to the water until it taste as sour as weak vinegar.

Incomp. Oxides, earths, alkalies, the sulphurets, and the acetates of potassa and of lead.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. L. Diluted Phosphoric Acid. (*Phosphori ʒj.; Acidi Nitrici f℥iv.; Aquæ distillatæ f℥x.*)

Comp. Phosphorus 2 eq.=31·4; oxygen 5 eq.=40; equiv. 71·4. Spec. grav. 1·064.

Prop. Colourless, inodorous, strongly acid, fluid.

Oper. Tonic.

Uses. In disposition to urinary deposition of the phosphate of lime; in general debility.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥x.

Tests. 100 grains saturate 42 of carbonate of soda: a precip. by chloride of barium insoluble in nitric acid indicates sulph. acid.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. D. E. Succinic Acid. *Sal Succini*.

Comp. Carbon 4 eq.=24·48+; hydrogen 2 eq.=2+; oxygen 3 eq.=24, eq. 50·48; (obtained from amber.)

Prop. Taste sour; crystals four-sided rhomboidal plates, white, transparent; soluble in hot water, and hot alcohol; volatile.

Incomp. Mucilage, oils.

This acid is never, or very rarely, used in medicine.

ACIDUM SULPHŪRICUM. L. E. Acidum Sulphuricum venale, D. Sulphuric Acid. *Acidum vitriolicum*.



Comp. Of sulphur 1 eq.=16·14; oxygen 3 eq.=24, eq. 40·1; and water; or acid 81·6; water 18·4.

Prop. Inodorous; strong acid taste; corrosive; fluidity dense, apparently oily; transparent, colourless. Spec. grav. 1·838. It has a powerful attraction for water.

Oper. Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard fʒj., sulphuric acid ʒj.; and in scabies, with ʒss. of the acid to lard ʒi.

Off. Prep. Used in preparing *Acidum Citricum*, *Hydrochloricum*, *Nitricum*, *Tartaricum*. *Acidum Sulphuricum Purum*, D. *Acid. Sulphuricum Dilutum*, L. E. D. *Acid. Sulphur. Aromaticum*, E. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Hydrarg. Bichloridum*, L. E. D. *Zinci Sulphas*, L. *Sulphas Potassæ*, L. *Potassæ Bisulphas*, L. E. *Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavis*, E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM PURUM. D. Pure Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici venalis libram.* Pour it into a colourless glass retort, and having luted to it a receiver of the same kind, apply heat to the retort until the twelfth part of the fluid has distilled over, which is to be rejected as watery. The receiver being again joined, distil to dryness. Put some thin slips of Platina in the retort with the acid to prevent it from boiling over.) The sp. gr is 1·845. The acid should be preserved in a stopped bottle.

Prop. and Med. Use. The same as the common acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici fʒjss. Aquæ distillatæ fʒxivss.* mix gradually.) The present acid is stronger than the diluted acid of the former London Pharmacopœia nearly in the proportion of 9 to 6.

Prop. Inodorous, strong acid taste, transparent, colourless.

Oper. Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic; in gargles, in cynanche, and to check salivation.

Dose. ℞. to ℞xxx. largely diluted; in gargles fʒj. to fʒiij. in fʒviij. of fluid.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Benzoicum*, E. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. (*Spiritus rect. ℥ij. Acidi Sulphurici ʒvj. Cinnamon cort. cont. ʒjss. Zingiberis rad. cont. ʒj.* Drop the acid gradually into the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat in a close vessel, for three days, and then add the cinnamon and ginger; digest again in a close vessel for six days, and filter through paper.) *Acidum nitriolicum aromaticum.*

Comp. An imperfect æther, with sulphuric acid predominating, and holding dissolved the essential oil of cinnamon, and of ginger.

Prop. Odour aromatic, taste acid and slightly æthereal, colour brownish.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma.

Dose. ℞. to ℞xxx. in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. L. D. Tartaric Acid. (*℞ Potassæ bitartratis ℥iv., . quæ distillatæ fermentis Cong. iiss., Cretæ præparatæ ʒxxv. ʒvi., Acidi Sulphurici diluti ʒviij. fʒxviij., Acidi hydrochlorici fʒxxxvjss. vel q. s. s.* Boil the bitartrate of potassa with two gallons of the water, and add gradually half the prepared chalk; then add the rest of the chalk dissolved in Hydrochloric acid, diluted with ʒiv. of distilled water; let the tartrate of lime subside, then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water until it is tasteless. Then pour upon it the diluted sulphuric acid; boil for a quarter of an

hour. Filter the supernatant fluid, and evaporate with a gentle heat until it crystallize. Dissolve the crystals again, and a third time in water, strain as often, and boil down, and leave at rest.)

Comp. Carbon 4 eq.=24.48+hydrogen 2=2—oxygen 5=40—equiv. =16.48.

Prop. Crystals white, imperfectly transparent, in irregular groups. *Spec. grav.* 1.5962. They do not effloresce nor deliquesce when exposed to the air; they melt into a transparent mass when heated above 212°; and after this process they deliquesce. They dissolve readily in water, combine with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides; and consist of 1 part of real acid, and 1 of water.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. dissolved in water.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, all the salts of potassa.

Tests. The precipitate by acetate of lead not dissolving in dilute nitric acid indicates a sulphate.

ACONITINA. *L.* Aconitina. (*Aconiti rad. exsiccati et contusi* ℥ij., *Spir. rect. cong.* iij. *Acridi sulph. diluti*, *Ammoniacæ liq.*, *Carbonis animalis purif. sing. q. s. s.*)

Comp. Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen.

Prop. Whitish powder, inodorous, taste bitter, acrid, soluble in 150 times its weight of water at 60°, and 50 at 212°; alcohol and æther dissolve it readily; permanent in the air; with acids forms dry, gummy, bitter masses, which the alkalies decompose.

Use. Externally counter-irritant: too poisonous to be used internally.

ACONITI FOLIA ET RADIX. *L.* Aconitum paniculatum; Folia, *D.* Folia Aconiti Napelli, *E.* Aconite, or Monk's-hood Leaves. (Aconitum paniculatum. Monk's-hood; *Polyand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*, Mountains of Germany and Siberia. ʒ.) *Aconitum, herba.*

Prop. Dried leaves inodorous, taste subacid; bitterish; fresh very acid

Oper. Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes.

Dose. Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. Aconitina Extractum Aconiti. *L. E.*

ACORUS. *L.* See Calami Radix.

ADEPS. *L. E.* Adeps Suillus, *D.* Hog's Lard. (*Sus scrofa*, the Hog. *Cl. Mammalia*, *Ord. Pachyderma*, *Cuv.*)

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, soft, unctuous, white.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. In the formation of ointments, cerates, plasters, and liniments.

Off. Prep. Enplast. Cantharidis, *L.* Ceratum Sabinæ, *L.* Unguenta Varia.

ÆRÛGO. *L.* Subacetas Cupri, *E. D.* Verdigris, impure diacetate of Copper.

Comp. Acetate of copper 43, black oxide of copper 27, water 30 pts. in 100.

Prop. Mass difficult to break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine bluish-green colour; taste salt: completely soluble in sulphuric acid; partially in water.

Oper. Tonic, emetic, escharotic, detergent.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally; applied to the callous edges of sores, and to consume fungus, but now seldom used. It is some-

Aconitina. It is very efficacious in neuralgic & rheumatic affections. Dr Turnbull's formula for using aconitina externally are:

Unguentum acon: (acon. grs XVI. Olive oil 3 ss. and 3j. mix) It is employed by friction, with the finger, during several minutes.

Solutio acon: (acon. grs viij. Rectified spirit ʒij. Dissolve) Used by friction sponge (as a sponge brush). Care must be taken not to employ it where the skin is abraded.

times used as a lotion, (gr. j. in rose or elder flower water ℥j.) in scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth, but it cannot be much recommended.

Dose. As a tonic under gr. ss.; as an emetic from gr. j. to gr. ij.

Off. Prep. *Ærugo Preparata*, D. *Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri*, E.

ÆTHER NITRŌSUS. D. Nitrous Æther.

Comp. Nitrogen 16·41, carbon 39·27, oxygen 34·73, hydrogen 9·59 in 100 pts. or 1 eq. of æther, 37·48+1, nitrogen=14·15+3, oxygen=24 equiv.=75·63, (from alcohol and nitrous acid.)

Prop. Nearly the same as those of sulphuric æther, but more volatile, and its odour is less fragrant; spec. grav. 900; little soluble in water; soluble in alcohol.

Oper. and Use. The same as those of sulphuric æther.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. L. D. Æther Sulphuricus, E. Sulphuric Æther. *Æther vitriolicus*.

Comp. Oxygen 1 eq.=8+, carbon 4 eq.=24·48+, hydrogen 5=5:—equiv. 37·48 (from alcohol and sulphuric acid.) Sp. gr. 750.

Prop. A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent; inflammable; spec. grav. 0·750; readily mixes with alcohol; soluble in ten parts of water; produces cold during its evaporation.

Oper. Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant.

Use. Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in head-ache; and dropped into the meatus in ear-ache; it has also been used in burns.

Dose. ℥xx. to ℥jss. in water, or other fluid.

Test. If it redden litmus strongly it has been improperly prepared

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici comp.* L.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMATICUS.

E. Aromatic Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol.

Comp. Spirit of sulphuric æther, holding in solution the essential oil of cinnamon, cardamoms, and long pepper.

Prop. Odour fragrant, taste warm and aromatic.

Oper. Stimulant, stomatic.

Use. In weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and languor.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. in bitter infusions.

ALCOHOL. L. D. Alcohol. (*Rectified Spirit distilled from Chloride of Calcium*.)

Comp. Oxygen 34·75, carbon 52·17, hydrogen 13·04=100, or 3 eq. hydrogen=3+2, carbon=12·24+1, oxygen=8, equiv.=23·24.

Prop. Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burning; colourless; transparent; boils at 174°; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum, dissolves also ammonia, potassa, and soda. Spec. grav. 0·815.

Oper. Stimulant (*powerful and diffusible*), sedative.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but often and advantageously in a highly diluted form; in cases of debility and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hemorrhages.

Off. Prep. *Spir. Ammoniae Fœtidus*, D. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*, E. *Æther Sulph.* E. D. *Æther Nitrosus*, D. *Æther Sulph. c. Alcohole*, E. *Spiritus Far.*

ALLIUM. L. E. *Allii sativæ Bulbus*, D. Garlic Bulbs. (*Allium Sativum*, Garlic, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Liliacæ.* Sicily, Britain. 4.)

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, biting, and caustic; these are dissipated by coction.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient, maturant, and repellent.

Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatalgia, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder.

Dose. One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice ℥ss. to ℥ij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills with soap or calomel, gr. xx. to ℥ij.

The virtues of the genus Allium depend on an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

ALLII CEPE BULBUS. D. The Bulb of the Onion. (Allium Cepa. The Onion. *Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Liliaceæ.* Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, pungent. These are dissipated by coction.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. On account of the free phosphoric acid it contains, it is supposed to be useful in calculous cases; but it is chiefly used as a cataplasm in suppurating tumours.

ALOE. L. Aloes Extractum. E. Aloes Socotrina. D. (Aloe Spicata. The Socotrine Aloe. *Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Liliaceæ.* Cape of Good Hope. 4.) Aloe.

Comp. Peculiar bitter principle, (Aloesin,) 73 per cent., colouring principle 26 per cent.

Prop. Odour not unpleasant, rather fragrant; taste very bitter, not unlike that of animal bile, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish brown with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in diluted alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour.

Oper. Cathartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomacheic; hurtful in hæmorrhoids.

Dose. To act as a cathartic gr. ij. to gr. x.: as an emmenagogue, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day. The form of a pill is the most convenient mode of exhibition.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Aloes Compositum, L. D. Extractum Aloes purif. L. D. Ext. Colocynthis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Aloes, L. E. D. Tinct. Aloes Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Aloes Æthereæ, E. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei et Aloes, E. Vinum Aloes, L. E. D. Pulvis Aloes Comp. L. Pil. Aloes Comp. L. D. Pulv. Aloes cum Cuscuta, D. Pil. Aloeticæ, E. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L. Pil. Aloes et Assafœtidæ, E. —cum Colocynthis, E. Pil. Rhei Comp. L. E. Pil. Scammonii Comp. cum Aloe, D. Pil. Sagapeni Comp. L.

ALOE HEPATICA; EXTRACTUM. E. D. Barbadoes Aloes. (Aloe perfoliata. Class and order as above. Barbadoes, Greece. 4.) Aloe Barbadosensis.

Comp. As above, but with a larger portion of bitter principle.

Prop. Odour very disagreeable, intensely bitter, and nauseous; powder of a dull olive yellow.

Oper. As above, but not so frequently employed.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. L. E. D. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. (Althæa Officinalis, Marsh Mallow, *Monadelph. Polyand. N. O. Malvaceæ.* Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, feeling mucilaginous when chewed; yields its mucus to water by coction.



Oper. Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; angor urinae; calculus; externally in fomentations, clysters, and gargles.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Althææ Officinalis*, E. *Syrupus Althææ*, L. E. ALŪMEN, L. E. D. Alum. (*from Schistose Clays*.)

Comp. Sulphate of alumina, with excess of acid, 36·85; sulphate of potash, 18·15; water, 45·00 parts (*Berzelius*.) or 1 eq. of alumina=51·4+1, potassa 47·15+4, sulphuric acid=160·4+24, water=216: equiv. =47·495 in the crystallized state.

Prop. Crystals regular octahedrons; but generally in large white semi-transparent masses; taste sweetish, styptic; effloresces in the air; 16 pts. water at 60° dissolve one part of alum.

Oper. Tonic, astringent; and, in some instances, laxative.

Use. In hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, diabetes, colica pictonum, externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.

Dose. grs. v. to ℥i. united with an aromatic; or in whey, made with ℥ij. of the powder and ℥j. of hot milk, a teaspoonful occasionally; in gargles ℥ss. in ℥iv. of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij. in f℥vj. of rose water.

Incomp. Potassa and Potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls.

Off. Prep. *Alumen Exsiccatum*, L. E. D. *Liquor Aluminis Comp.* L. *Pulv. Sulphatis Aluminæ Comp.* E. *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita*, E.

ALŪMEN EXSICCĀTUM. L. E. Alumen Siccatum, D. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebullition cease.)

Comp. As above, without the water of crystallization.

Prop. Dry, friable, white, opaque.

Oper. Escharotic.

Use. To destroy fungus in ulcers; internally in colic.

Dose. Gr. iv. to xij.

AMMŌNIÆ SESQUICARBŌNAS. L. E. Ammonice Carbonas, D. Carbonate of Ammonia.

Comp. Ammonia 21·52, carbonic acid 55·70, water 22·78=100 parts, or 3 eq. carb. acid 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ +3 ammonia=51·45+3, water=27: equiv. 111·81: but the quantity of acid varies according to the heat employed in the preparation.

Prop. A white, striated, crystallized mass: odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in 4 pts. of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism: applied to the nostrils in syncope.

Incomp. Acids, potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia, carbonates, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartras, bisulphas potassæ, salts of iron with exception of the potassio-tartrate, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc.

Dose. Gr. v. to xv. in pills, or in any bland fluid. Gr. xxx. are emetic.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Ammonice Sesquicarbonatis*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammonicæ Acetatis*, L. E. D. *Cupri Ammonio-Sulphas*, L. E. D.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS, L. D. Solution of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammonice Sesquicarbonatis* ℥iv.; *Aquæ distillatæ* ℥j. Dissolve the Carbonate of Ammonia and strain.)

Prop. and Use. The same as that of the sesquicarbonate.

Dose. mxxx. to f℥j. in any bland fluid.

AMMONIÆ BICARBONAS. D. Bicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammonia Carbonatis Aquæ quantum velis.* Expose the solution in a proper apparatus to a stream of carbonic acid gas, procured from white marble, dissolving in sulphuric acid, until the alkali be saturated; then let it remain at rest until crystals form: to be dried without heat and preserved in a close vessel.)

Prop. and Use. The same as the sesquicarbonate.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. L. Murias Ammonia. E. D. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac. *Sal Ammoniacus.*

Comp. Hydrochloric acid 9·55, ammonia 31·95, water 18·50 parts; or 1 eq. ammonia = 17·15 + 1 of hydrochloric acid 36·42: equiv. = 53·57.

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid, pungent, bitterish, urinous: 3 pts. of cold water to dissolve 1 pt.; usually in the form of a hard, translucent, striated cake; soluble also in 4·5 pts. of alcohol.

Oper. Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally; externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headache; in lotion, composed of the salt ʒj. alcohol ʒij. water fʒix. to indolent tumours, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids, superacetate of lead, potassa, carbonates of soda and potassa, lime.

Off. Prep. *Ammonia Sesquicarbonas*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammonia* L. E. D. *Liq. sesquicarbonatis Ammonia*, L. E. D. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*, E. D. *Ferri Ammonio Chloridum*, L. E. *Aqua Cupri Ammoniat*, D. *Sulphuretum Ammonia*, D. *Murias Ammonia et Ferri*, D.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR FORTIOR. L. Stronger solution of ammonia.

Prop. Colourless, strongly pungent. Spec. grav. 882, contains 29 per cent. of ammonia.

Oper. Escharotic, vesicant.

Use. As a rubefacient when combined with oil; as an instantaneous vesicant in gout in the stomach. It is used for preparing *Liq. Ammonia*, by adding fʒij. of distilled water to ʒj. of this solution.

Tests. Should not become turbid with lime water, nor should it precipitate nitrate of silver.

AMMONIACUM. L. E. D. Ammoniac. (Dorema, *Ammoniacum* Don. in *Act. Soc. Linn.* Barbary, Abyssinia?)

Comp. Gum, resin, essential oil; proportions unknown.

Prop. Irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within; odour peculiar, not ungrateful; taste nauseous, sweet and bitter; forms a white emulsion with water; soluble in vinegar; partially so in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies.

Oper. Expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matter lodged in the intestines; externally in scirrhus tumours and white swelling of the joints.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c., or in emulsion: see *Mist. Ammoniaci*.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Ammoniaci*, L. D. *Pilula Scilla Composita*, L. E. *Pilula Ipecacuanha Comp.* L. *Emplast. Ammoniaci*, L. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydragyro*, L.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, DULCES, L. E. D. Bitter and Sweet



Almonds. (*Amygdalus communis* var. β . γ . *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Amygdaleæ*. Africa. ζ .)

Prop. Taste of β soft and sweet, of γ bitter; kernels of both flat, long, with a brownish powdery cuticle; both yield by expression a sweet bland oil. The bitter is now used for emulsions, and contains hydrocyanic acid; the mare yields oil of bitter almonds.

Oper. Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a medium for more active remedies.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Amygdalæ*, L. E. D. *Mistura Amygdalæ*, L. E. D. *Emulsio Arabica*, E. D. *Emul. Camphorata*, E. *Confectio Amygdalæ*, L.

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM. See *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

AMYGDALÆ PERSICÆ FOLIA. D. Peach Leaves. (*Amygdalus Persica*. *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Amygdaleæ*. Persia. ζ .) They contain prussic acid.

Prop. Taste bitter and aromatic; odour agreeable.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In inflammatory and spasmodic affections.

AMYLUM. L. E. *Triticæ Farina*, D. Starch. (*Triticum Hybernium*, Wheat. *Triand. Digynia*, N. O. *Graminaceæ*, Sicily? \odot .)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in white, friable, hexagonal columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed; insoluble in cold water and alcohol; forming, with boiling water, a strong, opaline, semi-transparent jelly.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In dysentery, tenesms, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

Test. Iodine, when the solution in water is cold.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Amyli*, E. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*, E. *Trochisci Gummosi*, E.

AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS RESINA LIQUIDA. E. Balsam of Gilead. (*Amyris Gileadensis*. *Octandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Burceraceæ*. Arabia near Mecca. ζ .) *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Prop. Odour somewhat fragrant; taste warm and bitter; colour golden yellow: of the consistence of syrup.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Scarcely ever used.

Dose. \mathfrak{zj} . to \mathfrak{zj} . twice or thrice a day.

ANCHUSÆ TINCTORIÆ RADIX. E. *Anchusæ Rad.* D. Alkanet Root. (*Anchusa Tinctoria*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Boraginaceæ*. Europe. \mathcal{A} .) *Anchusæ radix*.

Prop. Inodorous and insipid when dried. The small roots are the best, and impart the finest and deepest red to oils, ointments, and plasters, for which purpose only they are used.

ANETHUM. L. *Anethi Semina*, E. Dill Seed. (*Anethum Graveolens*. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellifere*. South of Europe. \odot .)

Prop. Odour aromatic, but not agreeable; taste aromatic and pungent.

Over. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{zj} .

Off. Prep. *Aqua Anethi*, L.

ANETHI FENICULI SEMINA. E. D. The Seeds of Sweet

Fennel. (*Anethum Fœniculum*: class, order, and place, as above. 4.) *Fœniculum dulce*.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish and grateful.

Oper. Root diuretic; seed carminative.

Use. In the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒjss. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Fœniculi*, L. D. *Oleum Volatile Seminum Fœniculi*, D. *Oleum Florum Fœniculi*, D. *Decoetum Chamæmeli*, D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp.* D. L.

ANGELICÆ ARCHANGELICÆ RADIX, SEMINA. E. D. Angelica Root and Seeds. (*Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Northern Alps.* ♂)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish, very warm, equally in the root, leaves, and seeds.

Oper. Tonic, carminative, sudorific.

Use. In dyspepsia and nausea, but rarely used.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij.

ANISUM. L. Anisi Semina. D. Semen Pimpinellæ Anisi. E. Aniseed. (*Pimpinella Anisi. Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Egypt.* ☉)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish, warm, grateful. Figure oblong-ovate.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. bruised.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Anisi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Anisi*, L.

ANTHEMIS. L. Anthemidis flores. E. D. Chamomile Flowers. (*Anthemis Nobilis, Common Chamomile. Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Composite.* Indigenous. 4.) *Chamæmelum, flos simplex*.

Prop. Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm; these properties reside in the disc of the flower, and depend on volatile oil, bitter extractive, and piperina.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally dis-eulient, emollient, antiperiodic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics; externally as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumours.

Dose. In powder ʒss. to ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Anthemidis*, E. D. *Decoetum Anthemidis Nobilis*, E. D. *Decoct. Malvæ Comp.* L. *Infusum Anthemidis*, L. *Oleum Anthemidis*, L. The active constituents are bitter extractive, an essential oil, and piperina.

ANTIMŌNII OXYDUM NITROMURIATICUM. D. Nitromuriatic Oxide of Antimony. (*Antimonii Sulphureti præparati partes viginti, Acidi Muriatici partes centum, Acidi Nitrici partem unam.* Add the sulphuret by degrees to the acids previously mixed in a glass vessel, guarding against the vapours; then digest with a gradually increased heat until the mixture ceases to effervesce, and boil for an hour. Cool the solution, and having filtered it, dilute it with a gallon of water. Wash the precipitate in water, until litmus paper detects no acid in the washings; finally, dry the oxide upon blotting paper.)

Prop. and Use. A peroxide, used merely for preparing tartar-emetic.

ANTIMONII SESQUISULPHURETUM. L. E. D. Sesquisulphuret of Antimony. *Antimonium*.

Comp. Antimony 75·8, sulphur 26·2, in 100 pts.; or 2 eq. antimony+3 sulphur=177·3.

Prop. Powder of a black or bluish grey colour; insoluble.



Oper. Slightly diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ij. after evacuating the stomach and bowels.

Off. Prep. *Sulphuretum Antimonii præparatum*, E. D. *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure vitrification*, E. *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum*, L. *Pulvis Antimonii compositus*, L. *Oxydum Antimonii*, D. *Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum*, E. D.

ANTIMONII OXYSULPHURĒTUM. L. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum. D. *Sulphuretum Antimonii præcipitatum*, E. Oxysulphuret of Antimony. *Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum*.

Comp. Sesquioxide of antimony 12·00, sesquisulphuret of antimony 76·5, and 11·5 of water.

Prop. Powder of an orange colour, taste metalline and styptic; insoluble.

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic, cathartic, according to the extent of the dose; alterative; used, now, only for forming Plummer's pill.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and obstinate eruptions.

Dose. Gr. j. to iv. twice or thrice a day, in a pill.

Off. Prep. *Pilula Hydrargyri Chloridi comp.*, L.

ANTIMONII SULPHURĒTUM PRÆPARATUM. D. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony. (*Antimonii Sulphureti quantum velis*. Let it be reduced into powder, and treated in the manner ordered for the preparation of chalk.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of the Sulphuret.

ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS. L. *Tartras Antimonii (et Potassæ?)* E. *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras*, D. Tartarized Antimony, or Emetic Tartar.

Comp. 1 eq. tartrate of potassa=113·63+1, sesquitartrate of antimony=219·68=2, water=18: equiv. 351·31.

Prop. Regular form of the crystal, a trihedral pyramid; but, as it effloresces, generally a white powder; taste styptic and metallic; f3j. of water, at 60°, dissolves gr. 25, at 212° 3iv. It should always be dissolved in distilled water to prove emetic; insoluble in alcohol 3iv.

Oper. Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient.

Use. In the beginning of fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in large doses in pneumonic inflammations; and in small as an alterative in cutaneous diseases; externally in white swellings, &c.

Dose. As an emetic, gr. j. to gr. iv. in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. ¼ to ½. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up 3ii. with lard 3j.

Incomp. Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; lime water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.

Off. Prep. *Vinum Antimonii Potassio-tartratis*, L. *Vinum Tartratis Antimonii*, E.

Test. Hydro-sulphuric acid, into which one or two of the crystals may be dropped; if an orange colour be formed on them, they are good.

ANTIMONII VITRUM. E. Glass of Antimony. *Antimonii Oxydum Sulphuretum Vitrification*.

Comp. Antimony, oxygen, sulphuret of antimony; an oxysulphuret.

Prop. A semi-transparent glass, of a reddish brown colour: taste harsh; when dissolved in hydrochloric acid, it gives out sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Use. For preparing the tartarized antimony.

APII PETRÖSĒLINI RADIX. E. The Root of Parsley. (*Apium Petroselinum*. Common Parsley. *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ.* South of Europe. ♂.)

Prop. Odour, when recent, slightly aromatic; taste sweetish and warm.

Oper. Diuretic, aperient.

Dose. A cupful of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the sliced root in water ʒj. boiled to ʒss.

AQUA ANĒTHI. L. Dill Water; properties, &c., the same as those of the seed.

AQUA BARYTÆ MURIATIS. D. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. Vide *Solutio Muriatis Barytæ*.

AQUA CALCIS. D. Lime Water. Vide *Liquor Calcis*.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. Compound Lime Water. (*Ramēntorum Ligni Guaiaci*, lbss. *Glycyrrhizæ radicis incisæ et contusæ*, ʒj. *Corticis sassafras, contusi*, ʒss. *Seminum Coriandri*, ʒvj. *Aquæ Calcis*, mensura lbvj. Macerate without heat for two days occasionally shaking the closed vessel, and strain)

For the use and virtues of this very unchemical preparation, see *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum*.

AQUA CALCIS MURIATIS. D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

—— **CARBONATIS SODÆ ACIDULA.** D. Acidulous Solution of Carbonated Soda. (*Carbonatis Sodæ quantum velis.* Dissolve it in the water, so that each pint may contain a drachm of carbonate of soda, then in a proper vessel expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid gas, extricated from white marble by muriatic acid diluted with six parts of water, until the carbonic acid be in excess in the solution.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of soda water.

AQUA CARUI. L. D. Caraway Water.

—— **CHLORINI.** D. Chlorine Water.

Comp. Chlorine and water.

Prop. Odour suffocating; taste harsh, astringent: colour pale greenish yellow; sp. grav. 1003; decomposed by light; destroys vegetable colours.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scarlatina maligna.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. in a small cupful of fluid.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Aq. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Cinnamon Water. *Should be milky.*

—— **CITRI AURANTII.** E. Orange-peel Water.

—— **CITRI MEDICÆ.** E. Lemon-peel Water.

—— **CUPRI AMMONIATI.** D. Vide *Liquor Cupri Ammonio Sulphatis*.

—— **DISTILLATA.** L. E. D. Distilled Water. Although this is very generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, yet it is scarcely ever used; but it is nevertheless absolutely necessary when the following and many other articles are ordered: *Acidum Citricum, Antimonii Potassio-Tartras, Argenti Nitras, Cupri Ammonio Sulphas, Ferri Potassio-Tartras, Hydrargyri Bichloridum, Liquor Ammoniacæ, Liquor Plumbi diacetatis, Liquor Potassæ, Chloridum Barii, Plumbi Acetas, Vinum Ferri, Zinci Sulphas, et præparationes varicæ.*

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII. L. Orange Flower Water.





AQUA FŒNICŪLI. L. D. Fennel Water.

—— LAURI CASSIÆ. E. Cassia Water.

—— LAURŒ-CERASI. D. Laurel Water.

Prop. Taste and odour resembling those of bitter almonds.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In spasmodic affections and dyspepsia.

Dose. From ℥x. to fʒi. or more.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Pimento Water.

—— MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. Peppermint Water.

—— MENTHÆ PULEGIÆ. L. D. Pennyroyal Water.

—— MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. D. Mint Water.

—— PICIS LIQUIDÆ. D. Tar Water. (*Picis* ʒij. *Aquæ Cong.* j.)

Comp. Empyreumatic oil, vinegar, water.

Prop. Taste sharp and empyreumatic; colour of Madeira wine.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. in the course of a day.

AQUA ROSÆ. L. E. D. Rose Water.

—— SAMBUCI. L. Elder Water.

These waters, which contain a small portion of the essential oil of the plants in solution, are used chiefly as vehicles for more active medicines; in doses of fʒj. to fʒij.

AQUA SULPHURETI POTASSÆ. D. Water of Sulphuretted Potassa. (*A Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphuret of Potassa*)

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste nauseous and acrid; colour yellowish feels soapy, stains the cuticle black; absorbs oxygen from the air, and is decomposed, requiring, therefore, to be kept closely stopped.

Oper. The same as potassii sulphuretum.

Use. In herpes; externally in scabies and porrigo.

Dose. ℥xx. to fʒij. twice a day.

Incomp. All the acids.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSÆ. E. Solution of the Supercarbonate of Potassa. (*Aquæ Cong. j. Potassæ Carbonatis* ʒj. *in Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. Bicarbonate of potassa, uncombined carbonic acid, and water.

Prop. Taste pungent, acidulous; transparent, sparkling.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia and red gravel.

Dose. fʒviij. three times a day.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Carbonatis Sodæ Aqua Acidula, D. Water of Supercarbonate of Soda. Soda Water. (*Aquæ Cong. Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒij. *saturated in Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. As above, with the bicarbonate of soda instead of potassa.

Prop. As above, but more pleasant and milder.

Oper. Tonic, lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid.

Use. In red gravel, dyspepsia, and as a cooling beverage; with lemon-juice, a good effervescing draught.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

Mr. Brande's experiments have raised doubts whether the alkalis, in any form, act as solvents of readily formed calculous matter.

ARCTII LAPPÆ SEMINA ET RADIX. E. D. Burdock Root. (*Aretium Lappa, Burdock, Symgen. Polygon. Æqualis, N. O. Compositæ. Indigenous. ʒ.*)

Prop. Inodorous, taste sweetish, slightly bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Aperient, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In rheumatism, gout, aphthæ; in decoction made with 3ij. of the root in 0jss. of water.

Dose. A teaspoonful several times a day; of little value.

ARGENTUM. L. E. D. Silver: used only to prepare the Nitrate.

ARGENTI NITRATIS CRYSTALLI. D. Crystals of Nitrate of Silver. (*Argenti in laminas extensi atque concisi partes triginta septem, acidi nitrici diluti partes sexaginta.* Let the silver be put into a glass vessel, and the acid previously diluted with water poured over it. Dissolve the metal, with heat gradually increased; then crystallize by evaporation and cooling, and preserve the crystals, dried without heat, in a glass vessel in an obscure place.)

Comp. Oxide of silver 68·24, nitric acid 31·76, in 100 pts.; or 1 eq. acid=54·15+1, oxide of silver=116, eq.=170·15

Prop. Taste intensely bitter and metallic; crystals transparent, brilliant, irregular thin plates, not deliquescent, but becoming brown, the silver being partly reduced, when exposed to light. Soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, and in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea and epilepsy; externally to cicatrize ulcers; as an application to erysipelas; and as a gargle in ulcerations of the fauces.

Dose. Gr. one-sixth to gr. i. or more, in a pill with crumb of bread.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, sulphuric, hydro-sulphuric, sulphurous, hydrochloric, phosphoric acids, and their salts, spring water.

ARGENTI NITRAS (*fusa*†). L. E. D. Nitrate of silver.

Prop. Taste styptic, austere, bitter; decomposes animal matter. In little cylindrical pieces of a grey colour; fracture radiated; reduced by light; soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, also in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea and epilepsy; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancre; gr. ij. in distilled water f3j. is a good injection in fistulous sores: and as an application to spongy gums.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ increased to gr. iv. in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iij. The dark colour communicated to the skin of some individuals is an objection to its internal employment.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Nitratis Argenti*, L.

Incomp. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, and arsenious acids and their salts; alkalies, except ammonia; lime; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury, or of copper.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. L. Cyanide of Silver. (*Argenti Nit. 3xviij. Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti, Aq. dist. aa. 0j*)

Comp. 19·4 cyanogen+80 6, silver—100; or cyanogen 1 eq.=26·39 +silver 1 eq.=1·08 eq.=134·39.

Prop. White powder, insoluble in water, soluble in ammonia, and hot nitric and sulphuric acids.

Tests. Nitric acid dissolves the whole of the residue, after the cyanogen has been driven off by heat.

Use. To prepare hydrocyanic acid.

ARMORACIÆ. L. Armoraciæ Radix. E. D. Horse Radish Root. (Cochlearia Armoracia, Horse Radish. *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. N. O. *Cruciferae*. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour pungent; taste sweetish, biting, acid; lost in drying.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy; and locally in hoarseness.

Dose. Vide infusion; of the following symp a teaspoonful often,

Nitrate of Silver. In Gonorrhoea the agents used as injections such as sulph. of zinc & copper acet. lead to excite more or less inflammatory action in the urethra, and in scrofulous subjects, sometimes more harm than good; but the nitrate of silver, in use of exciting more generally diminishes inflammation, the proportions ~~to be~~ employed are 8 to grains to an ounce of water.

For Chlidlains it is used in preference to the tincture of Camphor and with great success. from 10 to 30 grains to an ounce of water according to circumstances - even a drachm or more in obstinate cases to an ounce of water.

In Hemorrhoids it is very efficacious in form of ointment composed of 5 to 10 grains to an ounce of lard in cases where they are recent. In hemorrhage arising from internal piles, a solution of from 10 to 30 grains to an ounce of water injected with a syringe, is good practice.

In lrysipelas it is advantageously used by forming a ring round the parts affected which not only checks the spreading of the disease.

slowly swallowed in hoarseness. (℞ of the scraped root ʒij., boiling water ʒij., sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.)

Off. Prep. *Infusum Armoracæ Comp.* L. *Spir. Armoracæ Comp.* L. D.

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ HERBA. E. *Arnicae Flores, Folia, Radix*, D. The Flowers, Leaves, and Root of Leopards Bane. (*Arnica Montana, Syngen. Polygam. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ.* North of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour slightly fetid; when rubbed aromatic, exciting sneezing; taste bitterish, acrid.

Oper. Narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In amaurosis, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, and chlorosis. The root has been used in intermittents.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. in powder, or ʒjss. of the following infusion, (℞ of the root ʒjss. water ʒvjij.) twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces very deleterious effects.

Tests. The infusion is coloured green by sulphate of copper.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. D. *Acidum Arseniosum*. L. Sublimed white Arsenic. Arsenious acid.

Comp. Arsenic, the metal, 75·2, oxygen 24·8 parts; or 2 eq. arsenic = 75 4+3, oxygen = 24 = equiv. = 99·4.

Prop. In white, semivitreous, brittle lumps; some transparent, others opaque; odour, when heated with charcoal, that of garlic; taste sweetish. When heated with charcoal in a close glass tube, it sublimes in brilliant metallic scales, by which it may be detected when suspected as the cause of death. Its solution reddens litmus; sp. gr. 3·7; 1,000 parts of water at 212° dissolves 37 parts, and retains 18, when cold, of the transparent acid; 115 of the opaque, and retains 29. The solution combines with alkalis.

Oper. Tonic, escharotic. The most virulent of the mineral poisons.

Use. In intermittents, periodic headaches, and chronic rheumatisms. An application to cancerous sores, in lotion. (℞ *acidi arseniosi, carbonatis potassæ*, ā ā gr. viij., *aquæ* ʒiv.; or, in ointment, ℞ *acidi arseniosi* ʒj, *ung. cetacei* ʒxij.)

Dose. In solution, vide *Liquor potassæ arsenitis*; or gr. 1-10th to gr. ʒ in a pill. (℞ *Arseniosi acidi*, gr. j. *sacchari albi*, gr. x. *micæ panis*, gr. x. *Tere saccharum cum acido dein cum præe optimo contunde*, et in pilul. æqual. decem divide.)

Off. Prep. *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*. L.

ARTEMISIA CHINENSIS, et A. INDICA, FOLIA, MOXA.

The Leaves of the Chinese and Indian Wormwood. Moxa. (*Syngen. Superflua. N. O. Compositæ.* China and India. 4.) The Moxa is prepared by heating the tops of these plants in a mortar until they become like tow. The *A. Vulgaris* will answer.

Prop. Leaves—odour fragrant, taste bitter. Moxa soft like cotton wool.

Oper. Leaves—stomachic, tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. The leaves in dyspepsia, hysteria, and obstructed menstruation. The Moxa, burnt upon a part, relieves rheumatic pains, and other local affections requiring counter-irritation.

Dose. A cupful of an infusion, made with ʒiv. of the leaves in ʒvjij. of boiling water.

ARTĒMISIÆ SANTONICÆ CACUMINA. E. *Santonicae Cacumina*, D. Tartarian Southernwood Tops.

Prop. Smell strong and disagreeable; taste bitter.

Oper. Stimulant, anthelmintic.

Use. In the lumbrici of children; but much is to be ascribed to the calomel, jalap, &c., administered at the same time.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j. in powder, or made into an electuary with honey, twice a day.

ASARUM. L. ASĀRI FOLĪA. E. D. The Leaves of Asarabacca. (Asarum Europæum. *Dodecandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Aristolochiaceæ.* Europe. 4.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste nauseous, bitter, hot, acrid; loses much of its acrimony in drying.

Oper. Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, errhine.

Use. Scarcely ever used but as an errhine in cephalæa and chronic ophthalmia.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ss. vomits and purges; gr. ij. to gr. v. snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time, occasion a plentiful mucous discharge.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E.

ASPIDIUM. L. See *Filicis Radix.*

ASSAFŒTIDA. L. Assafœtidæ Gummi Resina. E. D. Assafœtida. (Ferula Assafœtida, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. C. *Umbellifera.* Persia. 4.)

Comp. Gum 60, resin 30, essential oil 10 parts in 100.

Prop. In masses, of a whitish or reddish, and violet hue, adhering together; odour fœtid and alliaceous; taste bitter and subacid; forms an emulsion with water.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant; emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.

Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnoea, pertussis, worms.

Dose. In pill gr. v. to ℥j.; in solution, vide *Mistura*; in clyster ℥ij. dissolved in water ℥viiij.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Assafœtidæ*, L. D. *Tinct. Assafœtidæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Amœnitiæ Fœtidus*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Castorei Comp.* E. *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp.* E. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Assafœtida*, E. *Pil. Galbani Comp.* L.

AURANTIUM. AURANTII CORTEX. AURANTII FLORES. L. Baccæ Cortex. E. Citri Aur. fructus, succus, tunica exterior, flores, folia, D. The Seville Orange and its rind, flowers, leaves, and immature fruit. (Citrus Aurantium. *Polyadelphia Icosand.* N. O. *Aurantiaceæ.* Asia. 5.)

Prop. Juice gratefully acid; rind aromatic, bitter; unripe fruit more bitter, but less aromatic; flowers agreeably odorous.

Oper. Juice refrigerant, antiseptic, the rind and immature fruit tonic, carminative.

Use. The juice in febrile, inflammatory complaints, and scurvy, as a beverage; the rind and immature fruit in dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; the latter is also used in issnes; and the juice as a lotiou, and the pulp as a poultice to fœtid sores.

Dose. Juice ad libitum: of the rind, &c., vide *Off. Preparations.*

Off. Prep. Of the juice, *Succus Cochleariæ Comp.* E. Of the rind, *Aq. Citri Aurantii*, D. *Confectio Aurantii*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Aurantii*, L. D. *Infusum Aurantii Comp.* L. *Infus. Gentianæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Aurantii*, L. D. *T. Cinchonæ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* L. *Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp.* L. D. Of the flowers, *Aquæ Florum Aurantii*, L.

AURANTII OLEUM. L. Oil of the Orange. (*Distilled from the flowers.*)

Prop. Volatile, has the odour of the flowers, a pungent taste.

AVENA. L. Avenæ Semina. E. D. Oats. (Avena Sativa. *Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Gramineæ.* Island of Juan Fernandez.

⊙.)

Oper. Nutritive, emollient.





Use. The decoction of oats is excellent as a beverage in all acute diseases; and as a clyster in dysentery. The dry meal is sprinkled over parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation: boiled in water, it forms a good common poultice; and, with yeast, the fermenting poultice, for gangrenous sores.

BALSĀMUM PERUVIANUM. L. D. Myroxyli Peruviani Balsamum, E. D. Peruvian Balsam. (*Myroxylon Peruiferum*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*. South America. 4.)

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant and aromatic, taste hot and bitter, consistence that of honey, colour reddish-brown, soluble in alcohol, miscible in water by means of mucilage.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.

Use. In palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet; leucorrhœa; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers; ʒj. with fellis bovini ʒij., forms a mixture which is dropped into the ear in cases of a foetid discharge, every day after syringing with a solution of mild soap.

Dose. ℥v. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day, made into an emulsion with mucilage of gum.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Guaiaci cum Aloe*, D.

BALSĀMUM TOLUTĀNUM. L. Toluiferæ Balsami Balsamum, E. Toluifera Balsamum Resina, D. Tolu Balsam. (*The concrete balsam of Myroxylon Peruiferum*.)

Comp. The same as that of balsam of Peru.

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste warm, sweetish, communicated to boiling water; colour reddish-yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant?

Use. In coughs; but principally used on account of its flavour.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒij. triturated with mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Toluiferæ Balsami*, E. D. *Syrupus Tolutani*, L.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS. See Carbonas Barytæ.

BARII CHLORIDUM. L. See Murias Barytæ

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. D. Brooklime (*Veronica Beccabunga*, *Diand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Veroniceæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly styptic.

Oper. Antiscorbutic?

Use. In scurvy, but has very little efficacy.

Dose. ʒij. to ʒiv. of the juice daily.

BELLADŌNNA. L. *Atropæ Belladonnæ Folia*, E.—et *Radix*, D. The Leaves and Root of Deadly Nightshade. (*Atropa Belladonna*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Comp. Albumen, salts of potash, and a narcotic principle, which is an alkali that has been named *Atropia*, discovered by Messrs. *Meissner* and *Brandes*, in Germany: its crystals are acicular, white, shining, tasteless, and scarcely soluble in water.

Prop. Odour slightly narcotic, taste subaerid, bitter, nauseous; does not lose its activity by drying.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.

Use. In obstinate intermittent, tic douloureux, palsy, epilepsy, pertussis, and the cachexiæ; amaurosis:—sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain: and the leaves form a good poultice. The root is used for the same purpose as the leaves.

Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. daily; or ʒij. of this infusion. R of the leaves ʒj. hot water ʒxx. strained cold.

Off. Prep. Succ. Spiss. *Atropæ Belladonnæ*, E. *Ext. Belladonnæ*, L. The deleterious effects of Belladonna are best counteracted by vinegar, after freely evacuating the stomach.

BENZOÏNUM. L. Benzoe, D. *Styracis Beuzoini Balsamum*, E. Benzoin. (*Styrax Beuzoin*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Styracææ*. Sumatra. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin.

Prop. Odour fragrant, taste slightly aromatic; in masses composed of white and brown pieces; volatile; soluble in alcohol and æther.

Use. Principally for obtaining the acid it contains.

Incomp. Alkalies, acids;—and so with all the balsams.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Benzoicum*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* L. E. D.

BERGAMII OLEUM. L. Oil of Bergamotte. A volatile oil, distilled from the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus Limotta Bergamium*.

Use. For scenting ointments.

BISMUTHUM. L. D. Bismuth,

Prop. In specular plates of a reddish white colour, considerable lustre, pulverizable, moderately hard; spec. grav. 8·211: fusible at 400° Fah.: volatile in a high temperature. It has a sensible odour and taste.

Use. For preparing the trisnitrate.

BISMUTHI TRISNITRAS. L. *Bismuthi Subnitrates*, D. Tris-nitrate of Bismuth. (*R Bismuthi*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *Acidi Nitrici* $\frac{1}{3}$ jss., *Aquæ Distillatæ* Oij. Dissolve the bismuth in the nitric acid, mixed with $\frac{1}{3}$ vj. of the water; and strain. Add the remainder of the water to the filtered fluid, and set aside the mixture till the powder subsides. Finally, having poured off the supernatant fluid, and washed the trisnitrate with distilled water, dry it, rolled in blotting paper, with a gentle heat.)

Comp. 18·36 pts. of nitric acid + 81·64 of oxide of bismuth = 100·00; or, 3 eq. oxide = 240 + 1 eq. acid = 54·15, equiv. 294·15.

Prop. A white, inodorous, tasteless powder: insoluble in water.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia.

Dose. From gr. v. to gr. xv.

BOLETUS IGNARIUS. E. Agaric of the Oak, or Touchwood. (*Cryptogamia Fungi*, N. O. *Fungaceæ*. Europe.)

Use. To stop external hæmorrhages.

BORAX. L. *Sodæ Subboras*, E. *Sodæ Boras*, D. (Impure from Thibet and Persia.) Borax.

Comp. 2 eq. of boracic acid = 69·8 + 1 soda 31·3 + 10 water = 90 equiv. = 190·11.

Prop. Inodorous, taste cooling, slightly efflorescent.

Oper. Diuretic, detergent.

Use. As a gargle in aphthæ, and in salivation.

Dose. Gr. x. to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. in lotion of $\frac{1}{3}$ vj.

Off. Prep. *Mel Boracis*, L.

BROMINIUM. L. Brome.

Prop. A dark red liquid; odour disagreeable, resembling that of chlorine: taste strongly acid; spec. grav. 3; very volatile; soluble in water, alcohol, and æther.

Oper. A powerful poison, escharotic.

Use. To prepare bromide of Potassium.

Off. Prep. *Potassii Bromidum*.





CALCUPŪTI OLĒUM. L. Melaleucæ Lencadendri Ol. Vol. E. Cajepūt Oil. (Melaleuca Minor, Polyadel. Losand. N. O. Myrtacæ. Amboyna. h.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant like camphor; taste pungent, aromatic; limpid, colour green, when rectified colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In hysteria, tympanitis, palsy of the tongue; and externally as an embrocation in rheumatism, gout, and to weak joints after luxations. Like other strong volatile oils, it relieves tooth-ache when applied to the decayed tooth.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar, as an oleo saccharum.

CALAMI RHIZOMA. L. Acori Calami Radix, E. Sweet Flag-root. (Acorus Calamus, Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Aroideæ. Europe. h.)

Prop. Odour strong, rather fragrant; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; affords some essential oil.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. In anorexia; but seldom used.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. in powder.

CALAMINA. L. Carbonas Zinci Impurus, E. D. Calamine. An Ore of Zinc.

Comp. Oxide of zinc 65·2, carbonic acid 34·8. (Derbyshire Calamine.) It contains also sesquioxide of iron.

Prop. Friable, fracture uneven; colour pale reddish yellow, opaque, dull.

Use. Principally for pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. Calamina Preparata, L. E. D.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. Carbonas Zinci Impurus Præparatus, E. D. Prepared Calamine.

The Calamine burnt and reduced to an impalpable powder. In this state it is sprinkled on excoriations and ichorous ulcers.

Off. Prep. Ceratum Calaminæ, L. E. Unguent. Calaminaris, D.

CALCIS HYDRAS. L. Hydrate of Lime or slaked lime.

Use. For making lime-water and ammonia.

CALŪMBA. L. Columbæ Radix, E. Colombæ Radix, D. Calumba Root. (Corculus Palmatus. N. O. Menispermæ. Africa. h.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter; bark of the sections thick, dark, olive; central part yellowish. Water at 212° takes up one-third of the weight of the root. Alcohol also extracts its virtues.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera; in the mesenteric fever of infants, we have found the following powder, aided by daily long-continued frictions of the abdomen with soap liniment, of great efficacy. R Potassæ Sulphatis gr. x. Pulv. Calumbæ gr. vj. P. Rhei Rad. gr. iij. Misce: bis terve quotidie sumend.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetate and diacetate of lead; infusion of galls.

Off. Prep. Infusum Calumbæ, L. Tinct. Calumbæ, L. E. D.

CALX. L. D. Calx Viva, E. Lime, or Quick Lime. (From marble, or native carbonate of Lime.)

Comp. 1 eq. of calcium = 20·5 + 1 oxygen = 8, eq. 28·5.

Prop. White, pulverulent; taste burning, urinous; decomposes animal matter: spec. grav. 2·3, infusible.

Oper. Escharotic; but not now used.

Off. Prep. Liquor Calcis, L. E. D. Potassa cum Calce, L.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. L. Calcis Murias, D. Chloride of Lime. (R of the salt which remains after the sublimation of carbonate of ammonia ℥ij., water 0j. Mix and filter through paper, and evaporate the fluid until the salt is dry.) It must be kept in a stopped bottle.

Comp. 1 eq. chloride $35\cdot42+1$ calcium= $20\cdot5$, eq. $55\cdot92$.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acid; soluble in half its weight of cold water, and to any extent in boiling water. Deliquesces.

Oper. and Use. See Liquor Calcii Chloridi.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. Precipitated Carbonate of Lime. This is a very pure carbonate of lime, precipitated from solution of Chloride of Calcium by Carbonas Sodæ; and is fitter for internal use than the common prepared chalk.

Off. Prep. *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, D. *Elect. Aromaticum*, D. *Mistura Cretæ*, D.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. Precipitated Phosphate of Lime. (Ossium crematorum et in pulverem tritorum *partem unam*, Acidi Muriatrici diluti, Aquæ utriusque *partes duas*. Digest for twelve hours and filter the solution: add to it as much of the water of Caustic Ammonia as will be required to throw down the Phosphate of Lime. Wash this with a sufficiency of water, and finally dry it.)

This is merely the earth of bones separated from the animal matter. As it is an insoluble substance, little advantage can be expected from its administration.

CALX CHLORINATA. L. Chlorinated Lime. (*Calcis hydratis* ℥ij. *Chlorini quantum satis sit*. Pass the chlorine through the lime spread in a proper vessel until it is saturated.)

Comp. 1 eq. of lime= $28\cdot5+1$ chlorine= $35\cdot42$, equiv. $63\cdot92$.

Prop. White, with the odour of chlorine.

Use. As a disinfecting agent.

CAMBŌGIÆ. L. Gambogia, E. D. Camboge. (*Stalagmitis Cambōgioides*, *Polygam. Monac.* N. O. *Guttiferæ*. Cambodia. h.)

Comp. Gum, resembling cherry-tree gum, and nearly insipid, resin, and an unknown principle.

Prop. Inodorous; colour of fragments orange yellow; opaque, brittle, fracture glassy.

Oper. Cathartic, (*drastic*.) emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic.

Use. In visceral obstructions and dropsy; in tape-worm, conjoined with carbonate of potassa

Dose. Gr. ij. to vj. in powder joined with calomel, squill, &c.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp.* L.

CAMPHŌRA. L. E. D. Camphor. (*Laurus Camphora*, *Enneadria Monogyn.* N. O. *Laurinææ*. East Indies. h.)

Comp. Carbon $70\cdot28$ +hydrogen $10\cdot36$ +oxygen $10\cdot36$. (*Dumas*.)

Prop. Odour strong, peculiar, fragrant; taste bitterish-aromatic, accompanied with the sensation of cold; volatile, white, semi-pellucid, brittle, yet not easily pulverized; texture crystalline; soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar, and, in a very small degree, in water: lighter than water.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne.

Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. Externally

Lacai Chloridum. It forms a very valuable
ole in felled ulcerations of the gums inouth or fauces,
in proportion of 4 to 6 grs of the chloride to an ounce
water. Employed internally in some of the contagious
or exherismaters report favourably of its effects in
lessening the secretions and in destroying their fetor. It
it to be employed in small doses, or it is very irritating
its effects on mucous surfaces. It is recommended
the form of lotion for felled perspirations of the feet,
cures of the calca, the destruction of lice and fleas,
also to tobacco smokers for removing the nicotine
of their breath, "ne non iis, qui fumo nicotine
uti spiritum edunt ingrati."



it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations, when dissolved in oil.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection. The effects of an overdose are counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Camphoræ*, L. D. *Emulsio Camphorata*, E. *Spir. Camphoræ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. D. *Aridum Acetosum Camphoratum*, E. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ*, L. E. D. *Lin. Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Lin. Hydrargyri*, L. *Lin. Saponis*, L. E. *Lin. Sapon. cum Opio*, E. D.

CANELLE CORTEX. L. *Canellæ Albæ Cortex*, E. D. *Canella Bark.* (*Canella Alba*, *Dodecand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Meliaceæ*. West Indies. *h.*)

Prop. Pieces flattish, yellowish-grey; odour aromatic, taste pungent; fracture starchy. Virtues partially extracted by water, entirely by alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics and cathartics.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. in powder, or in infusion.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* E. *Vinum Aloes*, L.

CANCRI CHELÆ, *Lapilli Cancrorum*, E. D. Crab's Stones, or Eyes. (*Cancer Astacus*, the Crayfish. *Insecta Aptera*, L. *Canceres*, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, alumen.

Prop. Size of large peas, hemispherical, laminated, white, or reddish; digested in vinegar they become soft and transparent, but retain their form.

Off. Prep. *Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati*, E.

CANTHARIS. L. *Cantharis Vesicatoria*, E. D. The Blistering Fly (*Lytta Vesicatoria*, *Insecta, Coleoptera*. South of Europe.) *Cantharis*.

Comp. Cantharidin, green oil, black insoluble matter, yellow viscid matter, fat, phosphates of lime and magnesia, uric acid.

Prop. Odour fætid; taste slightly acid; body oblong, green gold, and shining; antennæ filiform, black. They retain their acrimony for many years, if kept dry.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, vesicant; both their internal use, and their external application, are apt to produce strangury; active properties depend on the cantharidin.

Use. Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa; retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder, and an incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; but their internal use requires caution. For their external use, see *Empl. Cantharidis*, and *Tinctura*.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill, with opium, or the extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Acetum Cantharidis (epispasticum)* L. *Tinct. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Cantharidis Vesicat. Comp.* E. *Ceratum Cantharidis*, L. *Ung. Cantharidis*, L. *Ung. Infusi Canth. Vesicat.* E. *Ung. Cantharidis*, D.

CHELÆ CANCRORUM. E. D. Crab Claws. (*Cancer Pagurus*, the black-clawed crab.) As above.

CANCROUR LAPILLI PRÆPARATI. E. Prepared Crabs' Eyes. (*The stones reduced to an impalpable powder.*)

Oper. Antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia, and during dentition, combined with purgatives in cases of costiveness.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. occasionally.

CAPS CUM. L. *Capsiei Anni Fructus*, E. *Capsiei Anni Capsulæ e Seminibus*, D. The Capsicum Berries. (*Capsicum Annuum*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ*. South America. ☉.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, pungent: taste very biting, hot, aromatic; its active matter is yielded to æther, alcohol, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (*Capsici pulv.* ʒj., *Sodii Chlor.* ʒj., *Aceti ʒiv.*, *Aquæ ferventis* fʒvj. *Cola*) forms the best gargle in eryanthe maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it are used in coma and the delirium of typhus.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. in pills; or fʒss. to fʒi. of this tincture (*Capsici ʒiv. alcoholis* fʒviij.) in water.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

CARBO ANIMALIS. L. Animal Charcoal. (Prepared from flesh and bones.)

Use. For decolorizing salts.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. L. Purified Animal Charcoal.

Use. Chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.

CARBO LIGNI. L. E. D. Charcoal of Wood. (*Recens.*)

Comp. Carbon 68·4, hydrogen 1·5, a minute portion of oxygen, salts, earths, &c.

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, black, brittle.

Oper. Antiseptic.

Use. In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia; as a cataplasm with linseed meal to fætid ulcers; the best tooth powder.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. united with rhubarb.

CARBŌNAS BARYTÆ. L. E. Carbonate of Baryta.

Comp. Carbonic acid 21·6, baryta 78·4. *Berzelius.* Or, 1 eq. baryta = 76·7 + 1 acid = 22·12, eq. — 98·82.

Use. For preparing the chloride of barium.

CARBŌNAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potash.

This salt is the carbonate prepared from Bitartrate of Potassa, by fire.

CARBONATIS SODÆ AQUA. D. Solution of Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis quantum velis.* Let it be dissolved in the water, and let the specific gravity of the solution be to that of distilled water as 1024 to 1000.) *This requires ʒj. of the carbonate of soda for ʒj. of water.*

Prop. and Use. The same as that of the solid salt.

CARDAMĪNE. L. Cardamine flores, E. D. Cardamine Flowers. (*Cardamine Pratensis*, *Tetradynum. Siliq.* N. O. *Cruciferae.* Europe. 4.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly acid.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In spasms.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. in powder, twice or thrice a day.

CARDAMŌMUM. L. *Cardamomum Amomum*; Sem. D. *Anomi Repentis Sem.* E. Cardamom Seeds. (*Alpinia Cardamomum*, N. O. *Scitamineæ.* East Indies.)

Prop. Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pungent, grateful.

Oper. Carminative, stomachic





Use. In the flatulent colic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia: but principally to give warmth to other remedies.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Colocynthis Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Cardamomi.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Cinnam. Comp.* L. E. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* L. *Tinct. Rhei.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe.* E. *Tinct. Sennæ.* L. E. *Spir. Ætheris Aromaticus.* L. *Vinum Aloes Soccotrinæ.* E. *Confect. Aromatica.* L. *Elect. Aromaticum.* D. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E. D. *Pilul. Scillæ Maritimæ.* E. *Infusum Sennæ.* D. ——— *cum Tamarindis.* D.

CARICE FRUCTUS. D. Fici, L. E. The Fig. (*Ficus Carica*, the Fig Tree. *Polygam. Diœcia.* N. O. *Ficoideæ.* Persia. ♀.)

Prop. Taste sweet and mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, suppurative.

Use. In pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases, in decoctions; in cynanche tonsillaris during suppuration, as a gargle. (*R. Caricarum* ℥ij. *aquæ f3vj. coque et cola*;) in gumboils, roasted, then split and applied to the part.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Hordei Comp.* L. D. *Confectio Sennæ.* L. D.

CARŪI FRUCTUS. L. E. D. Caraway Seeds. (*Carum Carui.* *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferae.* North of Europe, ♂.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, grateful; figure ovate-oblong, striated.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and to give warmth to purgatives.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. swallowed whole.

Off. Prep. *Ol. Carui.* L. D. *Aq. Carui.* L. *Decoct. Anthemid. Nob.* E. *Spir. Carui.* L. E. D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp.* L. *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Sennæ.* L. D. *Confectio Opii.* L. *Confectio Rutæ.* L.

CARŶOPHYLLUS. L. D. *Caryophyllus Aromaticus.* E. Cloves. (*Eugenia Caryophyllata.* *Isosandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Myrtaceæ.* Moluccas. ♀.)

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste acrid, pungent; figure like a small nail with a notched head; colour deep brown. (*The unexpanded bud.*)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. As corrigents to other remedies.

Dose. Gr. v. to x. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Caryophylli.* L. *Infusum Aurantii Comp.* L. *Vinum Opii.* L. *Confectio Aromatica.* L. *Confect. Scammonii.* L. D. *Elect. Aromaticum.* D. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthide.* E. D.

CARŶOPHYLLI OLEUM. L. *Caryophyllorum Oleum.* E. D. Oil of Cloves.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in a small proportion.

Prop. Odour and taste of the clove; colour pale yellow; heavier than water.

Oper. and Use. The same as the clove; externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in whooping cough; as an application in tooth ache.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥vi. on sugar.

Off. Prep. *Spir. Ammoniacæ Aromat.* L.

CASCARILLA. L. *Cascarillæ Cortex.* D. *Croton Eleutheriæ Cortex.* E. *Cascarilla Bark.* (*Croton Cascarilla.* *Monœc. Adelpht.* N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Bahamas. ♀.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitterish, aromatic; when burning, and the flame extinguished, the smoke has the odour of

musk; active parts an essential oil, and bitter extractive; completely extracted by proof spirit.

Oper. Tonic, stomachicæ.

Use. As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa, and after dysentery; in dyspepsia and flatulent colic.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒss. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Cascarillæ*, L. *Tinet. Cascarillæ*, L. D. *Ext. Cascarillæ*, D.

CASSIA. L. Cassiæ *Fistulæ Fruct.* E. Cassia Fistula; *Pulpa Leguminis*, D. Cassia Pulp. (Cassia Fistula. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*. India. Egypt. h.)

Prop. Pulp black, bright, shining; sweet, slightly acid; inodorous.

Oper. Laxative.

Use. Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.

Dose. ʒiv. to ʒi.

Off. Prep. *Pulpa Cassiæ Fistularis Expressa*, E. *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

CASTOREÛM. L. E. D. Castor. (Castor Fiber. The Beaver *Mammalia Glires*, L. *Mammalia Rodentia*, Cuv. Russia.)

A peculiar matter found in bags, near the rectum of the animal.

Comp. Carbonates of potassa, of lime, of ammonia, and of iron; resin; extractive, mucilaginous matter, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour strong, unpleasant, peculiar; taste bitter, subacid; colour orange brown.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in a bolus; ʒj. or more in elysters; of little value as a remedy.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Castorei*, L. E. D.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. D. Cataplasm of Alum. (*Ovorum duorum albumen*, *Aluminis ʒj.* Agitate them together until they form a coagulum.)

Use. In ecchymosis of the eye.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI. D. Cataplasm of Charcoal. (*Carbonis ligni*, ab igne candentis, *arenâ siccâ superfusâ recens extincti*, et in *pulverem subtilissimum triti*, *quant. suff.* It may be added to the simple Cataplasm in a tepid state.)

Use. In gangrene and fœtid ulcers.

CATAPLASMA CONII. L. D. Hemlock Cataplasm. (*Extractum Conii ʒj.* *Aquæ ʒj.* Mix, and add linseed meal enough to make a cataplasm.)

Use. In cancer and painful sores.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI. D. Carrot Cataplasm. (*Dauci Carotæ hortensis Radicis*, q. s. Boil the root in the water until it be soft enough to make a poultice.)

Use. In gangrene and foul ulcers.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Cataplasm of Ferment of Cerevisiæ, D. Yeast Cataplasm. (*Farinæ ʒbj.* *Cerevisiæ Fermenti*, ʒss. *M. Calori leni expone.*)

Oper. Antiseptic.

Use. Applied to gangrenous and sloughing sores.

CATAPLASMA LINI. L. Cataplasm of Linseed Meal. (*Aquæ ferventis ʒj.*, *Lini seminum contritorum*, q. s. ut idonea fiat crassitudo.)

Use. A suppurative poultice.

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX. D. Simple poultice. (*Pulveris pio*



Cataplasmate q. v. Aquæ ferventis q. s. to make a poultice to be anointed whilst hot with olive oil.)

Use. In inflammatory tumor, and irritable sores.

CATAPLASMA SINĀPIS. L. D. Mustard Cataplasm. (*Pulv. Sinapis Sem., Lini Usitat. Sem. Pulv. ā ā lbss. Aceti calidi, q. s. M.*)

Oper. Rubefacient, stimulant.

Use. Applied to the soles of the feet, in the delirium, coma, and sinking of typhus, &c.; to the pained part in rheumatism.

CATĒCHU. L. E. D. Catechu. (*Acacia Catechu, Polygam. Monœc. N. O. Leguminosæ. East Indies. 4.*) *An extract of the wood.*

Comp. *Bombay Catechu*, tannin 54·5, extractive 34, mucilage 6·5, impurities 5 parts. *Bengal Catechu*, tannin 48·5, extractive 36·5, mucilage 8, impurities 7 parts.

Prop. Inodorons; taste astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish; colour reddish brown; soluble in water and in alcohol.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and intestinal hæmorrhages; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℥j. in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Catechu Comp.* L. E. *Tinct. Catechu*, L. E. *Elect. Mimosæ Catechu*, E. D.

CENTAURÆE BENEDICTÆ HERBA. E. Cnici Benedicti Folia, D. Blessed Thistle. (*Syngen. Polygam. Frustr. N. O. Compositæ Capitatæ, L. Cinarcephalæ, J. Greek Islands. ☉.*)

Prop. Odour unpleasant; taste bitter.

Oper. Strong decoction emetic; strong infusion diaphoretic; light infusion tonic, stomachic.

Use. For the two former purposes it is rarely used; but the light infusion, made with ℥vj. of the plant in ℔j. of cold water, is an excellent bitter in loss of appetite, and in the dyspepsia of the irregular.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℥j. in powder; of the infusion f℥ij. every three hours.

CENTAURĪUM. L. Chironiæ Centaurii Summitates. E. Erythræa Centaurii folia, D. Common Centaury Tops. (*Chironia Centaurium. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Gentianaceæ. Europe. ☉.*)

Prop. Taste bitter. Active principle extracted both by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia and atonic gout.

Dose. ℔j. to ℥j.

CERA ET CERA ALBA. L. E. D. Yellow Wax and White.

(*A substance prepared by the bee; and by some plants, as the Ceroylon and Myrica Cerifera.*)

Comp. Carbon 03·12, hydrogen 16·91, oxygen 19·97 parts.

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling that of honey; tasteless; dry; brittle; colour yellow, when recent; but the odour and colour are lost by bleaching.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

Dose. ℔j. to ℥ss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil; then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel f℥ij.

Off. Prep. *Cera Flava Purificata*, D. *Ung. Cerata, Emp. Varia.*
CERATUM. L. Cerate. (*Olei Olivæ* ℥iv. *Ceræ* ℥iv. Melt the wax, then add the oil, and mix.) Emollient. To excoriations, &c.

Off. Prep. *Ung. Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E. *Ung. Oxidi Zinci*, E.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. Ceratum Carbonatis Zinci impuri, E. Unguentum Calaminæ, D. Calamine Cerate. (*Calaminæ Præp. Ceræ Flavæ* ā ā ℥ss. *Ol. Olivæ* ℥xvj. The oil and wax being melted, mix; then remove them from the fire; as soon as they begin to thicken add the calamine, and stir until the whole be cold.)

Oper. Desiccative, epulotic.

Use. To ulcers, with a thin, acrid discharge; to burns after the inflammation is abated; to the eyelids in ophthalmia tarsi.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Cerate of the Spanish Fly. (*Cerati Cetacei* ℥vj., *Cantharidin in Pulv. sub.* ℥j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.)

Oper. Irritative.

Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface; but few constitutions can bear the irritation it induces.

CERATUM CETACÆ. L. Ceratum Simplex, E. Unguentum Cetacei, D. Spermaceti Cerate. (*Cetacei* ℥ij., *Ceræ Alb.* ℥viij., *Olivæ Ol.* ℥j. The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Oper. Emollient, cooling.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Cantharidis*, L. *Cerat. Carbonatis Zinci Imp.* E.
CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Mercurial Cerate. (*Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, Cerati saponis* s. ℥iv. *Camphoræ* ℥j. *Mix.*)

Use. Stimulant and rubefacient.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, E. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, D. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis cont.* ℥ij., *Ceræ Alb.* ℥ij., *Olivæ Ol.* ℥viiij. Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with the wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

Oper. Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

Use. In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Lead Cerate. (*Liq. Plumbi d'acetatis* ℥ij., *Ceræ* ℥iv., *Olivæ Ol.* ℥ss., *Camphoræ* ℥ss. Melt the wax in ℥vij. of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of diacetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Resin Cerate. (*Resinæ Ceræ* ā ā ℥bj., *Olivæ Ol.* ℥xvj. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot.)

Oper. Digestive, cleansing, incarnating.

Use. To heal indolent ulcers.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Terebinthinæ*, L.

CERATUM SABINÆ. L. Unguentum Sabinæ, D. Savine Cerate. (*Sabinæ* ℥bj., *Ceræ* ℥ss., *Adipi præp.* ℥ij. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

Use. To keep a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much pre-





ferable to the Ceratum Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a more regular discharge.

CERATUM SAPONIS. L. Soap Cerate. (*Sapon.* ℥x., *Ceræ* ℥xij-s., *Plumbi Oxidi Cont.* ℥xv., *Olivæ Ol.* Oj., *Aceti Cong.* Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly until they combine; then add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated; lastly, mix in the oil and wax melted together.)

Oper. Desiccative, resolvent.

Use. Applied spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated, and the bones are united; and to strumous swellings.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. L. D. Yeast. The frothy matter collected on the surface of beer, during fermentation.

Use. To induce fermentation in poultices. It has also been given internally with advantage, in combination with sugar and wine in typhus fevers.

CETACEUM. L. D. Spermaceti, E. (*Physeter Macrocephalus*. The Spermaceti whale. *Mammaliæ*, *Cetaceæ*, L.)

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, semitransparent, unctuous. Sp. grav. 9.433; melts at 112° of heat; partially soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥jss. rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg in emulsion.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Simplex*, E. *Ceratum Cetacei*, L. *Ung. Cetacei*. D

CETRARIA. L. See Lichen Cetraria.

CHIMAPHILA. L. See *Pyrolæ Umbellatæ herba*.

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. Yellow Bark. (*Pent. Monogynia.* N. O. *Cinchonaceæ*. South America. 4.) *Calasaya of the Spaniards: the real plant is unknown.*

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter, slightly astringent; in pieces a span long, not always rolled, often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable, fracture fibrous; internally of a yellowish cinnamon colour. Its active principle is an alkali named *Quina*.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. Pale Bark. *The bark of many species of Cinchona.*

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter and astringent than yellow bark; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin; epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon or fawn colour. Its active principle is an alkali, which has been named *Cinchonia*.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX.* L. E. D. Red Bark.

Prop. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense; in quills and flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and smooth; internally woody, fibrous, of a deep brownish red colour. Its active principle two alkalies, *Quina* and *Cinchonia*.

Oper. These three species, nearly alike, are strongly and permanently tonic, and antiperiodic, slightly astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge; (the yellow is preferred in Peru;) the red is apt to nauseate.

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in

* Improperly named, as the red bark is from a source still unknown.

continued fevers, keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; erynche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in gylsters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, and carbonic acid are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb. The red is the most useful in gangrene.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ij. or more in milk, infusion of liquorice, or water. Vide *Infusum, Tinctura*.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ert. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ert. Cinchonæ Resinosum*, L. D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinch. Comp.* L. D. *Vinum Gentianæ Comp.* D.

CINNAMOMUM. L. D. *Lauri Cinnamomi Cortex*, E. *Cinnamon Bark*. (*Laurus Cinnamomum*, *Eneandr. Monogyn.* N. O. *Laurinææ*. Ceylon. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish, depending on essential oil; colour light yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other, not thicker than paper; pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.

Oper. Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

Use. As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Aq. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Infusum Catechu*, L. *Spir. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cardamomi Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Catechu*, L. E. *Tinct. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *T. Cinnam. Comp.* L. *Spir. Ætheris Aromat.* L. *Vinum Opii*, L. *Acid. Sulphuricum Aromat.* E. *Confect. Aromat.* L. D. *Elect. Catechu*, D. *Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.* L. E. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* L. E. *Pulv. Kino Comp.* L. *Emplast. Aromat.* D.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. L. E. D. Oil of Cinnamon.

Prop. Odour of the bark; taste pungent, hot; pale yellow colour, sinks in water; soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Powerfully stimulant; stomachic.

Use. In cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic; inserted into a decayed tooth to allay tooth-ache.

Dose. mj. to m℥ij on a lump of sugar.

COCCULUS SUBEROSUS. *Fructus Vulg.* *Cocculus Indicus*, D. *Cocculus Indicus*. (*Cocculus Suberosus*. De Candolle. *Diacia*, *Dodecandria*. N. O. *Menispermææ*. Malabar. 4.) Contains *Picrotoxine*.

Prop. Blackish purple, not unlike a small cherry.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, poisonous.

COCCI. L. *Coccus Cacti*, E. D. (*Coccus Cacti*. *Insecta Hemiptera*. Mexico.) *The Dried Female*.

Prop. Faint, heavy odour; taste acrid, bitterish, astringent; colour blackish red externally, purple red within; small, irregular, roundish.

Use. Chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c.

COCHLEARIÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. D. Common scurvy grass. (*Cochlearia Officinalis*. *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. N. O. *Cruciferae*. ☉.)

Of little value, and scarcely ever used.

COCI BUTYRACÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. Palm Oil. (*Cocos Butyracææ*, the Mackaw tree. *Monoc. Hexand.* N. O. *Palmææ*, L. South America. 4.)





Prop. Odour that of violets; taste sweetish; consistence of butter, colour golden yellow; does not easily become rancid; but when so, has a dirty white appearance.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. Externally in sprains, &c.

COLCHICI CORMUS ET SEMINA. L. *Colchici Autumnalis bulbus, Semina, D. Colchici Autumnalis Radix, E.* The Bulb and Seeds of the Meadow Saffron. (*Colchicum Autumnale. Heand. Triggyn. N. O. Melanthaceæ. Europe. 4.*) *Dug in July and August when the seed appears.*

Comp. *Colchicia*, a peculiar alkaloid resembling *Veratria*, *secula*.

Prop. Taste acrid, excoriating the mouth; acrimony lost in drying.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In dropsies, gout, and rheumatism. (*It is supposed that it firms the active ingredient of the Eau Medicinale.*)

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. xj. of the recent bulb in pills.

Off. Prep. *Acetum Colchici, L. Oxytel Colchici, D. Syrup. Colchici Autumnalis, E. Tinct. Colchici, L. Vinum Colchici, L.*

CÖLÖCYNTHIS. L. *Fructus Medulla, D. Cucumeris Colocynthis fructus Pulpa, E.* Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (*Cucumis Colocynthis. Monac. Syngen. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ, L. J. Cape of Good Hope. ☉*)

Prop. Taste bitter, nauseous, acrimonious: light, white or pale yellow; spongy.

Oper. Strongly cathartic.

Use. Too violent to be used alone.

Off. Prep. *Extract. Colocynthis, L. Ext. Colocynth. Comp. L. D. Pilul. Aloes cum Colocynthide, E. D.*

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. L. D. Confection of Almonds. (*Amyg. Dul. ʒviij., Acaciæ Gum. ʒj., Sacch. Alb. ʒiv.* Having bleached the almonds, beat the whole into an uniform paste.) This preparation is merely a good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit to make the almond mixture.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. D. Elect. Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Confection. (*Cinnamomi, Myristicæ, sing. ʒij. Caryoph. ʒj., Cardam. ʒss., Croci ʒij., Testar. Præp. ʒxvi., Sacch. Pur. lbij., Aquæ ʒj.* Rub the dry substances to a fine powder, then mix, adding the water gradually till the whole be incorporated.)

Oper. Stimulant, cordial.

Use. In the low stage of typhoid fevers; atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in bolus or mixtures.

Incomp. Acids of any kind.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. L. *Conserva Aurantii, E.* Confection of Orange. (*Aur. Cort. ext. recent. radulâ separ. lbj. Sacch. pur. lbij.* Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.)

Oper. Stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Elect. Cassia Fistula, E. Elect. Cassia, D. Cassia Confection. (*Cassia pulvæ lbss., Mannæ ʒij., Tamurindi pulvæ ʒj., Syr. Rosæ ʒss.* Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and, having mixed in the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

CONII FOLIA, FRUCTUS, L. *Conii Maculati Folia, E. D.* Hemlock Leaves and Seeds. (*Conium Maculatum, Pentand Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Indigenous. ☉.*)

Comp. Conia, resin, albumen, odorous oil, extractive.

Prop. Odour heavy and disagreeable; taste bitter, nauseous, herbaceous; colour a dull green; light destroys its virtues, therefore the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked.

Oper. Narcotic, poisonous in an over-dose, resolvent.

Use. As a palliative in cancer and schirrous, scrofulous, and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis. Externally ʒij. of the dried herb boiled in ʒj. of water, as a fomentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed and oatmeal.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ʒj. of the powder, or from ℥xij. to lx. of the expressed juice, very gradually increased.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Conii, L. E. D. Tinct. Conii, L. E. D.*

CONFECTIO OPII. L. D. *Electuar. Opiatum, E.* Opium Confection. (*Opii duri ʒvj., Piper Long. ʒj., Zingib. rad. ʒij., Carui Sem. ʒij., Syrupi ʒj.* Rub the opium with the syrup made hot; then add the other articles in the state of powder, and mix.) *Gr. j. of Opium in gr. xxxvj.*

Oper. Narcotic and stimulant.

Use. Atonic gout, flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, in the chalk mixture.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in a bolus, or mixture.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. L. Confection of Black Pepper. (*Piperis nigri, Iulæ āā lbj., Feniculi lbij., Mellis, Sacchari, ā ā lbij.*)

Prop. Warm, stimulant.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. L. *Conserva Rosæ Caninæ, E.* Confection of Dog Rose. (*Rosæ Can. Pulvæ lbj., Sacch. pur. ʒxx.* Rub them together until they be well incorporated.)

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. L. *Conserva Rosæ Gallicæ, E. Conserva Rosæ, D.* Confection of the Red Rose. (*Rosæ Gal. Petal. nondum explic. abject. ung. lbj., Sacch. pur. lbij.* Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass.)

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa. Rubbed up with new milk, it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. D. Confection of Rue. (*Rutæ Fol. exsic.; Carui Sem.; Lauri Bacc. Sing. ʒjss., Sagapeni ʒiv., Piper. Nig ʒij.; Mellis ʒxvj.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In the convulsive affections of children, given in clysters; ʒj. to ʒj. in ʒss. of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. L. *Elect. Scammonii, D.* Confection of Scammony. (*Scammonii contriti ʒjss., Caryoph. cont. Zingiber. Rad. pulv. sing. ʒvj., Olei Carui ʒjss. Syr. Rosæ, q. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then rub them again with the syrup; add the oil of caraway, and mix.)

Oper. Warm cathartic.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. in a bolus.





CONFECTIO SENNAE. L. Elect. Cassiae Sennae, E. Elect. Sennae, D. Confection of Senna. (*Sennae Fol.* ʒviiij., *Ficorum* lbj., *Tamarindi Cassiae*, *Prunorum Gall. Pulpae* sing. lbss., *Coriand.* ʒiv., *Glycyrrhizae* ʒiiij., *Sacch. pur.* lbijss. Rub the Senna leaves and Coriander seeds to powder, and sift; boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and Oiv. of water to one half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to ʒjss. then add the sugar. Finally, rub the syrup with the pulp, and adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)

Oper. Laxative.

Use. In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv.

CONTRAYERVA. L. Dorsteniae Contrayervae Rad. E. Contrajerva Root. (*Dorstenia Contrajerva.* *Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Urticæ.* South America. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, heavy; taste bitter, styptic, sweetish.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. In typhus; nervous fever; the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery.

Dose. Gr. xij. to ʒss.

COPAIBA. L. Copaiferæ Officinalis Resina, E. D. Copaiba. (*Copaifera Officinalis*, *Decand. Digyn.* N. O. *Leguminosæ.* Brazil. 5.)

Comp. Resinous extract, green volatile oil.

Prop. Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistency of syrup; yellowish, transparent; soluble in alcohol, æther, and the expressed oils; miscible in distilled water, by means of mucilage; spec. grav. 0.950.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.

Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoidal affections.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥lx. in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg; in pills, by mixing the copaiba with magnesia and exposing the mixture to the air.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

Tests. Agitate ʒj. of liq. ammoniæ with fʒijss. of copaiba: if it remains milky when at rest, it contains castor oil.

CORIANDRUM. L. Coriandri Sativi Semina, E. D. Coriander Seed. (*Coriandrum Sativum.* *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Italy. 6.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste grateful, pungent; seed hemispherical; ribbed.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. entire, or in powder.

Off. Prep. *Aqua calcis comp.* D. *Infusum Sennae*, L. *Infusum Tamarindi et Sennae*, E. *Tinct. Sennae Comp.* E. *Confectio Sennae*, L. E.

CORNU. L. Cervi Elaphi Cornu, E. Cornua Cervina. Ramenta, D. Hartshorn. (*Cervus Elaphus.* *Mammalia Pecora.* Europe.)

Prop. Hard, compact, bony; yields 27 parts gelatine for every 100 of the horn.

Oper. Emollient, nutritive.

Use. To infants deprived of the breast. ʒvj. of the shavings, boiled in Oiv. of water to ʒij. then strained, and the liquor again boiled with fʒj. of orange juice, ʒvj. of sugar, and fʒv. of sherry wine, form a light nutritious jelly for the sick.

Off. Prep. *Cornu Ustum*, L. D. *Pulv. Antimonialis*, L. E. D.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burnt Hartshorn.

Comp. Phosphate of lime 57·5, carbonate of lime 1, phosphate of magnesia.

Prop. White, friable.

Use. The knowledge of the components of this preparation proves that it possesses no antacid qualities, and therefore it might be altogether rejected.

CREASOTON. L. Creasote. (A colourless limpid liquid prepared from the oil of wood tar.)

Prop. A powerful stimulant.

Use. Externally applied in rheumatism and neuralgia. Given in some stomachic affections: used externally in porrigo *scutulata*.

Dose. From \mathfrak{mij} . to \mathfrak{mxv} .

CRETA. L. *Creta Alba*, D. *Carbonis Calcis, a. mollior*, E. Chalk.

Comp. Lime 53, carbonic acid 45, in 100 parts; some argil. Spec. grav. from 2·3 to 2·6.

Prop. White, friable, effervescing with acids.

Use. To prepare the *Creta Præparata*.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. L. D. *Carbonas Calcis Præparatus*, E. Prepared Chalk.

Comp. The same as those of *creta*.

Oper. Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa from acidity: externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over of the sore is much hastened.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{Zj} . or more.

Off. Prep. *Misturæ Cretæ*, L. E. *Hædrargyrum cum Cretâ*, L. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. E. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

CROCUS. L. *Croci Sativi Stigmata*, E. D. Saffron. (*Crocus Sativus*, *Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Iridaceæ*. The East. 4.) *The English is the best.*

Prop. Odour diffusive, aromatic, narcotic; taste aromatic, pungent, bitter; colour deep orange red; residing in an extractive essential oil and resin; yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic.

Use. In hysteria and other nervous affections.

Dose. Gr. v. to \mathfrak{Zss} .

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Croci*, L. *Tinct. Croci*, E. *Confect. Aromatica*, L. D. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, L. *Tinct. Aloes Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Rhei*, L. *Tinct. Rhei Comp.* L.

CUBEBA. L. D. Cubebs. (*Piper Cubebæ*, *Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperaceæ*. Java and Guinea. 5.) *Baccæ*.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste cooling at first, afterwards pungent; active principle an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, purgative.

Use. In gonorrhœa.

Dose. From \mathfrak{ij} . to \mathfrak{Zj} . of the powder, every six hours.

CUMINUM. L. Cummin Seed. (*Cuminum Cyminum*, *Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ*. Egypt. ☉.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, disagreeable. Water extracts their odour; spirit takes up both odour and taste. Seeds ovate, striated.

Oper. Antispasmodic; externally stimulating.

Use. Scarcely ever employed internally vide *Emplastrum*.

Creosote. as an internal remedy it is chiefly valuable for its power in checking vomiting, arising from irritability or derangement of the digestive organs, but it frequently fails where the vomiting tends upon organic disease

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper.

Prop. Odour peculiar, but sensible only when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red-yellow; spec. grav. 7·87; ductile; very malleable; hardness less than that of iron; easily oxydized.

Use. For preparing the salts of the metal.*

CUPRI ACETAS. D. Acetate of Copper.

Comp. Oxide of copper 39, acid and water 61 in 100 pts.; or, 1 protoxide=39·6+1 acid=51·48+9 water=81: eq. 181·08.

Prop. Crystals four-sided truncated pyramids, of a bluish green colour, efflorescent: sp. gr. 1·779: taste disagreeably metallic. Sparingly soluble in water; moderately soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased to gr. ij.

Incomp. Alkalies, chalk mixture, sulphuric acid.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS. L. D. Ammonia retum Cupri, E. Ammoniated Copper.

Comp. Subsulphate of copper, subsulphate of ammonia.

Prop. A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour; taste hot, styptic, metalline. Its colour is lost by keeping, if exposed to the air, and it becomes green; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purging.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. iv. in a pill twice a day.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS. L. Cupri Ammoniaci Aqua. D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammonio-Sulph.* 3j.; *Aquæ distillatæ* 0j. Dissolve the ammonio-sulphate of copper in the water and filter through paper.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of the salt.

CUPRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Copper.

Comp. Hydrate of copper 42·6, sulphuric acid 33, water 25·4, in 100 pts.; or, 1 eq. protoxide of copper=39·6+1 sulphuric acid=40·1: eq.=79·7.

Prop. Crystals rhomboidal, rich blue, semi-transparent, efflorescing, inodorous; taste harsh, styptic, corrosive; soluble in 4 parts of water, at 60°; 2 of water at 212°.

Oper. Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fever; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis and in croup; externally as a stimulant to ulcers, and to take down fungus. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet. It formed the base of a very unchemical preparation, Bates's Aqua Camphorata, which Ware recommends, diluted with 16 parts of water, in the purulent ophthalmia of infants. The following will answer instead of it. R Cupri sulph. gr. iij. mist. camphoræ, f3v. cola.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij. in a pill: gr. ij. to gr. x. in f3ij. of water vomit.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates; sodæ biboras:

* Copper, when clean, produces no deleterious effects in the stomach; nor does it appear that the acids it meets with there and in the bowels, render it very active when in a mass. We have seen two instances where halfpence were swallowed, and retained, in the one case six months, and in the other two, without altering the state of health. Both the patients were boys under ten years of age; and the halfpence were much corroded when passed.

salts of lead: acetate of iron; acetate and diacetate of lead; as-
tringent vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Cupri sulphatis comp.* E.

CURCUMÆ LONGÆ RADIX. D. The Root of Turmeric.
(*Curcuma Longa. Monand. Monogyn. N. O. Scitamineæ. India.*
4.) *A tuberos root.*

Prop. Colour pale yellow; taste bitter and aromatic; odour slightly
aromatic. It tinges the urine reddish, after being taken for a
short time.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach; intermittent fever;
dropsy.

Dose. From ʒss. of the powder to ʒij.; three table spoonfuls, three
times a day, of an infusion made with ʒij. of the root in ʒj. of
water.

CUSPARIÆ L. *Bouplandiæ Trifoliatæ Cortex*, E. D. *Cusparia*
Bark. (*Galipea Cusparia. Pentandria Monogynia, N. O. Dios-*
mece. South America. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic;
pieces thin, externally grey, wrinkled; internally yellowish-tawn;
fracture short, resinous. Yields its virtues to water and proof
spirit. (*Contains an alkali Cusparin.*)

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

Use. In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diar-
rhœa, dysentery.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron and of copper, nitrate of silver, tartarized
antimony, acetate and diacetate of lead, bichloride of mercury,
pure potassa, and infusions of galls and yellow cinchona bark, &c.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xx. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Cuspariæ, L. Tinctura Angusturæ, D.*

CYDONIA. L. Quince Seed. (*Pyrus Cydonia. Icosandria Penta-*
gynia, N. O. Rosaceæ. Germany. ʒ.)

Prop. Shape of the seeds ovate, angled; the coriaceous external
coat abounds with mucilage, to obtain which only they are used.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cydoniæ, L.*

CYMINUM. L. See Cuminum.

DAUCI FRUCTUS ET RADIX. L. D. *Danei Carotæ Radix*, E.
Danei Sylvestris Semina, D. Carrot Root and Seed. (*Danens*
Carota. Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Indigenous. ♂.)

Prop. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; the seeds have an aro-
matic odour, and a moderately warm pungent taste.

Oper. Of the root emollient; of the seeds stomachic, carminative,
diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.

Use. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fœtid and ill-
conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel
and other renal affections, for which they have been extolled.

Dose. Of the bruised seed ʒj. to ʒj.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS. E. D. Decoction of
Marsh Mallows. (*Rad. Althææ sic. ʒiv., Uvarum Pass. demptis*
acin. ʒij., Aquæ ʒvij. Boil to five pints and decant.)

Comp. The clear liquor, which is poured off after the fæces subside,
is a solution of mucilage in water.

Prop. Odour peculiar, not unlike that of boiled turnips; taste
sweetish; colour pale yellow; slightly viscid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In nephritis and inflammation of the bladder; and as a so-
mentation in abrasions, &c.

DECOCTUM ALÔES COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound De





coction of Aloes. (*Ext. Glycyrrh. ℥vij.*, *Potassæ Carb. ℥j.*, *Aloes contritæ*, *Myrrhæ contritæ*, *Crocī sing. ℥jss.*, *Tinct. Card. Co. ℥vij.*, *Aquæ* 0jss. Boil to 0j. and strain, then add *Tinct. Card. Comp.*)

Comp. The gummy and extractive matter of the plants dissolved in water, which is enabled, by the alkali, to take up a little of the resin. The tincture keeps it unchanged.

Oper. Gently cathartic; emmenagogue.

Use. In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels; jaundice, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥i. taken in the morning.

Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts.

DECOCTUM AMYLI. L. Decoction of Starch. *Amyli* ℥iv. *Aquæ* 0j., rub the starch, gradually adding the water, then boil a little.)

Use. For glysters.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoct. Chamæmeli Comp. D. Decoction of Chamomile. *Flor. Anthem. Nob. ℥j.* E. ℥ss. D. *Sem. Carui* ℥iv. E. *Sem. Feniculi. ℥ij.* D. *Aquæ* ℔v. E. 0j. D. Boil for 15 minutes and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, dissolved in water.

Use. As elyster and fomentation; but for the latter purpose warm water is equally efficacious.

DECOCTUM CETRARIE. L. Decoct. Lichenis Islandici, E. D. Decoction of Liverwort. (*Lichenis* ℥v. L. *Aquæ* 0jss. L. Boil to 0j. and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and fecula, dissolved in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; mucilaginous; colour yellow.

Oper. Tonic, demulcent.

Use. In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis.

Dose. f℥iv. to f℥ij. three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of carbonate of potassa. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ. DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ. L. Decoctum Cinchonæ, D. Decoct. Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ, E. Decoction of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Cort. contusi* ℥x. *Aquæ* 0j. L. D. 0jss. E. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly covered vessel, and strain while hot.)

Comp. Cinchonia, Quina, as Bikimates, and resinous extractive dissolved in water.

Prop. Odour and taste that of the species of bark employed.

Oper. The same as that of the bark.

Use. When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses are necessary, or ingredients of a nature which cannot be combined with the powder are required to be given with the bark.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Hydrochloric acid, tartarized antimony, infusion of astringent barks.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ. L. Decoction of Red Bark.

Use. In gangrene and general debility.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILLÆ. L. Decoction of Winter Green (*Chimaphilæ* ℥j. *Aquæ dist. 0jss.* Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥jss.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. L. Decoction of Quince Seed. (*Cydoniæ Sem.* ʒij., *Aquæ* ʒj. Boil over a gentle fire ten minutes, and strain.)

Comp. A solution of mucilage in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste slightly grateful; nearly colourless; transparent; viscid.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In aphthæ, united with borax and honey, or syrup of mulberries; injected beneath the eyelids in violent ophthalmia. Perhaps altogether superfluous, as it does not keep.

Incomp. Acids, which coagulate it.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZERËI. E. D. Decoction of Mezezeon. (*Cort. Rad. Daphnes Mezer.* ʒij., *Rad. Glycyrrh. contus.* ʒss., *Aquæ* ʒij. Boil over a gentle fire to ʒij. and strain.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the mezezeon (*Daphnina*), and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root, dissolved in water.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, over which, however, it possesses little or no power; glandular swellings, chronic rheumatism.

Dose. fʒij. to ʒvj. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. D. Decoction of Woody Night-shade. (*Dulcamaræ Caulis concisi* fʒx., *Aquæ* ʒjss. Boil to one pint, and strain.)

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter and nauseous, followed by a degree of sweetness. (Contains *Solanina*.)

Oper. Diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In dropsy; humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒj. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. D. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Cort. Geoff. Inerm. in pulv.* ʒj., *Aq.* ʒij. Boil over a slow fire to one pint, and strain.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter and mucilaginous; colour that of Madeira wine.

Oper. Anthelmintic, purgative, narcotic.

Use. In worms, in which it has been found very efficacious.

Dose. To children fʒij., to adults fʒss. to fʒij. An overdose, or the drinking cold water during its operation, produces violent vomiting, fever, and delirium. These effects are to be remedied by castor oil, warm water, and acids.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. D. Decoction of Liquorice. (*Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ* ʒjss., *Aquæ mensura* fʒj. Boil for ten minutes, and strain.)

Use. An agreeable demulcent, and vehicle for the administration of other remedies.

DECOCTUM GRANATI. L. Decoction of Pomegranate. (*Granati* ʒij., *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒjss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Prop. Contains tannin, extractive, gum.

Oper. Astringent, anthelmintic.

Use. In tape-worm, dysentery.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.

DECOCTUM GUAÏACI COMPOSITUM. E. D. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, or of the Woods. (*Scob. Ligni Guaiaci* ʒij., *Fruct. sic. Vitis Viniferæ* ʒij., *Rad. Lauri Sassafras con.* *Rad. Glycyrr. con. sing.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒx. Boil the Guaiacum and Raisins with the water over a slow fire, to five pints, adding the roots towards the end, then strain.)



Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In venereal complaints, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and rheumatism, after bleeding. The guaiacum, however, can have little effect, as the resin is insoluble in water.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥vi. every three hours, so that ʒj. or ʒij. may be daily taken.

DECOCTUM HÆMATONYLI. D. Decoction of Logwood. (*Ramentum ligni Hæmatoxyli* ℥jss. *Corticis Cinnamomi contusi* ℥j., *Aquæ mensura* ℔ij. Boil the wood in the water till it evaporate the decoction to ℔j.; towards the end of the coction add the cinnamon, then strain.)

Prop. Taste sweetish, subastringent; nearly inodorous; colour deep red.

Oper. Tonic; astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, and some cases of dyspepsia, where the secretions of the intestines are acrid.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. frequently.

Incomp. The mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphates of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Hæmatoxyli*, L. D.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. L. D. Decoct. Hordei Distichi. E. Decoction of Barley. (*Hordei Sem.* ℥ijss., *Aquæ* ʒivss. First wash the Barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in ʒss. of the water; which being strained off, and thrown away, add the remainder boiling; boil to two pints, and strain.)

Oper. Nutritive, demulcent.

Use. As a diluent in febrile affections; recent gonorrhœa, and strangury; and to form the bulk in clysters.

Dose. Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Barley. (*Decoct. Hord.* ʒij., *Caricæ Fruct. concisi* ℥ijss. *Glycyrr. Rad. concisæ et contusæ* ℥v. *Uvarum Pass. demptis acinis* ℥ijss. *Aquæ* ʒj. Boil to two pints, and strain.

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as the former; its laxative effect, which may be sometimes hurtful, is obviated by a few drops of tincture of opium.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Mallow. (*Malvæ exsic.* ℥j., *Anthemidis Flor. exsic.* ℥ss. *Aquæ* ʒj. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive and mucilage in water.

Use. For the purpose of clysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. D. Decoction of Poppy. (*Papav. Somniferi Capsul. concis.* ℥iv., *Aquæ* ʒiv. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Comp. Bimeconate of morphia, and mucilage, extractive, &c., in water.

Prop. Anodyne, emollient.

Use. As a fomentation in painful swellings, excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers, and those common to infants.

DECOCTUM PYROLÆ. D. Decoction of Winter Green. (*Pyrolæ Umbellatæ* ℥j., *Aquæ mensura* ℔ij. Macerate for six hours, then bruise and return the Pyrolæ to the liquor, and reduce the mixture by evaporation, when strained and expressed, to ℔j. by measure.)

Prop. Taste bitter

Oper. Diuretic, tonic

Use. In ascites and other dropsies; acute rheumatism and hysteria.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. three times a day.

DECOCTUM QUERCŪS. L. Decoctum Quereus Roboris. L.
Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Quercus Cort.* ʒx., *Aquæ* ʒij. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. As an injection in leucorrhœa, and the gleet discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; a fomentation in local vitiated ulcer; an application to warts.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ. L. D. Decoctum Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, E. Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarsaparillæ Rad. concisæ* ʒv. *Aq. ferv.* ʒiv. Macerate for four hours near the fire, in a slightly covered vessel; then bruise the root, and macerate again for two hours; then boil to ʒij. and strain.)

Comp. Parillin, bitter extractive, and mucilage in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, glutinous.

Oper. Slightly diaphoretic and tonic; demulcent

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course.

Dose. fʒiv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk

Incomp. Lime water, acetates of lead.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv.* ʒiv., *Sassafras Rad. concisæ*, *Guaiaci Ligni rasi*, *Glycyrr. Rad. cont. sing.* ʒx *Mezeri Rad. Cort.* ʒij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. The same as the former; in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and lepra.

Dose. fʒiv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day

*. * This preparation is similar to the celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink*.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Broom. (*Scoparii, Juniperi fructus*, *Taraxici*, āā. ʒiv., *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒjss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy.

Dose. fʒjss. three times a day.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. D. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, E. Decoction of Senega. (*Senegæ Rad.* ʒx., *Aquæ* ʒij. Boil to ʒj, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and pungent; colour brown olive.

Oper. Diuretic, purgative, stimulant.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, and "affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion."

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM TARAXICI. D. Decoction of Dandelion. (*Leon-todentis Taraxici recentis herbæ et radicis* ʒiv., *Aquæ* fʒiv. Boil to fʒj, and express the strained liquor.)

Prop. Taste bitter.

Oper. Purgative; tonic.

Use. In deficient and irregular action of the hepatic organs.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. L. Decoction of Tormenitl. (*Tormentillæ cont.* ʒi., *Aquæ dist.* ʒjss. Boil to ʒj., and strain.)

Comp. Tannin, extractive in solution.

Use. In diarrhœa, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Chalk mixture, alkalis, ipecacuanha, all metallic salts opium,



DECOCTUM ULMI. L. D. Decoetum Ulmi Campestris, E.
Decoction of Elm Bark. (*Ulm. Cort. recent. contusi* 3ijss., *Aquæ* 0ij. Boil to 0j. and strain.)

Prop. Odour faint; taste slightly bitter; colour brown.

Oper. Diuretic, alterative.

Use. In lepra, and herpetic eruptions. Willan thinks it has little efficacy.

Dose. f3iv. to 0ss. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alcohol and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

DECOCTUM VERATRĪ. L. D. Decoction of White Hellebore.
(*Veratri Rad. cont.* 3x., *Aquæ* 0ij, *Spir. Rect.* f3ij. Boil the Watery Decoction to 0j. and, when it is cold, add the Spirit.)
Decoetum Hellebori albi.

Oper. Stimulant, acrid, cathartic.

Use. The violent operation of veratrum confines it to external use. This decoction is employed, with benefit, in scabies, tinea capitis, and other foulnesses of the skin. It requires to be diluted when the skin is very irritable.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. L. Decoction of Whortleberry.
(*Uvæ Ursi cont.* 3j., *Aquæ dist.* 0jss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Comp. Chiefly tannic and gallic acid.

Oper. Astringent, diuretic.

Use. In hæmorrhages of the prostate gland and the intestinal canal.

Dose. f3j. to f3ij. three times a day.

Incomp. Ipecacuanha, opium, infusion of cinchona bark, alkalies.

DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI FLORES. E. D. Clove Pink, or Clove Gilly-flower. (*Decand. Digyna.* N. O. *Caryophyllææ.* Italy. 4.) *Caryophylla rubra.*

Prop. Odour grateful, similar to that of cloves; taste bitterish, sub astringent.

Oper. Aromatic.

Use. Discarded by judicious practitioners.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, alkalies, acids.

DIGITALIS FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. Digitalis Purpureæ Folia, E. D. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (*Digitalis Purpurea, Didynam Angiosperm.* N. O. *Scrophularinacææ.* Indigenous. ♂.) *Digitalis herba.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrimonious, bitter, nauseous; injured by light both in colour and virtues. The leaves should be collected in July, and dried without heat.

Oper. Stimulant, but afterwards sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening the irritability; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death. These symptoms of poisoning are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters.

Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hæmorrhages; and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera; particularly when combined with nitric acid, in dropsies which occur after long and harassing courses of mercury; most useful where there is a laxness of fibre, pale countenance, intermittent, weak pulse, cold skin, and when the swelling pits. This state may be produced by bleeding, saline purges, &c. When nausea occurs, its use must be intermitted for a little time; but we are not of opinion that purging counteracts its desired effects; for, although the kidneys may not act so powerfully, yet the body is unloaded of the morbid fluid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and, during its employment, diluents are necessary.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij. in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight hours, till the remedy acts by the kidneys, when it must be discontinued; but it may again be given, after an interval.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Digitalis*, D. *Infusum Digitalis*, L. E. *Tinct. Digitalis*, L. E. D.

DIOSMA. L. *Diosmæ Crenatæ* (*Buchu*), *Folia*, D. The leaves of *Diosma Crenata*. (*Pentandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Diosmeæ*. Cape of Good Hope. 4.)

Prop. Taste cool and aromatic, resembling peppermint; odour aromatic. The dried leaves are stiff, of a yellow olive hue on the upper disc, pale and rugose on the lower: studded with glands.

Oper. Sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In rheumatism, gout, and catarrhal affections, affections of the mucous membrane of the bladder of urine.

DULCAMARA. L. E. *Dulcamara*; *Stipites Autumno Collecti*, D. Woody Nightshade Twigs. (*Solanum Dulcamara.* *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ*. Indigenous. 5.)

Prop. Dried, inodorous; taste bitter, followed by a sweetness.

Oper. Diuretic, sudorific.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra vulgaris and alphas: scrotula and jaundice.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. in powder; in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium.*

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Dulcamaræ*, L.

ELATERIUM. L. E. D. *Fecula* of the Wild Cucumber. (*Moenæcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*. South of Europe. 6.)

Comp. *Elateria*, bitter principle, *fecula*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste scarcely bitter, acrid.

Oper. Violently cathartic; hydragogue.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. Gr. one-sixth to gr. j. in a pill.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Elaterii*, L. E. D.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. E. D. Electuary of Catechu. (*Ex. Mim. Catechu ʒiv., Kino ʒiij., Cort. Cinnam., Nucis Myrist. Mosch. sing. ʒj., Opii in Vini Albi Hispani q. ss. diffusi ʒjss., Syr. Rosæ Gall. ad Mellis spiss.* Boil to ʒbij 4. ʒiij. contain gr. j. of opium.)

Oper. Astringent, cordial.

Use. In diarrhoeas from weak bowels; and where an astringent stimulant can be applied.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. as a bolus, or dissolved in any fluid.

ELĒMI. L. *Amyris Elemifera*; *Resina*, D. *Elemi*. (*Amyris elemifera.* *Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Amyrideæ*. Carolina. 5.)

Comp. Resin, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant, strong; taste bitter. In large solid masses of a yellow and greenish colour, semi-transparent; fusible, soluble in alcohol, partly also in essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally; but chiefly for forming a pleasant digestive ointment, for promoting the discharge from blisters, issues, and setons.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Elemi*, L. D.

* The effects of Dulcamara are regulated by the soil and temperature of the climate where the plants grow; the warmer the better.



EMPLASTRUM AMMŌNIACI. L. E. D. Ammoniacum Plaster. (*Ammoniaci pur.* ℥v., *Aceti distillati* ℥viii. After dissolving the Ammoniacum, the Plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture, constantly stirring to a proper consistence.)

Prop. Adhesive.

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent.

Use. To scrofulous tumours, bronchocele, white swelling.

EMPLASTRUM AMMŌNIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (*Ammoniaci pur.* ℔j., *Hydrarg. pur.* ℥ij., *Olei Olivæ* ℥℥j., *Sulphuris gr.* viij. Add the sulphur to the oil, stirring constantly until they combine, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add the ammoniacum melted, and mix.)

Oper. Resolvent, discentient.

Use. To indurated glands, hydrarthrus, nodes, tphi, bronchocele, and indolent tumours.

The mercury is in the state of a protoxide.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. (*Thuris.* ℥ij., *Ceræ Flavæ* ℥ss., *Pulv. Cort. Cinnamomi* ℥vi., *Ol. Ess. Pimento, Ol. Ess. Limonum, sing.* ℥ij. Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster.)

Oper. Stimulating.

Use. Applied over the stomach for the pains of that viscus, to allay vomiting, and expel flatus. It requires to be frequently renewed, being not very adhesive.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. E. Assafoetida Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei, Gum. Res. Ferulæ. assafœtidæ, sing. partes duas, Gum. Resinæ Bubonis Galbani, Ceræ Flav. sing. partem unam.*)

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne.

Use. In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. L. D. Plaster of Belladonna (*Emplastri Resinæ* ℥ij., *Extracti Belladonnæ* ℥jss.)

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and local pains.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Calefacient Plaster. (*Emplast. Cantharidis partem unam, Picis Burgund. partes septem.* Melt together, and form into a plaster.)

Oper. Calefacient, rubefacient, stimulant.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, inflammatory affections of the chest, and sciatica.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Emplast. Cantharidis Vesicatorii, E. Emplast. Cantharidis, D. Plaster of the Spanish or Blistering Fly. (*Cantharidis in pulv. sub.* ℔j., *Emp. Ceræ* ℔jss., *Adipis* ℔ss. Melt the plaster and hard together, and as the mixture becomes thick in cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix.)

Oper. Epispastic.

Use. In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies, and therefore this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula; perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster interposed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires

to remain applied twelve hours in order to produce a perfect blister.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS VESICATŌRII COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Plaster of Spanish Flies. (*Resinæ Liq. Pini Laricis partes octodecim; Resinæ Concretæ Pini Abietis, Meloes Vesicat. sing. partes duodecim; Cera F. partes quatuor, Subacetas Cupri partes duas, Sem. Sinapis Albæ, Fruct. Piper. Nig. sing. partem unam.* Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine; and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder so as to make a plaster.) *Emplastrum Vesicatorium.*

Oper. Powerfully stimulant, vesicant.

Use. The same as the former; but supposed to be more certain and quicker in producing its effects; hence useful in gout and cramps in the stomach.

EMPLASTRUM CÉRÆ. L. *Emplastrum Simplex*, E. Wax Plaster. (*Cera Flavæ, Sapi, sing. ℥iij., Resinæ ℥bj.* Melt them together, and strain.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

Use. Intended for supporting the discharge from a blistered surface; but, owing to the irritation it induces, now seldom employed.

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Cantharidis*, L.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. L. D. Galbanum Plaster. (*Galbani ℥viij., Emplastri Plumbi ℥iij., Terebinthinæ Vulgaris ℥x., Abietis Resinæ contritæ ℥iij.*) Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then first add the pine resin, and afterwards the plaster melted with a gentle heat, and mix all together.

Oper. Stimulant, suppurative.

Use. To scrofulous tumours; old arthritic joints; and to the lumbar regions in rickets. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMŌSUM. E. Gum Plaster. (*Emp. Oridi Plumbi Semivit. partes octo, Gummi Res. Ammoniaci, Gummi Res. Bubonis Galbani, Cera Flavæ sing. partem unam.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as the two former.

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Saponis*, E.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI (protoxidi). L. E. Mercurial Plaster. (*Hydrarg pur. ℥iij., Emplast. Plumbi ℥bj., Olivæ Olei ℥℥j., Sulphuris gr. viij.* Rub the sulphur with the heated oil, stirring constantly until they unite, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add gradually the lead plaster melted with a slow fire, and mix the whole together.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.*

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.

Use. To buboes and venereal tumours; nodes, when not painful to the touch; and indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RŪBRI. E. Plaster of Red Oxide of Iron. (*Emplast. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit. partes xxiv., Resinæ Pini partes sex, Cera Fl., Olei Olivæ Europ. sing. partes tres, Oxidi Ferri Rubri partes octo.* Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted.) *Emplastrum Roborans.*

Oper. Strengthening, stimulant.

Use. In muscular relaxations; and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiffness and adhesive quality.

EMPLASTRUM OPŪI. L. D. Opium Plaster. (*Opii dur. cont.*



℥ss., *Abietis Resinæ* cont. ℥ij., *Emplast. Plumbi* ℔ij., *Aquæ* f℥viiij. To the plaster melted add the resin, the opium, and the water, and boil the mixture with a slow fire to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Anodyne? stimulant.

Use. Against internal pains. Although it is undoubtedly certain that opium, in that state of minute division in which it exists in the tincture, produces its specific effect on the system in a small degree, when externally applied; yet we doubt whether the effects of this plaster will sanction the adoption of it by the London College.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. L. Pitch Plaster. (*Picis Abietinæ* ℔ij., *Abietis Resinæ* ℔ij., *Resinæ, Cerae* sing. ℥iv., *Myristicæ Olei expressi* ℥j., *Olivæ Olei, Aquæ* sing. f℥ij. To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters, and boil to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In catarrh, and other pulmonary affections, applied to the chest; and to the temples in pains of the head, and chronic ophthalmia. When any serious exudation takes place, the plaster should be frequently renewed.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI (*Oxidi?*). L. Emp. Oxidi Plumbi semivitrei, E. Emp. Lithargyri, D. Plaster of Lead, or Oxide of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. sub. trit.* ℔vj., *Olivæ Olei, Congium, Aqua* ℔ij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead form a plaster.)

Comp. Oxide of lead, and the oil changed so as to approximate to the nature of volatile oil. The water is evaporated.

Oper. Defensive, slightly adhesive.

Use. In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plasters.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, E. *Emplast. Opii*, L. *Emplast. Assafœtidæ*, E. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emplast. Galbani*, L. D. *Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri*, E. *Emp. Resinæ*, L. E. D. *Emp. Saponis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Thuris*, D.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. L. Emplast. Resinosum, E. Emplast. Lithargyri cum Resina, D. Resin Plaster. (*Resinæ Flavæ* ℔ss., *Emplastri Plumbi* ℔ij. Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.)

Oper. Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant.

Use. In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation, without rest. The plaster originally prepared by Mr. Baynton contained less resin; ℥vj. only to ℔ij. of the litharge plaster. This preparation, however, answers the purpose equally well, except in very irritable habits.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. L. D. Emplast. Saponaceum, E. Soap Plaster. (*Saponis Duri concisi* ℔ss., *Emplast. Plumbi* ℔ij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster; and boil to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Mildly discutient.

Use. Applied to lymphatic tumours; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM, vel ADHÆRENS. D. Compound Soap Plaster. (*Emplastri Saponis* ℥ij., *Emplastri Lithargyri cum Resina* ℥ij.)

Use. To support the parts in the cure of ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM THŪRIS. D. Frankincense Plaster. (*Emplast. Lithargyri* ℥ij., *Thuris* ℔ss., *Oxydi Ferri Rubri* ℥iij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the plaster of red oxide of iron.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. E. Emulsio Arabica, D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (*Nucleor. Amygd. Com.* ℥j., *Aquæ* ℔jss., *Mucilaginis Mim. Nilot.* ℥ij., *Sacch.* ℥iv. While beating the decorticated Almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, soft, mucilaginous; like milk.

Oper. Diluent, demulcent.

Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, particularly those of the kidneys and urethra; as calculus, gonorrhœa, and strangury from the absorption of the acrid matter of Spanish flies, or any other causes. A vehicle for other medicines.

Dose. ℔ss. or more, ad libitum

Incomp. Acids, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits, tinctures, tartrate and bitartrate of potassa, bichloride of mercury, and spirit of nitric æther.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. E. Camphor Emulsion. (*Camphoræ* ℥j., *Nuc. Amygd. Com. Decort.*, *Sacch. pur. sing.* ℥iv. *Aquæ* ℥vj.) *Emulsio Camphorata.*

Comp. Camphor mechanically suspended in emulsion; it separates in the course of a few days, and swims upon the surface of the mixture.

Oper. The same as camphor; and, consequently, this is only a convenient form of giving the remedy, as it proves always less nauseous when given in the liquid form.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. several times a day.

ENĒMA ALOES. L. Clyster of Aloes. (*Aloes* ℥ij., *Potassæ Carbonatis* gr xv., *Decocti Hordei* ℔ss. Mix and rub together.)

Use. As a stimulant, by contiguity to the uterus in Amenorrhœa; and for dislodging ascarides.

ENĒMA CATHARTICUM. D. Purging Clyster. (*Mannæ* ℥j., *Decocti Chamæmeli Comp.* ℥x., *Ol. Olivæ* ℥j., *Sulph. Magnesicæ* ℥ss.)

Use. This is a good, gently stimulating, and emollient clyster; but it does not possess any peculiar advantage over those which are every day ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions.

ENĒMA COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Clyster of Colocynth. (*Ext. Colocynthidis comp.* ℥ij., *Saponis mollis* ℥j., *Aquæ* ℥viij.)

Use. A stimulant purgative in constipation and colic.

ENĒMA FETIDUM. D. Fœtid Clyster. *The former, with the addition of* ℥ij. *of the Tincture of Assafœtida.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne.

Use. In hysteria; spasmodic colic; the convulsions of infants; and for allaying the irritation produced by ascarides in the rectum.

ENĒMA OPII. L. D. Clyster of Opium. (*Tincturæ Opii* ℥xx. *Decocti Amyli* ℥iv.)

Use. In irritable bladder, diseases of the prostate gland, and dysentery; and strangury from blisters.

ENĒMA TABACI. L. Enema of Tobacco. (*Tabaci* ℥j., *Aquæ ferventis* ℔j. Macerate for an hour, and strain.)

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In hernia, and spasmodic affections.

ENĒMA TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. Turpentine Clyster. (*Terebinthinæ Olei* ℥j. *Ori muscus vitellum.* Rub together and add gradually ℥x. of barley water, not exceeding 100° Fahrenheit in temperature.)

Use. In affections of the urinary organs.



ERGOTA Ergot. (*Acinula clavus.*) Europe.

Prop. A curved, striated, deep violet coloured body, whitish within: inodorous, mawkish: burns with a whitish flame.

Oper. Stimulant, acting chiefly on the muscular system of the uterus.

Use. In parturition when the pains languish, and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os uteri be fully dilated, and the membranes ruptured. In leucorrhœa.

Dose. ℥j to ʒss. in cases of parturition; gr. v. to gr. x. in leucorrhœa, three or four times a day.

EUPHORBIE GUMMI-RESINA. L. D. Euphorbium. (*Euphorbia officinarum*, (*Canariensis?*) *Dodecant.* *Trigynia.* N O. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Africa. 4.)

Comp. 37.0 resin, 19.0 wax, 20.5 malate of lime, 2.0 malate of potassa, 5.0 water, and 13.5 woody matter and loss.

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed, nauseous, burning; tears irregular, about the size of a large pea, dry, friable, externally yellow, but paler within. Spec. grav. 1.129, partially soluble in alcohol; less so in water.

Oper. Eirrhine.

Use. Diluted with starch, or any mild powder, it is snuffed up the nostrils in amaurosis, lethargy, chronic ophthalmia, and all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMISIÆ ABSINTHIÏ. D. Extract of Wormwood. (A decoction defecated and evaporated.)

Prop. Inodorous, the flavour being dissipated with the essential oil; taste bitter.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In the same cases for which bitters are generally employed.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. L. Extract of Aconite. (*Aconiti fol. re int.* ℥ij. Bruise in a stone mortar, sprinkling with water, press the juice out and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid, slightly styptic; colour obscure green, or brownish red. It loses its virtues when long kept.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic.

Use. In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and agues; glandular swellings; convulsions; and chronic uterine hæmorrhages.

Dose. Gr. ¼ night and morning, gradually increased to gr. ½ in the form of pills.

EXTRACTUM ALDËS PURIFICATUM. L. D. Extract of Aloes. (The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated, and inspissated.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, but less unpleasant than the aloes.

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In the same cases for which the gum-resin is applied.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Aloes Compositus*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Extractum Chamæmel, D. Extract of Chamomile. (The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste a pure grateful bitter; colour dark brown.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, and general debility.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. Succus Spissatus Atropæ Belladonnæ, E. Extract of Belladonna. (An expressed juice inspissated.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish.

Oper. Narcotic; it is used in the same cases as the plant.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased to gr. ij. in pills.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ. L. E. D. Extract of heart-leaved Cinchona Bark. (A decoction evaporated.)

Comp. Kinate of quina, a small portion of kinate of cinchonia, and of lime, extractive, mucilage, and tannic acid. (2·3 per cent. quina+0·08 cinchonia. *Thiel.*)

Prop. Odour sweetish; taste bitter, but less austere than the bark; fracture rough, dull; colour deep brown.

Oper. The same as the bark in substance; and consequently it is used in the same cases; but with much less certainty of effect, owing to some chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{zss} . dissolved in any distilled water. Formerly the dose of gr. x. was supposed to be equivalent to \mathfrak{zss} . of the bark powder; but Sir John Pringle's experiments first showed that this opinion was unfounded; and the chemical analysis of the bark proves that the reverse is nearer the truth.

It is kept both in a hard and soft state.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LANCEFOLIÆ. L. Extract of lance-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Comp. Chiefly kinate of cinchonia, a small portion of kinate of quina, and of lime, tannic acid, extractive, and mucilage. (Cinchonia 0·48 per cent.+0·06 quina. *Geiger.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as the extract of cinchona cordifolia.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ. L. D. Extract of oblong-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Comp. More kinate of quina and less of cinchonia than the lance-leaved cinchona bark. (Quina 1·7 per cent.+0·08 cinchonia.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the other extracts of cinchona.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LANCEFOLIÆ. E. Resinous Extract of Bark. (An aqua-spirituos Extract, containing both the extractive and resin of the bark.)

Prop. Taste bitter, with the austereness of the bark; fracture resinous.

Oper. The same as the bark in substance.

Use. In ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. This is altogether a preferable preparation to the watery extract; the rectified spirit contains water enough to enable it to take up all the active principles of the drug, less heat is required to evaporate the menstruum. The expense of the spirit is the greatest objection to it. It is more grateful to the stomach than the watery extracts.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xxx. in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI. L. Extract of the Bulb of Colchicum.

Comp. Gallate of colchieia, secula, mucilage.

Oper. Purgative, narcotic.

Use. In gout and acute rheumatism.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ij., repeated every four hours.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM. L. Acetic Extract of Colchicum. (*Colchici Cormi recentis* lbj., *Acidi Acetici* ℥ijj. Bruise the bulbs, gradually sprinkling them with the acid, then



express the juice, and evaporate in a vessel not glazed with lead to a proper consistence.)

Comp. Acetate of colchicia, fecula, mucilage.

Oper. Diuretic, narcotic.

Use. In gout, acute rheumatism, and diseases of excitement.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, magnesia, lime water.

EXTRACTUM COLÖCYNTHIDIS. L. D. Extract of Colocynthi. (*Colocynthidis concisæ* ℞j., *Aquæ distillatæ* cong. ij. Boil for six hours, maintaining the measure with distilled water. Strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Comp. Colocynthin 14·4+extractive 10·0+fixed oil 4·2+resin 12·2+gummy matter 27·1+petic acid 7·9+5·7. Phosphates of lime and magnesia.

Oper. Cathartic, and mild in its operation, as it is not apt to occasion gripings.

Use. For evacuating the bowels; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥ss. in pills at bed-time.

EXTRACTUM COLÖCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Extract of Colocynthi. (*Colocynth. Pulpæ* con. ℥vj., *Aloes Ext. contriti* ℥xij., *Scammon. cont.* ℥iv., *Cardamomi contrit.* ℥j., *Saponis* ℥iij., *Spiritus tenuioris.* cong. j. Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days, strain, add the Aloes and Scammony and Soap; then evaporate to a proper consistence, and towards the end add the Cardamoms.)

Oper. Cathartic, stimulant.

Use. In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits; dropsies; worms.

Dose. Gr. vj. to ℥ss. in pills.

EXTRACTUM CONII. L. *Succus Spissatus Conii Maculati*, E. *Succus Spissatus Conii*, D. Extract of Hemlock. (An expressed juice inspissated without defecation.)

Comp. Conia, extractive, mucilage, volatile oil, chlorophylle.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitterish and saline; colour dark olive; it loses its virtues when kept, and a saline efflorescence appears on its surface.

Oper. Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.

Use. In scrofula, scirrhus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness, as opium does; a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

Dose. Gr. iij. gradually increased to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.*

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS. L. Extract of Foxglove. (Inspsissated juice of the leaves.)

Comp. Digitalia? resin, fatty matter, chlorophylle, salts of potassa, and lime.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsies after the tension is diminished by blood-letting and other means; it is inferior to the tinctures.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j.

Incomp. Diacetate of lead, infusions and decoctions of astringent vegetable products; carbonates of alkalies.

* Impotentiam virilem, says *Bergius*, sub usu Conii curatam observavi, in viro quodam plusquam quadragenario, qui omnem erectionem penis perdiderat, postinde tamen plures liberos procreavit.—*Mat. Med.* vol. i. p. 195.

EXTRACTUM ELATĒRII. L. D. Extract of Elaterium. (The fecula of the expressed juice.)

Comp. Elateria 44+green resin 17+fecula 6+saline inert matter 6+lignin 27=100 parts.

Oper. Violently cathartic, hydragogue, sometimes emetic.

Use. In ascites, when other remedies have failed; and in very obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of gentian, every hour or two, till it operate; and this is repeated every third day till a cure be effected.*

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. L. Ext. Gentianæ Lutææ, E. Ext. Gentianæ Lutææ, D. Extract of Gentian. (The evaporated decoction.)

Comp. Gentiana, mucilage, sugar.

Prop. Inodorous, intensely bitter, black, shining, tenacious.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic; in large doses aperient.

Use. In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c., but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in the form of pills.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. L. D. Extract of Liquorice. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous; brittle.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In the tickling cough of catarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. ad libitum.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Opiatæ*, E. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. L. Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, E. Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, D. Extract of Logwood. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, austere; colour a deep reddish purple; soon hardens and becomes brittle.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery, and internal hæmorrhages. It may be given clysterwise in solution.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or dissolved in cinnamon water.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates; magnesia, carbonate of lime.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLEBÖRI NIGRI. E. Extract of Black Hellebore Root. (The evaporated decoction.) *Extractum Hellebori Nigri.*

Prop. Taste bitterish, nauseous, acrid.

Oper. In large doses cathartic; in smaller diuretic, resolvent, emmenagogue.

Use. As a purgative in mania, melancholia, dropsy, and worms; an alterative in scabies; and in chlorosis; but it is not superior to aloes. This extract forms the basis of Bacher's hydragogue pills, with an equal quantity of myrrh, and a sixth part of carduus benedictus, beat up, and divided into one-grain pills; 3, or 4, or 6, of which are given three or four times a day, according to the strength of the constitution.

Dose. As a cathartic, gr. x. to ʒj.; as an emmenagogue, &c., gr. iij. to gr. x.

* This substance is improperly termed an extract.



EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. L. Succus Spissatus Hyoscyami Nigri, E. Succ. Spiss. Hyoscyami, D. Extract of Henbane. (The expressed juice inspissated without defecation.)

Comp. Hyoscyamia, albumen, gum, fecula, salts.

Prop. Odour slightly fœtid; taste nauseous, bitterish, sub-saline.

Oper. Narcotic.

Use. In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which opium is apt to induce.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ℥ss. It has been increased to the extent of ℥j. twice a day.

Incomp. Astringent infusions and decoctions.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. Ext. Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. Ext. Jalapæ, D. Extract of Jalap. (A spirituous tincture distilled, and an aqueous decoction evaporated, and the remains mixed together, kept both soft and hard.)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue.

Use. In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.* L.

EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ. L. Extract of Lettuce. (R the leaves of fresh lettuce ℔j.; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice, and evaporate it without allowing it to subside, until it acquire a proper degree of consistence.)

Prop. Odour narcotic like opium; taste bitter.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as opium; irritable gastric dyspepsia.

Dose. From gr. iij. to gr. x. in form of pills.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI. L. Extractum Humuli, D. Extract of Hops. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, with the peculiar flavour of the hop.

Oper. Tonic, anodyne? diuretic.

Use. In gout; dyspepsia; and mania, to procure rest; but its virtues are very doubtful.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Extract of Nux Vomica. (*Nucis Vomicae rasæ* ℥viij., *Spiritus tenuioris mensurâ* ℔ij. Digest in a covered vessel for three days, strain the liquor, and express what remains in a press; to this residue add ℔jss. of proof spirit, digest for three days and express the residue. Consume the mixed liquors by distillation, and reduce to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In paraplegia, and other cases of partial paralysis.

Dose. From gr. 4 to gr. jss.

EXTRACTUM OPII PURIFICATUM. L. Ext. Opii Aquosum, D. Extract of Opium. (*Opii concisi* ℥xx., *Aquæ distillatæ* cong. j.)

Comp. Bimeconate of morphia, codeia, narcotina, narceia, sulphate of lime, gum, resin.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; colour black; dissolved in water; it is not precipitated by alcohol.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system than crude opium occasions.

Use. In all cases in which opium is useful; and better fitted for children and very irritable habits.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. v. in pills.

Incomp. Solutions of astringent vegetables, carbonate of potash, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, all of which precipitate this extract from its solution altered in its nature.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Opii*, D.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Ext. *Papaveris Somniferi*, E. Extract of White Poppy. (The decoction evaporated.) *Extractum Papaveris Albi*.

Comp. Nearly the same as the extract of opium, with a smaller proportion of the alkaloids.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne: without producing so generally delirium, headache, or nausea, as opium and its extract produce.

Use. As this extract possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, only in a weaker degree, so it is employed in the same instances. It is to be preferred when the head is much affected.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ℥j. in form of pills.

Incomp. As under *Extractum Opii*.

EXTRACTUM PARIERÆ. L. Extract of Pariera.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS QUERCUS. D. Extract of Oak Bark. (The decoction evaporated.)

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In alvine hemorrhages and immoderate fluxes.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. L. D. Extract of Rhubarb. (*Rhei contriti* ℥xv., *Spiritus tenuioris* ℥j., *Aquæ distillatæ* ℥vij. Macerate for four days with a gentle heat, and allow the dregs to subside, evaporate the liquor to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Purgative and stomachic; but as the extractive matter attracts oxygen in the humid state, and particularly when heated, much of the virtue of the medicine is destroyed in this preparation.

Use. In the same case for which the powdered root is employed; but chiefly "as a basis for pills to which more active matters are to be added."

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRÆVĒOLENTIS. E. Ext. *Rutæ*, D. Extract of Rue. (A decoction evaporated.) *Extractum Rutæ*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. The active principle on which the stimulant and antispasmodic operation of rue depends, is its essential oil, which is dissipated in this preparation. As a bitter it is inferior to the extract of chamomile flowers.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM SĀRZÆ. L. Extract of Sarsaparilla. (A strained decoction evaporated.)

Oper. The same as the powder of the root, to the decoction of which this extract is added, "to render it stronger and more efficacious."

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

EXTRACTUM SĀRĀPARILLÆ FLUIDUM. D. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. (*Radici Sarsaparillæ Incisæ* ℔j., *Aquæ mensura* ℔xij. Let them be boiled together for an hour and the liquor poured off. Then add twelve pints of water and repeat the boiling and effusion. Express the liquor strongly from the residuary matter. Set the mixed liquor aside that the fæces may





subside; then by continued boiling evaporate the mixture to f3xxx., and add f3ij. of rectified spirit.)

Use. In the same cases as the powder of the root.

Dose. From f3ij. to f3iv., twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SPARTII SCOPARII. D. Extract of Broom Tops. (*The Spartium Scoparium.*)

Oper. Diuretic, stomachic.

Use. In dropsies, but seldom employed.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. in pills.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. L. D. Extract of Stramonium. (*R Seminorum Stramonii ʒxv., Aquæ ferventis Cong. j.* Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered near the fire; then take them out, and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Then boil the liquor down to four pints, and strain it while it is hot. Finally, evaporate it to a proper thickness.)

Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter.

Use. In asthma and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. From gr. ij. to gr. x., in the form of pill, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. L. Ext. Taraxaci, D. Extract of Dandelion. (A strained decoction evaporated.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.

Use. In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.

Dose. Gr. iv. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potash.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI. L. Extract of Whortleberry.

Oper. and Use. See Decoction.

FARINA. L. E. *Triticum hybernum*; Farina, D. Flour. (*Vide Amylum.*)

Comp. Gluten, starch, albumen, gum, phosphate of lime.

Use. The introduction of Flour into the Pharmacopœias seems to be unnecessary, as it is scarcely ever used in the state of flour, except to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammations; bread is used in making cataplasms; and sometimes in forming pills.

FERRUM. L. E. D. Iron. (*Ramenta et Fila; Scobs. Oxidi Squamæ.*)

Prop. Colour bluish grey; texture fibrous; fracture brilliant and fine grained; sp. grav. 7·6 to 7·8; hard, ductile, malleable, magnetic, equivalent 28.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fetid eructations when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Use. In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hæmorrhages. It can prove useful only when it is oxidized, which is known by the eructations and black fæces.

Dose. Of the filings gr. v. to ʒj. with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian.

Off. Prep. *Ferri Ammonio-chloridum*, L. *Ferri Limatura Purificata*, E. *Ferri Acetas*, D. *Ferri Carbonas*, E. D. *Ferri Iodidum*, L. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Ferri Potassio-tartras*, L. *Tinct., Acatitis Ferri*, D. *Liquor Ferri Alkalini*, L. *Vinum Ferri*, L. D. *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum*, D. *Ferri Sesquioxidum*, L. E. D.

FERRI ACETAS. D. Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri Carbonatis partem*

unam, Acidi Acetici partes sex. Digest for three days, and strain.)
To be kept in stoppered bottles.

Prop. Small green prismatic crystals; taste styptic; sp. grav. 1.368. Converted into peracetate by exposure to the air, or to a high temperature.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis.

Dose. Gr. iv. to gr. xij.

FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. L. Murias Ammoniae et Ferri, E. D. Ammoniated Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi* ʒiij., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* Oss., *Ammoniae Hydrochloratis* lbjss., *Aq. dist.* Oij. . *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

Comp. Hydrochlorate of ammonia, sesquichloride of iron.

Prop. Odour resembling saffron; taste styptic; deliquescent, soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, aperient, attenuant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, chlorosis, scrofula, rickets, and mesenteric obstructions; sometimes in cancer.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. xv. twice or thrice a day, in pills, with extract of gentian.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Ferri Ammonio-chloridi*, L.

FERRI PERCIANIDUM. L. D. Prussian Blue.

Use. For the preparation of the bichloride of mercury.

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. D. Black Oxide of Iron. (Let scales of the oxide of iron, collected round the anvils of smiths, be washed, dried, and purified from dross by the application of a magnet. Then reduce them to powder, the finer parts of which are to be separated in the manner prescribed for the preparation of chalk.)

Use. In the same case as the rust.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj.

FERRI IODIDUM. L. Iodide of Iron. (*Iodini* ʒvj., *Ferri Ramentorum* ʒij., *Aquæ distillatæ* Oivss. Mix the iodine with Oiv. of the water, and add the iron. Heat in a sand bath, and pour off the fluid when it has acquired a greenish colour, wash what remains with the Oss. of boiling water. Evaporate the mixed fluids, filtered at 212°, in an iron vessel, till the salt is dry. Preserve the preparation in a well closed vessel, excluded from the light.)

Prop. In aggregates of needle-formed crystals, of an iron grey colour, very deliquescent; taste acid, metallic. When exposed to the air it is decomposed, and sesquioxide of iron is deposited.

Comp. 1 eq. Iodine=126.3+1 iron=28+5 water=45, equiv. 199.3.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, deobstruent.

Use. In all cases of debility, in scrofula, incipient cancer, amenorrhœa, secondary syphilis, mesenteric obstructions.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in solution.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. D. Sulphuret of Iron. (Let an iron rod be heated in a wind furnace to a white heat, and immediately on taking it from the fire let it be rubbed upon a roll of sulphur. Let the sulphuret of iron drop into water, and be separated from the sulphur, and dried. Keep it in a stoppered bottle.)

Use. The same as the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. D. See Oxidum Ferri Rubrum.

FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM. L. Ferri Subcarbonas, D. (Carbonas Ferri Præcipitatus, E. Sesquioxide of Iron. Precipitated from Sulphate of Iron by Carbonate of Soda.) *Ferri Subcarbonas.*

Comp. Sesquioxide of iron, carbonic acid.



Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; colour reddish-brown, insoluble in water.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. It is advantageously employed in tic douloureux, dyspepsia, chlorosis, chorea, and lately has been much recommended in cancer.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. united with myrrh, bitter extracts, or some aromatic.

Off. Prep. *Ferri Ammonio-chloridum*, L. *Ferri Potassio tartras*, L. *Tartarum Ferri*, D. *Tinct. Ferri Sesquichloridi*, L. *Tinct. Ferri Muriatis*, D. *Ferrum Ammoniatum*, L.

FERRI SULPHAS. L. Sulphas Ferri, E. D. Sulphate of Iron. (A protoxide, or at the minimum of oxidation.) *Ferrum Vitriolatum*.

Comp. 1 eq. oxide of iron=36+1, sulphuric acid=40·1+6, water of crystallization=54, equivalent of the crystallized salt=130·1.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, styptic; crystals light green, transparent rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts water; effloresce in the air.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue; anthelmintic; in large doses emetic

Use. In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v. combined with myrrh, ammoniacum, and bitter extracts.

Incomp. The earths, chloride of calcium, chloride of barium, alkalis, and their carbonates, liboras sodæ, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi, soaps, tannin.

Off. Prep. *Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus*, E. *Pilulæ Ferri compositæ*, L. *Ferri Sesquioxidum*, L. *Mist. Ferri comp.* L

FERRI RUBIGO. D. Subcarbonas Ferri Præparatus, E. Rust or Carbonate of Iron. (An oxide, oxidized by the decomposition of water.)

Comp. Brown oxide of iron; carbonic acid?

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; reddish-brown; pulverulent.

Oper. Tonic, aperient.

Use. In debility, &c. Cullen was of opinion that the simple rust was equal to the other preparations of iron; and that the stomach bore it better.

Dose. Gr v. to ʒss. united with pulvis cinnamomi compositus.

FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. L. Tartras Potassæ et Ferri, E. Tartarum Ferri, D. Potassio-tartrate of Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi* ʒij., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* Oss., *Liq. Potassæ* ʒivss., *vel q. s.*, *Potassæ Bitart.* ʒxjss., *Liq. Ammoniacæ Sesquicarbonatis* ʒj., *Aquæ dist. Cong.* ij. Mix the Sesquioxide with the acid, and digest on a sand bath for two hours. Add two gallons of the water, and set aside for an hour; then pour off the fluid; and add the *Liq. Potassæ*. Wash the precipitate well, and boil with the bitartrate mixed in a gallon of water. Neutralize the solution with the solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia; strain, and evaporate to dryness.)

Comp. 1 equiv. of sesquitartrate of iron=133·72+1, tartrate of potassa=113·63, equiv.=252·35.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; very soluble in water.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent.

Use. This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron; and so palatable, that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumours, weakened bowels, &c.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder, or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba.

Incomp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FICL. L. See *Caricæ Fructus*.

FILICIS ASPIDII RADIX. L. *Aspidii Filicis Maris Radix*, E. D. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium Filix Mas. Cryptogamia Filices. N. O. Filicoideæ. Indigenus. 4.*)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitter and austere.

Oper. Anthelmintic?

Use. In tinea lata, and eueurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed.

Dose. ʒij, to ʒiij. of the solid part of the powdered root, taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffer's celebrated remedy.

FENICULUM. L. E. D. *Fœniculi Semina. Fennel Seed.* (*Fœniculum vulgare. N. O. Labiataæ.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate.

Oper. Carminative, diuretic.

Use. In flatulencies.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. bruised.

GALBANUM. L. *Galbani Gummi Resina, D. Bubonis Galbani Gummi Resina, E. Galbanum Gum-Resin.* (*Galbanum Officinale. Pentandria Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferaæ. Cape of Good Hope. 5.*)

Comp. Resin, gummy extractive, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; the agglutinated tears of a white colour, in a ground of reddish-brown; forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof spirit, wine, and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1·212.

Oper. Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, disient.

Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis; externally to indolent tumours.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Galbani Comp. L. Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp. D. Pilulæ Assafetidæ Comp. E. Tinct. Galbani, D. Emplast. Galbani, L. D. Empl. Assafetidæ, E. Empl. Gummosum, E.*

GALLÆ. L. E. D. Galls. (*Quercus Infectoria, Dyer's Oak. For class and order, vide Quercus Cortex. Asia Minor. 5.*) The production of the wound of the ovipositor of the *Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ*.

Comp. Tannic acid 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extractive 31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matter 315 grains in 500 of galls (*Davy*): but the goodness of the galls varies these results; or, 18 eq. carbon=110·16+9, hydrogen=9+13 oxygen=96, equiv. 215·16.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very austere and astringent; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lines in diameter, covered with tubercles; the colour of the best is blackish grey or blue; the unpierced are the best.

Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic

Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hæmorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of ʒij. to lard ʒij., and powdered opium ʒj.

Dose. When exhibited internally, gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime water, potassæ carbonas, plumbi acetas, eupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri iodidum, ferri sulphas, antimonii potassio-



tartras, hydrargyri nitras, hydrargyri bichloridum, infusum cinchonæ, solution of isinglass; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.

GENTIANA. L. *Gentianæ Luteæ Radix*, E. D. Gentian Root. (*Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Gentianaceæ.* Mountains of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, extremely bitter; externally brown, wrinkled; internally yellow, spongy; flexible; virtues yielded to æther, alcohol, and water.

Comp. Gentiana, extractive, gum.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; hysteria; jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥ij. Vide infusion, &c.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Gentianæ*, L. E. D. *Infus. Gent. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Gent. Comp.* L. E. D. *Vinum Gent. Comp.* E.

GEOFRÆE INERMIS CORTEX. E. D. Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Leguminosæ.* Jamaica. 5)

Prop. Odour very unpleasant; taste sweetish, mucilaginous.

Oper. Anthelmintic, cathartic; deleterious in large doses

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides. Cold water must not be drank during its operation.

Dose. Of the powder ℥j. to ℥ij., but decoction is a preferable form.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Geoffrææ Inermis*, E.

GEUM URBANUM; RADIX. D. Common Avens Root. (*Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Rosaceæ.* Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour not unlike that of cloves; taste bitterish, austere; externally dark red; internally white; virtues yielded to water and to alcohol.

Oper. Febrifuge, tonic

Use. In intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, flatulent colic, and general debility.

Dose. Of the powder ℥ss. to ℥j. four times a day; of a decoction ℥j. every hour; of a tincture, formed with the root ℥j. alcohol ℥j. —℥iij. three or four times a day.

GLYCYRRHIZA. L. *Glycyrrhizæ Radix*, D. *Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ Radicis Extractum*, E. Licorice Root. (*Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Leguminosæ.* South of Europe. 4.) Should be three years old.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous, leaving, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth; flexible; cuticle brown.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.

Dose. Of the powder ℥ss to ℥j.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp.* L. D. *Infusum Lini*, L. *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. *Decoctum Mezerei comp.* E. D.

GRANATUM. L. *Granatum*; *Baccæ tunica exterior*, *Flores*, *Radicis Cortex*, D. Pomegranate Bark and Flowers, and bark of the roots. (*Icosandriæ Monogyn. N. O. Pomaceæ.* South of Europe. 5.) *Balaustium*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, styptic; strikes a permanent blue with sulphate of iron; virtues yielded to water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted

stage of dysentery; but chiefly externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. In substance \mathfrak{ss} . to \mathfrak{zj} . of a decoction $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. every three hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

GRATIOLÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. Hedge Hyssop. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Scrophulariaceæ. South of Europe. h.*)
Gratiola; Radix.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous.

Oper. Anthelmintic; purgative; sometimes emetic; diuretic.

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides; in dropsy.

Dose. In substance gr. x. every hour till it operate. *Vide Decoct.*

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. L. E. D. Guaiacum Resin and Wood. *Guaiacum.*

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, the resin more so than the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour externally greenish, internally greyish; water dissolves about one-tenth, alcohol 95 parts in 100; soluble also in liquor potassæ 15 parts, in liquor ammoniæ 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses purgative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of lues venerea.

Dose. To produce its first effects gr. v. to \mathfrak{ij} . in pills, or in emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge, gr. xv. to \mathfrak{ijj} . in the same form.

Incomp. The mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Guaiaci comp. E. D. Decoct. Sarsap. comp. L. D. Mist. Guaiaci, L. Tinct. Guaiaci, L. E. D. T. Guaiaci comp. L. E. D. Pulvis Aloes comp. L. D.*

†† It is often adulterated with manchineel gum; to discover which, add to the alcoholic solution a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, and dilute with water; the guaiac is precipitated while the adulteration floats.

HÆMATOXYLUM. L. Hæmatoxyli Lignum, E. D. Log Wood. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Leguminosæ. America. h.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweetish, sub-astringent; colour deep red; firm, heavy. Its virtues extracted both by water and alcohol; (colouring principle *hemutin*.)

Oper. Astringent? tonic.

Use. In the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. \mathfrak{R} of the shavings \mathfrak{zj} ., water \mathfrak{Oij} . Boil to \mathfrak{Oj} ., and strain.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$., every three or four hours.

Incomp. The mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphate of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonii potassio-tartras.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Hæmatoxyli, L.*

HELLEBORUS. L. Hellebori Nigri Radix, E. D. Black Hellebore Root (*Helleborus Officinalis. Polyandria Polygynia. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Austria. h.*)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter, acrid, benumbing the mouth; impaired by drying and keeping.

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue.

Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c., and is seldom got genuine.



Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. purge strongly; to produce its other effects, gr. ij. to gr. iij. three times a day. Seldom used in substance.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Helleb.* L. E. D. *Ext. Helleb. nig.* E. D.

HIRŪDO MEDICINĀLIS. D. The Leech. (*C. Vermes*, O. *Helmintheca*.)

Prop. Body oblong, flattish; colour on the back olive green, with four longitudinal stripes; the two central yellow, broken with black; two lateral yellow, entire; two intermediate black, and yellow chain; on the belly turkey blue, maculated with yellow; mouth and bite triangular; anal extremity a circular sucker.

Use. In every species of local inflammation, except the erysipelatous; particularly in ophthalmia, placed as near the eye as possible. The best mode of making them bite is to clean the part well with soap and water, then to dry it, and before applying the leech, to allow it to dry itself by crawling on a clean cloth; or the part may be scratched with the point of the lancet. Leeches will not bite when casting their skins, which they often change.

HORDĒUM. L. *Hordei Distichi Semina.* E. D. Pearl Barley. (*Trand. Digyn.* N. O. *Graminaceæ.* The river Tamara. ☉) *Semina tunicis nudata.*

Prop. Taste sweetish, viscid; granules roundish, of a pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.

Use. Vide Decoctum. As it is apt to get musty, barley should always be washed before it is made into decoction.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Hordei,* L. E. D. *Decoct. Hord. Comp.* L. D.

HYDRARGYRUM. L. E. Hydrargyrum, D. Quicksilver. Mercury. (In its metallic state uncombined.) *Hydrargyrus.*

Prop. Fluid above 39° below zero, and under 65½° of Fahr.: bright, shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid 13·568 (*Cavendish*). Easily oxidized; equivalent 202.

Oper. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach; oxidized, and combined with acids, it acts powerfully.

Use. It has been exhibited in constriction of the bowels, and intussusception, but from a mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by its gravity.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. E. D. The purification is performed by distilling the crude metal in an iron retort.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM. L. Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum per acidum Nitricum, E. Oxydum Hydrargyri Nitricum, D. Nitric Oxide of Mercury. (A Peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid.) *Hydrargyrus Nitratus Ruber.*

Comp. Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; or 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 2 oxygen = 16, equiv. = 218; when well prepared.

Prop. Small bright red shining plates; insoluble.

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. iv. it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi,* L. E. D.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM. L. Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum, E. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus, D. Oxide of Mercury. (These preparations differ, but the London is to be preferred, being a real oxide, the other two are subnitrates of mercury and ammonia mixed with an imperfect oxide.)

Comp. Quicksilver 90·16, oxygen 3·84, in 100 parts; or 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 1 oxygen = 8, equiv. = 210.

Prop. Colour grey; insoluble.

Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic.

Use. This preparation is not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, and is therefore often preferred in curing venereal complaints.

Dose. Gr. j. to iij. in a pill twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri Cinerei*, E.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. D. Black Oxide of Mercury. (*Calomelanos sublimati partem unam, Potassæ Causticæ Aquæ calefactæ partes quatuor.* Rub them together until the oxide assumes a black colour, and wash it often in water; finally, dry the oxide upon blotting paper, in a moderate heat.) *A protoxide.*

Comp. Mercury 100, oxygen 3·39.

Prop. Taste coppery; insoluble in water.

Use. In scrofula, cutaneous affections, and as an alterative in venereal diseases.

Dose. Gr. viij. to ℥j.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXYDUM. L. Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum, D. Bin or Red Oxide of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Bichloridi ℥iv., Liq. Potassæ ℥xxxviij., Aq. dist. ℥vj.*; after the decomposition, wash well the powder, and dry it.)

Comp. Quicksilver 92·6, oxygen 7·4 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 2 oxygen = 16, equiv. 218.

Prop. Small crystalline scales, of a deep orange-red colour, brilliant; soluble in some of the acids without decomposing them.

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic, antisyphilitic; in large doses violently emetic.

Use. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is now seldom given internally, except when other mercurials fail. It is principally used as an escharotic, in the same manner as the nitric oxide.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill with opium gr. ss. every night and morning;—gr. iv. act as a violent emetic.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM. L. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivus, E. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum, D. Bichloride of Mercury. *Hydrargyrus Murialis.*

Comp. Chlorine 26·48, mercury 73·52 in 100 parts; or, 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 2 eq. of chlorine = 70·84, equiv. = 272·84. Spee. grav. 5·200.

Prop. Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white compact semi-transparent mass of prismatic crystals; soluble in 11 parts of water at 60°, in 3·8 of alcohol; partially decomposed in solution by light. It is soluble in æther, hydrochloric acid, and solution of hydrochlorate of ammonia.

Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use. In venereal complaints, with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are often not permanent. In lepra, combined with antimonials; and in chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij. to water ℥j. as a gargle in venereal sore-throats; and a little stronger we have found it useful as a gargle in breaking the abscess in *eynanche tonsillaris*. It is applied externally to tetter, and for destroying fungus; gr. iv. in water ℥j. is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterways, when the stomach will not bear it.

Dose. Gr. 1-6th to gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of poppies,



once in twenty-four hours. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (*Orfila*.)

Incomp. Vide *Liquor Hyd. Bichloridi*.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi*, L. *Hydrargyri Binoxidum*, L. *Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridum*, L.

HYDRARGYRI PERSULPHAS. D. Persulphate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri purificati, Acidi Sulphurici utriusque partes sex, Acidi Nitrici partem unam.* Expose to heat in a glass vessel, and augment the heat until the substance be completely dried and become white.)

Comp. Sulphuric acid 26·23, peroxide of mercury 70·82, water 2·95.

Prop. Colour white; soluble in 2006 pts. cold water, 600 pts. of boiling water; sp. grav. 6·444.

Oper. Emetic, alterative.

Use. Seldom used, except for preparing the following:—

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM SULPHURICUM. D. Sulphuric Oxide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Persulphatis partem unam, Aquæ Calidæ partes viginti.* Rub them together in an earthenware mortar, and pour off the supernatant liquor; wash the yellow powder with hot distilled water, as long as the effused fluid yields a precipitate with the solution of caustic potassa: finally, dry the sulphuric oxide of mercury.) *Turpeth mineral.*

Comp. Sulphuric acid 15·62, peroxide of mercury 84·38 in 100 pts.

Use. Emetic, stimulant; but seldom used, except occasionally as a sternutatory, in very small quantities, combined with starch.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. L. Submuriæ Hydrargyri Mitis, E. Calomelas Sublimatum, D. Chloride of Mercury, or Calomel. (A Protochloride by sublimation.) *Calomelas.*

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9·5, hydrochloric acid 11·5; or chlorine 15·25, mercury 84·75, in 100 parts; or, 1 eq. mercury=202 + 1 chlorine=35·42, equiv.=237·42.

Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water at 212° for its solution: formed in a compact, hard, shining, striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation is reduced to an impalpable, ivory coloured powder; sp. grav. 7·175.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in larger doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assafœtida, &c.; in dropsies with squill, fox-glove, and elaterium; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with other purgatives.

Dose. Gr. j. to ij. night and morning in a pill—if it do not purge, gradually excites pyralism; gr. iij. to gr. x. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, soaps, sulphurets, iron, lead, copper. The bicarbonates of the alkalies do not decompose it.

I am inclined to think that, for practical purposes, the name Calomelas, however unchemical, is properly retained by the Dublin College.

CALOMELAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D.* Precipitated Calomel.

* This preparation is placed here, although not in alphabetical order, that it may be among the other mercurial preparations.

(*Hydrargyri purificati* partes septemdecem, *Acidi Nitrici diluti* partes quindecim. The mercury being put into a glass vessel, pour the acid upon it, and as soon as the mixture ceases to effervesce, digest with a gentle heat, agitating occasionally, for six hours; then augment the heat and let the liquor boil a little: pour it off from the undissolved mercury, and let it be quickly mixed with forty parts of boiling water, containing seven parts of chloride of sodium in solution: wash the precipitated powder with hot distilled water, as long as the effused liquid affords a precipitate with the solution of caustic potash: let it be then dried.)

Prop., Comp., and Use. The same as those of the sublimed preparation.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE. L. D. Sulphuret of Mercury with Sulphur. (*Hydrarg. purif.* ℥j, *Sulphuris sub.* ℥j. Rub them together until the globules disappear.)

Comp. 58 parts bisulphuret of mercury + 42 of sulphur in 100 parts.

Oper. Alternative.

Use. In scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. L. D. Bisulphuret of Mercury. (Quicksilver combined with sulphur.) *Hydrargyris Sulphuratus Ruber.*

Comp. Quicksilver unoxidized 86·2, sulphur 13·8 pts. in 100; or 2 eq. of sulphur = 32·2 + 1 mercury = 202, equiv. = 234·2.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; colour a rich deep red; insoluble in water and alcohol.

Oper. Antisyphilitic.

Use. As a fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat; ʒss. being thrown on a red-hot iron. It has also been used in cutaneous complaints and gouty affections; but it is at best an uncertain remedy.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM. L. Bicyanide of Mercury. (*Ferri Percyanidi* ʒviij., *Hydrargyri Binoxidi* ʒx., *Aq. dist.* Oiv. Boil for half an hour, strain and evaporate to form crystals.)

Comp. 1 eq. of mercury = 202 + 2 eq. of cyanogen = 52·73, equiv. = 254·78.

Prop. Crystals right square prisms, inodorous, taste metallic, more soluble in water than in alcohol, soluble in nitric acid without decomposition.

Oper. Excitant and alterative.

Uses. Rarely employed as a medicine; chiefly used for making Hydrocyanic Acid.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum*, L.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. L. Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* ʒj., *Iodinii* ʒv., *Alcoholis* q. s. Rub together, until the globules disappear, and dry with a gentle heat.)

Comp. 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 1 iodine = 126·3, eq. = 328·3.

Prop. A greenish-yellow powder readily decomposed by heat; inodorous, taste strongly metallic.

Oper. Excitant, alterative.

Use. In strumous affections and lepra: as an external application.

Dose. Gr. ¼ to gr. ij.

HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM. L. Biniodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* ʒj., *Iodinii* ʒx., *Alcoholis* q. s.)

Comp. 1 eq. mercury = 202 + 2 iodine = 252·6, equiv. 444·6.

Prop. A scarlet-red powder subliming in rhombic scales; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol.

Use and Dose. The same as the Iodide.



HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRĒTA. L. D. Mercury with Chalk. (A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime.)

Comp. Very uncertain, depending on the degree of trituration. Fourcroy states it to contain 4-100th of oxygen.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; colour grey.

Oper. Alterative, antisyphilitic?

Use. In porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; but very little employed; and in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. An alterative in visceral diseases of children.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNĒSĪA. D. Mercury with Magnesia. (A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of magnesia.)

In every respect this preparation resembles the former; the employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk does not alter the properties nor the virtues of the remedy.

HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. L. Submuriat Hydrargyri Ammoniatum, D. Ammonio-chloride, or White Precipitated Mercury. (A Peroxide, combined with hydrochloric acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt.)

Comp. Oxide of mercury 81, hydrochloric acid 16, ammonia 3 parts; or 1 eq. binoxide of mercury = $218 + 1$ bichloride of mercury = $272 \cdot 84 + 2$ ammonia = $34 \cdot 30$, equiv. = $525 \cdot 14$.

Prop. Ammoniorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water but with potassa becomes yellow.

Oper. Detergent.

Use. As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.

Off. Prep. *Ung. Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridi*, L. *Ung. Hydrargyri Precip. Albi*, D.

HYDRO-SULPHURĒTUM AMMONIÆ. E. D. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour very fœtid; taste nauseous, styptic; colour dark yellowish-green.

Oper. Sedative, nauseating, emetic; disoxygenizing?

Use. In diabetes, and diseases of increased excitement.

Dose. ℥v. gradually to ℥xv. three or four times a day; larger doses produce vomiting.

Incomp. All the acids and metallic solutions.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. D. Hyoscyami Nigri Herba; Semina, E. Henbane Leaves and Seeds. (*Hyoscyamus Niger*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solnaceæ*. Europe. ♂.)

Prop. Odour narcotic, peculiar: not unlike tobacco when bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous, lost by drying; virtues yielded to proof spirit.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits: externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Hyoscyami*, L. E. D. *Tinctura Hyoscyami*, L. E. D.

HYSSÖPI OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. Hyssop Leaves. (*Dynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Labiatæ. Germany. h.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; depending on a volatile oil.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, attenuant.

Use. In humoral asthma and chronic catarrh, but it is seldom used.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day in substance or infusion.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. Infusion of Chamomile. (*Anthemidis ʒv., Aq. fervent. 0j. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Prop. The odour and taste of the flowers.

Oper. Tonic; emetic when taken warm.

Use. The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm is employed either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

Incomp. Isinglass; infusions of yellow cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (*Armor. concisæ, Sinapis contusi sing. ʒj., Spiritus Armoraciæ comp. fʒj., Aquæ Ferv. 0j. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add the Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.*)

Prop. Little odour; a mawkish, acrid taste.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies occurring after intermittents.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Carbonates of alkalis, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusions of galls, and of cinchona.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. sic. ʒiv., Lemon. Cort. recent. ʒij., Caryophyll. contus. ʒj., Aq. Ferv. 0j. Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.*)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative

Use. In dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colic; in gout, united with absorbents; and in the debility which follows acute diseases.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. every four hours.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi, infusion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Infusum Calumbæ, E. D. Infusion of Calumba. (*Calumbæ concisæ ʒv., Aq. Ferv. 0j. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel and strain.*)

Prop. Odour and taste of the root; mucilaginous.

Oper. Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which it checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhœa and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever,

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimoni potassio-tartras, hydrargyri bichloridum, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. L. D. Infusion of Cloves. (*Caryophylli ʒij., Aq. Ferv. 0j. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.*)



ryophyl. contus. ℥ij., *Aq. Fervent.* 0j. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, aromatic: colour red.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In atonic gont, when the stomach is affected; and flatulent colic.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonii potassio-tartras; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Infusion of Cascarilla. (*Cascarilla Cort. cont.* ℥iss., *Aq. Fervent.* 0j. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter and aromatic.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM CATÊCHU COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Acaciæ Catechu, E. Infusion of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti* ℥vj., *Cinnam. Cort. contusi* ℥j., *Aq. Fervent.* 0j. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) *Infusum Catechu.*

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. every three hours, or after every loose stool.

Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, bichloride of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. Infusum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ, E. Infusion of Cinchona. (*Cinch. Lancifoliæ Cort. contusi* ℥j., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for six hours, and strain. L.)

Prop. The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and convalescences.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. united with some aromatic tincture, or a mineral acid, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, and bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead. Decoction of galls, lime water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. L. Infusum Angusturæ, D. Infusion of Cusparia. (*Cuspariæ Cort. contusi* ℥v., *Aq. Fervent.* 0j. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, and slightly aromatic.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa, and dysentery, after proper evacuations.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Infusion of galls and of catechu; tartar emetic; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. D. Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Infusion of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsicc.* ℥j., *Spir. Cinnamonomi* ℥j., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours, strain, and add *Spir. Cinnam.* f℥iv.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter and nauseous.

Oper. Diuretic, sedative.

Use. In dropsies, humoral asthmas, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ. L. Infusum Buchu, D. Infusion of Buchu. (*Foliorum Diosmæ crenatæ* ℥j., *Aquæ Ferventis* 0j. Digest for four hours, and strain through cloth.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste slightly bitter, aromatic, and cooling, resembling peppermint.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. twice or thrice a day.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing.* ℥ij., *Limonis Cort. recent.* ℥iv., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout, with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy, with squill and neutral salts.

Dose. ℥jss. to ℥ij. three times a day.

Incomp. Acetates of lead, sulphate of iron.

*** The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges order the ingredients to be previously macerated in ℥iv. of proof spirit.*

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. L. Infusion of Rhatany. (*Kramericæ* ℥j., *Aquæ dist. ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Earthy odour, taste powerfully astringent.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa; as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. ℥jss. to ℥ij.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Lini Usitatis-simi, E. Infusion of Linseed. (*Lini Usitatis, Sem. contus.* ℥vj., *Glycyrrh. Rad. com.* ℥ij., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.

Dose. A teacupful ad libitum.

Incomp. Alcohol, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM LUPULI. L. Infusion of Hop. (*Lupuli* ℥vj., *Aq. dist. ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)

Prop. Taste aromatic, bitter, odour agreeable.

Oper. Tonic, slightly narcotic.

Dose. ℥j to ℥ij.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Simple Infusion of Mint. (*Foliorum Menthæ Viridis siccatorum* ℥ij., *Aquæ Ferventis q. s. ut colentur mensurâ* ℥vj.)

Use. A good diluent in febrile diseases.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. (*Fol. Menth. Sat. sicc.* ℥ij., *Aq. Ferv. q. s. ut colentur* ℥vj. Macerate for half an hour in a covered vessel, and when cold, strain; then add *Sacch. Albi* ℥ij., *Olei Menth. Sat.* gtt. iij. dissolved in *T. Card. Comp.* ℥ss.)



Oper. Gently stimulating, diaphoretic.

Use. In anorexia, and as a vehicle for disagreeable remedies.

Dose. fʒi. to fʒij. occasionally.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. L. Infusion Pareira.

Oper. Slightly tonic, diuretic.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. The extract is usually added to the infusion.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. D. Infusum Quassiae Excelsae, E.

Infusion of Quassia. (*Quassiae concisa* ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very pure bitter; limpid; possessing no astringency.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious fevers, united with alkaline salts; hysteria, with camphor and tincture of valerian; gout, with aromatics and ginger; and in dyspepsia with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.

INFUSUM RHĒI. L. E. D. Infusion of Rhubarb. (*Rhei concisi*

ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour fragrant like that of the root; taste bitter, and aromatic; limpid, red-yellow; not so astringent as the root.

Oper. Purgative, stomachic.

Use. In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhoeas from weakness of the bowels.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. united with neutral salts; fʒss. with tinct. of cinnamon, where its stomachic effect only is required.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow emelona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, magnesia.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Infusum Rosae Gallicae,

E. Infusum Rosae Acidum, D. Infusion of the Rose. (*Rosae Gallicae Petal. exsicc.* ʒij., *Aquæ Ferventis* ʒj., *Acidi Sulph. dilut.* fʒjss., *Sacch. Purif.* ʒvj. After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.)

Prop. Odour of the rose; taste slightly austere, acid, and sweet.

Oper. Sub-astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and, with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhages; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. The infusion is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.

Dose. fʒjss. to ʒss. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc, alkalies, earths.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound

Infusion of Sarsaparilla. (*Radix Sarsaparillæ, prius aqua frigida mundatæ et dein incisæ* ʒj., *Aquæ calidæ mensurâ* lbj. Macerate for twelve hours in a closed vessel, occasionally agitating, then strain.)

Prop. and Use. The same as the decoction.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒviiij. twice a day.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. L. Infusion of Broom. (*Scoparii* ʒj.,

Aq. dist. ferv. ʒj. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Aperient, diuretic.

Dose. ʒjss. to ʒij.

INFŪSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Infusion of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ʒxv., *Zingiberis, con.* ʒiv., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.) *Infusum Sennæ Simplex.*

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases; the ginger counteracts the griping quality of the Senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and mauna.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

Incomp. The same as of infusion of senna, and also all salts having potassa for a base.

INFŪSUM SERPENTARIÆ. L. Infusion of Serpent Root. (*Serpentariæ ʒiv., Aq. dist. ferv.* ʒj. Macerate in a covered vessel for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Excitant, diaphoretic.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

Incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFŪSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis, D. Infusion of Tamarind and Senna. (*Fruct. Tamarindi Ind. cond.* ʒj., *Fol. Cassiæ Sennæ ʒi., Sem. Coriand. Sat. contus.* ʒss., *Sacch. non purif.* ʒss., *Aq. bull.* ʒviij. Macerate in a vessel not glazed with lead, agitating occasionally for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Mildly purgative, and cooling.

Use. In delicate habits, and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒiv.

INFŪSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. D. Infusion of Simarouba. (*Simaroubæ contusi ʒiij., Aq. Ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; bitter, but not astringent.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic; emetic in large doses.

Use. In diarrhœa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia; leucorrhœa; and intermittent fevers.

Dose. fʒij. united with opium, or with an aromatic, every three or four hours.

Incomp. Decoction of galls, infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, alkaline carbonates, lime water.

INFŪSUM TABACI. D. Infusion of Tobacco. (*Tabaci Fol.* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Sedative, antispasmodic.

Use. As a clyster in ilens, colica pictonum.

INFŪSUM VALERIANÆ. L. D. Infusion of Valerian. (*Valerianæ ʒiv., Aq. Ferv.* ʒj. Macerate for half an hour, and when cold, strain.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

INULA. L. Elecampane. (*Inula Helenium. Syngenesia Superflua. N. O. Compositæ.*) *Radix.*

Prop. Odour slightly fetid, taste at first soapy and rancid, then aromatic, bitter, hot



Oper. Tonic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. In dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsies, asthma.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Piperis nigri*, L. D.

IODINIUM. L. D. Iodine.

Prop. Crystals small, feebly tenacious; in colour and general aspect resemble black lead (*plumbago*): fuses at 338° Fahr.: volatilizes at 347° Fahr. producing a violet-coloured vapour. Soluble in æther and alcohol. Water dissolves 1-7000th only of its weight.

Oper. Stimulant, absorbent, emmenagogue.*

Use. In bronchiocele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhus nature; to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.

Dose. From 1-6 gr. to gr. iv. made into pills with crumbs of bread.

Off. Prep. *Tinct Iodinii*, L. D. *Ung. Iodinii Comp.* L. D.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Root. (*Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Cinchonaceæ*.) Brazil.

Prop. Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, mucilaginous; in small annulated pieces; externally brown, internally whitish; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which have been found to depend on a peculiar principle, named *emetia*.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.

Use. To produce vomiting in the commencement of fevers, phthisis, inflammatory diseases, buboes, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhages, pneumonia; and, combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

Dose. For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone, or united with tatar emetic gr. j.; for the second gr. j. to gr. iij.; and the third gr. ij. to gr. vj. with opium gr. j.

Incomp. Vegetable acids, astringent vegetable infusions.

Off. Prep. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*, L. D. *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*, L. E. D.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. E. Florentine Orris Root. (*Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Iridaceæ*. South of Europe. 4.)

This root is indebted to its agreeable odour only for its retention by the Edinburgh College.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. *Convolvuli Jalapæ Radix*, E. D. (*Ipomœa Jalapa*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*. ʒ.) *Jalapum*, *Radix*.

Prop. Odour slightly nauseous; taste sweetish, slightly pungent; solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally light grey, externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Proof spirit is its proper menstruum.

Oper. Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently.

Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of the chloride of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents griping.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills or a bolus.

Off. Prep. *Pulvis Jalapæ Comp.* L. D. *Extractum Jalapæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Jalapæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* E.

JUNIPERI FRUCTUS ET CACUMINA. L. D. Juniperi Communis Baccæ, E. Juniper fruit or Berries and Tops. (*Diœcia Monadelphia*. N. O. *Coniferæ*. North of Europe. ʒ.)

* I have ascertained that it passes through the kidneys unaltered. T,

Prop. Odour strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent sweetish, followed by a bitter; depending on an essential oil and sweet mucilage. They yield their active properties to both water and alcohol.

Oper. Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic?

Use. In dropsies; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squill.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒss. triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting the fruit is an infusion of ʒiij. bruised in boiling water ℥j.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Juniperi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus* L. E. D.

KINO. L. E. D. *Pterocarpus Erinacea*. (The Edinburgh College consider it *Eucalyptus Resinifera*; the Dublin, *Butea Frondosa*. Africa.) *Kino Resina*.

Comp. Tannic and gallic acid, oxide of iron, colouring matter.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter; sometimes gritty between the teeth; in fragments of a dark ruby red colour; easily pulverized; powder reddish-brown; more soluble in warm than in cold water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hæmorrhages; fluor albus.

Dose. Gr. x. to xx. in powder; or in solution of the powder ʒj., mucilage of gum ʒj., cinnamon water fʒv., two tablespoonful occasionally. Vide *Tinct.*

Incomp. The mineral acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, ichthyocolla, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Kino*, L. E. D. *Electuarium Catechu*, E. D.

KRAMERIAE RADIX. L. D. Rhatany Root. (*Krameria Triandra*. *Tetrand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Polygalaceæ*. Java. ♀)

Prop. Taste bitter; communicates a deep red colour both to water and spirit.

Oper. Astringent, diuretic, detergent.

Use. In dysentery attended with bloody stools; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. in powder.

LACMUS. L. See *Rocella Tinctoria*.

LACTUCARIUM. L. *Lactucæ Sativæ*, Herba; *Laetucarium*, E. D. Garden Lettuce, and its inspissated juice. (*Lactuca Sativa*, *Syngenesia Æqualis*. N. O. *Cichoraceæ*. Europe. ♂.)

Prop. The herb has no odour; its taste is slightly bitter, when not blanched. (The odour and colour of the lactucarium the same as that of opium; soluble in water; contains resin, extractive, mucilage, bitter principle: no morphia.)

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

Dose. Of the lactucarium from gr. ij. to gr. vj.

LACTUCA VIROSA. FOLIA. E. D. The Leaves of Strong-scented Lettuce. (*Syngenesia Æqualis*. N. O. *Cichoraceæ*. Indigenous. ♂.)

Prop. Odour strong, narcotic, like opium; taste bitter.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, gently laxative.

Use. In dropsies, from visceral obstructions; the leaves are seldom used, but an extract is made from them.

Dose. See *Succus Spissatus*.

Off. Prep. *Succ. Spiss. Lactucæ Virosæ*, E.

LAVANDULA. L. *Lavandulæ Spicæ Flores*, E. D. Lavender



Flowers. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*. N. O. *Labiatae*. South of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, which is taken up by alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, slightly emetic.

Use. When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lavandulae*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulae*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Lavandulae Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIÆ. L. D. Lauri Nobilis Folia, Baccæ, Oleum Fixum, E. Bay Berries, Leaves, and Oil. (*For Class and Order, vide Cinnamomi Cort.* Italy. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste pungent, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, carminative.

Use. Seldom used, except as an external application, and generally compounded with other stimulants.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{z} ss. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rutæ*, L.

LAURI CASSIÆ, CORTEX: *Flos nondum Explicatus*, E. D. The Bark and unopened Flower Buds of the Laurus Cassia. (*For Class and Order, see Cinnamomi Cortex*.)*

Prop. Odour and taste of cinnamon, but the bark is mucilaginous; quills thicker and shorter, with a short smooth fracture; the buds have a brown colour, and shape something like a small nail.

Oper and Use. The same as cinnamon.

Off. Prep. *Aq. Lauri Cassiæ distillata*, E.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. *Herba, Radix*. D. Vide Taraxacum.

LICHEN CETRARIÆ. (*Cetraria*, L.) Lichen Islandicus, E. Cetraria Islandica, D. Liver Wort. (*Cetraria Islandica*. N. O. *Algæ*. Iceland. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Tonic, demulcent, nutrient.

Use. Vide *Decoct. Cetrariæ*.

Dose. \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} iv. first steeped in water, holding in solution some carbonate of potassa to extract the bitter; and then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cetrariæ*, L. D.

LIMONES: SUCCUS, BACCÆ, CORTEX: OLEUM. L. Citri Medicæ Fructus, Cortex et Oleum Vol. E. Citri Fructus Succus, tunica exterior, ejusque Oleum Volatile, D. Lemons, the bark, the juice, and the oil. (*Citrus Medica*. *For Class and Order, see Aurantii Baccæ*. Asia. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essential oil; which gives the rind its warm bitter taste; the juice is sharp, but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1.0384. It contains citric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water: soon spoils.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. The juice as a beverage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst; alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with

* They are the production of *Laurus Cinnamomum*.

camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and dysentery; and with common salt, in dysentery and colics.

Dose. ℥ʒij. or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Citricum*, L. D. *Syrupus Limonis*, L. E.

LINI OLEUM. L. See *Oleum Lini*.

LINI SEMINA. L. (*Linum usitatissimum*. *Pentand. Pentag.* N. O. *Linaceæ*. Europe.)

Use. For forming poultices and demulcent drinks.

LİNIMENTUM ÆRUGİNIS. L. *Oxymel Cupri Subaceutis*, D. Liniment of Verdigris. (*Æruginis cont.* ʒj., *Aceti* ℥ʒvij., *Mellis despumati*, pond. ʒxiv. Liqueued, strained; inspissated by boiling.) *Oxymel Æruginis*.

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.

Use. Diluted with water it is useful as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth should always be well cleansed after using it:—to foul ulcers.

LİNIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. L. D. *Oleum Ammoniatum*, E. Strong Liniment of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniacæ* ℥ʒj., *Olivæ Olei* ℥ʒij. Shake them together until they mix.) A soap.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat; when the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

LİNIMENTUM ANODYNUM. D. Vide *Linimentum Saponis et Opii*.

LİNIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. *Linimentum Calcis*, D. Liniment of Lime Water. (*Olei Lini Usitat.*, *Aquæ Calcis utriusque partes æquales*. Mix.) A soap.

Oper. Cooling, emollient.

Use. To burns and scalds, spread thick upon lint, and applied over the affected parts.

LİNIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L. Liniment of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniacæ sesquicarbonatis* ℥ʒj., *Olivæ Olei* ℥ʒij. Shake them together until they mix.) *Linimentum Ammoniacæ*.

Oper. Rubefacient.

Use. The same as the strong liniment; but the oil and water are less perfectly united by the sesquicarbonate, and after a little time separate. This preparation is superfluous.

LİNIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. *Olenm Camphoratum*, E. D. Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ* ʒj., *Olivæ Olei* ℥ʒiv. *Dissolve.*) ʒj. contains gr. xv. of camphor.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with chronic rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recommends this liniment, with the addition of *Liq. Potassæ Sesquicarbonatis* ʒiv. to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, night and morning, in incipient amaurosis.

LİNIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ* ʒijss., *Liq. Ammoniacæ* ℥ʒvijss., *Spir. Lavandulæ* ʒj.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.

Incomp. Alk. acids, water.



LIÑIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. L. Mercurial Liniment. (*Unq. Hydrarg. fort., Adipis Præparatæ sing. ʒiv., Camphoræ ʒj., Spir. Rect. fʒj., Liquoris Ammoniacæ fʒiv.* First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and lastly, gradually, the solution.)

Oper. Stimulant, discutient.

Use. To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and tophi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; ʒj. rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

LIÑIMENTUM OPII. L. Liniment of Opium. (*Linim. Saponis fʒvj., Opii Tinct. fʒij. Mix.*)

Use. To allay pains; and to procure sleep, when opium cannot be taken into the stomach.

LIÑIMENTUM SAPONIS. L. D. Tinctura Saponis Camphorata, E. Compound Soap Liniment. (*Saponis Duri ʒiij., Camphoræ ʒj., Spir. Rosmarini fʒxvj.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. Against local pains, rubbed on the part; with the addition of Tincture of Spanish Flies, and of opium, we have found this liniment of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.

LIÑIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Linimentum Anodynum, vel Saponis cum Opio. D. Soap and Opium Liniment. (*Saponis Duri ʒiv., Opii ʒj., Camphoræ ʒij., Olei Rosmarini ʒss. Alcoholis fʒij.*)

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and local pains.

LIÑIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. Turpentine Liniment. (*Saponis ʒiij., Camphoræ ʒj., Ol. Terebinthinæ fʒxvj.* Melt the cerate, and stir in the oil.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. To burns; first used for this purpose by Dr. Kentish, then a surgeon in Newcastle.

LIÑI SEMINIS. L. E. — Semina, Oleum ex seminibus expressum. D. Linseed. Linseed oil. (*Linum Usitatissimum. Pentand. Pentagynia. N. O. Linaceæ.*)

Prop. Seed inodorous, almost tasteless; small, flat, oval, smooth, shining, brown; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. Mucilage clear, colourless, inodorous, nearly insipid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. The infusion has been already noticed. In substance, the linseed is ground into powder, and used as poultices very advantageously. It is preferable on account of the facility with which it is made, the powder being simply stirred into boiling water. To phlegmons, and parts affected with pain and inflammation; and to gout, the pain of which it has been found to relieve.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini*, E. D.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound solution of Alum. (*Aluminis, Zinci Sulphatis sing. ʒj., Aq. Ferv. Oij. Dissolve, and strain the solution through paper.*) *Aqua Aluminis Composita.*

Oper. Detergent, stimulant.

Use. As a collyrium properly diluted in ophthalmia; an injection in gleet, and in fluor albus; and as a lotion for cleansing wounds, and removing cutaneous eruptions.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ FORTIOR. L. See Ammoniacæ Liquor fortior.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ. L. Aqua Ammoniacæ, E. Aqua Ammoniacæ

Causticæ, D. Solution of Ammonia *Liquor Ammoniac puræ* (*Ammoniac Hydrochloratis*, ℥ss. *Calcis* ℥viij., *Aquæ* Oij.)

Comp. Ammoniacal gas 10 (a compound of 82·36 nitrogen, and, 17·64 hydrogen, or 3 eq. hydrogen = 3+1 nitrogen = 14·15, equiv. = 17·15,) and 90 water, when of a spec. grav. 0·960. The solution of a spec. grav. 0·936, fixed by the Dublin College, contains more ammoniacal gas.

Prop. Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot, pungent; is colourless, transparent, volatile; absorbs rapidly carbonic acid from the atmosphere, so as to require to be kept well corked up.

Oper. Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient.

Use. Largely diluted in asphyxia, acidities of the primæ viæ, and in hysteria; externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it, and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms, and gout of the stomach; a liniment composed of camphor ℥j. dissolved in olive oil ℥ss. and liq. ammon. ℥ij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation.

Dose. ℞. to ℞xx. diluted with water or milk.

Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis.

Off. Prep. *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniac*, D. *Oleum Ammoniatum*, E. *Spiritus Ammoniac*, L. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Linimentum Ammoniac*, L. D. *Spiritus Ammoniac Succinatus*, L. *Linimentum Hydrargyri*, L.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ ACETATIS. L. *Aqua Acetatis Ammoniac*, E. D. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniac Carbonatis* ℥ij., *Acidi Acetici* Oiv. L., or add the salt till the acid be saturated.) *Liq. Ammoniac Acetate*.

Comp. Acetate of ammonia, water: proportions variable.

Prop. Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless.

Oper. Sudorific; externally cooling, astringent.

Use. Diluted in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion, to inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted with rose water, a good collyrium; and still more diluted, an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥xij. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR AMMŌNIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L. E. *Aqua Carbonatis Ammoniac*, D. Solution of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniac Sesquicarbonatis* ℥viij., *Aquæ Distillatæ* Oj. Dissolve and filter through paper. Spec. grav. 1150.)

Use, &c. The same as the Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

LIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS. L. Solution of Nitrate of Silver. (*Argenti Nit.* ℥j., *Aq. dist.* ℥ij.)

Use. To apply to excoriations in fevers, and cases of long confinement to bed in low conditions of the habit.

LIQUOR BARI CHLORIDI. L. See *Solutio Mariatis Barytæ*.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS. L. *Liquor Arsenicalis*, D. *Solutio Arsenicalis*, E. Arsenical Solution. (*Arseniosi Acidi in frustula triti*, *Potassæ Carbonatis sing.* gr. lxxx., *Aq. Distil.* Oj. Boil them together in a glass vessel until the arsenious acid is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add *Spir. Lavand. comp.* ℥v. and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint.)

Comp. Arsenite of potassa dissolved in water; the spirit of lavender gives only colour and taste.

Oper. Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. The same as the arsenious acid; in protracted rheumatism,



where there is much debility, and the joints much affected. We have given it with decided advantage in threatened apoplexy, after cupping and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion pale.

Dose. ℥iv. gradually increased to ℥xxx. twice a day.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. *Solutio Calcis*, E. *Aqua Calcis*, D. *Solution of Lime*. (*Calcis lbss.*, *Aq. Distillatæ* 0xij. Add a little of the water to the lime, and when slaked add the remainder, and shake them together; then cover the vessel, and let it stand three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used take the clear solution.) *Aqua Calcis*.

Comp. The clear fluid consists of about gr. 11·6 of lime in every 0j. of water, at 60° Fahr.

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, acrid, sweetish; colourless, transparent. (For use it should be filtered in a covered funnel, not decanted, as ordered by the London College.) Changes vegetable colours green.

Oper. Antacid, anthelmintic; externally detergent.

Use. Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach. in slimy bowels, and worms; externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.

Dose. fʒij. to 0ss with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.

Incomp. Acids, alkaline carbonates, tartar emetic, barytes, tartrates, and citrates. Infusions of orange-peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini cum Calce*, E. D. *Aqua Calcis Composita*, D.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI. L. *Aqua Calcis Muratis*, D. *Solution of Chloride of Calcium*. (*Chloridi Calcis* ʒiv., *Aq. Dist.* fʒxij.)

Use. The same as the chloride.

Dose. ℥xl. to fʒij.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS. L. *Aqua Cupri Ammoniaci*, D. *Solution of Ammoniated Copper*. (*Cupri Ammonio-Sulphatis* ʒj., *Aquæ Distil.* 0j. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.) *Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci*.

Oper. Corrosive, detergent.

Use. Externally to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. L. *Solution of Bichloride of Mercury*. (*Hydrarg. Bichloridi, Ammoniacæ Hydrochloratis*, sing. gr. viij., *Aq. Distil.* 0j. Dissolve in the water.

This preparation is superfluous, except that "it facilitates the administration of minute divisions of a grain of this active medicine;" fʒj. contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the salt.

Dose. ℥xx. to fʒij. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water.

Incomp. Alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead, sulphurets. soaps, infusion and decoctions of astringent vegetables, albumen ovi.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS. L. D. *Solution of Diacetate of Lead*. (*Plumbi Acetatis* lbij. et ʒij., *Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. triti* lbj. et ʒiv., *Aquæ* 0vj. Boil for half an hour, occasionally stirring, and when the solution cools make up the quantity to 0vj.; strain.) *Liquor Acetatis Plumbi*.

Comp. 2 eq. oxide of lead = 222·12, acetic acid 1 = 51·48 equiv 273·60.

Prop. Colourless; odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish.

Oper. Externally cooling, astringent, discutient.

Use. Diluted with forty times its quantity of distilled water, it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammations and burns; and still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium.

Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump water.

Off. Prep. *Liq. Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus*, L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS DILUTUS. L. Liquor Diacetatis Plumbi Compositus. D. Diluted Solution of Diacetate of Lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Diacet.* ℥ss., *Aq. Distil.* 0j., *Spir. Tenuioris* ℥ij.) *Liq. Plumbi subacetatis dilutus*

The intention of the London and Dublin Colleges, in giving a formula for this mixture, is not very obvious. The proportion of spirit is too small.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Aqua Potassæ. E. Aqua Potassæ Causticæ. D. Solution of Potash. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* ℥v., *Calcis* ℥viij, *Aquæ Dist. Ferv. congium.* Dissolve the alkali in cong. ss. of the water, sprinkle a little water on the lime to slake it, and add the rest of the water. Mix the whole; set the mixture aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold decant, and keep the decanted fluid in well stopped phials of green glass.)

Comp. Oxide of potassium and water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste caustic, alkaliescent; colourless; appearance oily when shaken; more dense than water; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to the solution of the cuticle; will not effervesce with acids; spec. grav. according to the Dublin formula 1.100.

Oper. Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid; diuretic; externally escharotic, stimulant.

Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly; potassa acts on uric calculi, and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach, and allays irritability of that organ; it is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally diluted, as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥j. in chicken broth or beer, three or four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, chloride and bichloride of mercury.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS. L. Aqua Potassæ Carbonatis. D. Solution of Carbonate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* ℥xx., *Aquæ Distillatæ* 0j. Dissolve and strain.)

Oper. Antacid, diuretic

Use. In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. *R Pulv. Myrrhæ* ℥j., *Liq. Potassæ Carbon.* ℥iv. Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥j. in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS. L. Effervescing Solution of Potassa. (*Potassæ Bicarbonatis* ℥j., *Aquæ Distil.* 0j. Pass through the solution a stream of carbonic acid under pressure. Preserve in well stoppered bottles.)

Use. As an agreeable antacid.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Solution of Iodide of Potassium. (Iodide of potassium *ten grains*, iodine *five grains*, distilled water *one pint*. Mix and dissolve.)



Prop. Brown colour, smell, taste, and reaction upon starch, the same as iodine.

Use. In scrofulous affections, bronchocele, and secondary syphilis.

Dose. From ℥ij. to ℥vj.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATE. L. Solution of Chlorinated Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* ℔j., *Aquæ dist.* ℥lxxxviij., *Sodii Chloridi* ℥iv., *Mangnesii Binoxidi* ℥ij., *Acidi Sulph.* ℥iv. Dissolve the carbonate of soda in ℔j. of water, then put the chloride of sodium and the binoxide of manganese in powder into a retort, and add the sulphuric acid diluted with ℥ij. of water when cold. Apply heat and transmit the chlorine through the solution of carbonate of soda.)

Prop. A pale yellow colour, taste sharp, brackish, evolves chlorine when exposed to the air.

Oper. Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In typhus, in other low fevers, largely diluted; to destroy fetor, and tendency to putrefaction in the bowels. A disinfecting agent.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. L. Effervescing Solution of Soda. (*Sodæ Sesquicarbonatis* ℥j., *Aquæ dist.* ℔j. Pass a stream of carbonic acid through it under a high pressure. Preserve the solution in well corked bottles.)

Use. A useful saline draught when taken with a spoonful of lemon-juice; but less useful than soda water.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. D. Solution of Emetic Tartar. (*Antimonii Potassæ Tartratis* ℔j., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* mensura ℥vij., *Spir. vini rectificati* mensura ℥ij. Dissolve the tartrate of antimony and potassa in water, filter the solution, and add the spirit.)

Oper. Emetic, sudorific.

Use. In the febrile affections of infancy and youth; in hooping cough, and whenever it is necessary to clear the stomach or determine to the skin.

Dose. As an emetic from ℥ss. to ℥ij., every five or ten minutes until it operates; as a diaphoretic from ℥vj. to ℥j. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Alkalies, astringent vegetable solutions, cinchona.

LITMUS. D. Litmus or Archil. (*Lichen Rocella. Cryptogamia Algæ. N. O. Algæ. Azores. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste saltish; and, when chewed, subacid.

Use. Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicacy for acids. To prepare it, the plant is reduced to powder; some of the soda of commerce is then added to it; and it is repeatedly moistened with urine till it ferments, and gradually acquires a violet colour; it is then dried. The watery infusion of it, or paper stained with it, shows the presence of an otherwise imperceptible portion of acid in any fluid.

LOBELIA. L. Indian Tobacco. See Appendix i.

LUPULUS. L. Humuli Strobili, E. Hops. (*Humulus Lupulus, Diacca Pentand. N. O. Urticæ. Europe. 4.*)

Prop. Odour fragrant, sub-narcotic; taste bitter, aromatic; depending on a peculiar principle named *lupuline*, extractive, and essential oil, extracted equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

Use. In gout and rheumatism; under the form of infusion in the proportion of ℥ss. to ℔j. of boiling water; but the extract already noticed is preferable. The powder, formed into an ointment with

lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever.

Dose. Gr. ii. to ℥j. united with ℥ss. of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day; of the infusion ℥jss.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Lupuli*, L. *Tinct. Lupuli*, L.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. HERBA. D. *Salicaria*. Loosestripe. (*Dodecand Monogym*. N. O. *Calycanthemæ*. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste herbaceous, subastringent.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa, and chronic dysentery.

Dose. ℥iii. of a decoction, made by boiling ℥j. of the herb in 0j. of water down to 0ss., twice or thrice a day.

MAGNESIA. L. E. *Magnesia Usta*, D. *Magnesia*. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) *Magnesia Usta*.

Comp. A metallic base, named by Sir H. Davy magnesium 60, and oxygen 40 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. magnesium=12·7+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=20·7.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 2·3, requiring 5142 times its weight of water at 60°, and 36000 at 212° for its solution.

Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acids in the stomach.

Use. In heartburn, aphthæ, and other acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. occasionally in water or milk.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, hydrochlorate of ammonia.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. L. *Magnesia Subcarbonas*, E. *Magnesia Carbonas*, D. (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Carbonate of Soda.) *Magnesia Alba*.

Comp. Carbonic acid 40, magnesia 43, water 17 parts in 100. (*Dalton*.) Or 1 eq. magnesia=20·7+1 carbonic acid=22·12, equiv.=42·82.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; light, white, spongy, opaque; effervesceing with acids; insoluble in water; spec. grav. 0·2941.

Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid.

Use. The same as that of magnesia; but owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distension.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. in water.

Off. Prep. *Magnesia*, L. E. D. *Hydrargyrum cum Magnesia*, D.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. *Sulphate of Magnesia*. (Generally obtained from sea water.) *Magnesia Fitriolata*.

Comp. Sulphuric acid 29·35, magnesia 17, water of crystallization 53·65 parts in 100. (*Bergman*.) Or 1 eq. magnesia=20·7+1 sulphuric acid=40·1, equiv.=60·8.

Prop. Taste bitter, disagreeable; in acicular crystals, which occasionally, owing to an admixture of hydrochlorate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate effloresces; sp. grav. 1·66; soluble in an equal part of water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water 4-tenths.

Oper. Purgative, diuretic.

Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The more it is diluted, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.



Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. In clysters ʒjss. to ʒiij.

Incomp. The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fœtidum*, D.

MALVA. L. *Malvæ Sylvestris Herba*, Flores, E. Common Mallow. (*Monadelphia Polyand.* N. O. *Malvaceæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, lubricant.

Use. Dysenteries, ischuria, nephritis, strangury; but much inferior to decoction of Althea. In clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally in cataplasms and fomentations.

Dose. The decoction ad libitum.

Incomp. Liquor plumbi diacetatis, and other salts of lead.

MANNA. L. E. *Manna*, *Fraxini orn* Succus Concretus, D. *Manna*. (Ornus *Europæa*. *Polygam.* *Diœcia*. N. O. *Oleaceæ*. South of Europe. 7.) Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.

Comp. Saccharine matter, mannite, nauseous extractive, mucilage.

Prop. Inodorous; sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes of a whitish or pale yellow colour, opaque; soluble in water and alcohol.

Oper. Laxative: apt to gripe.

Use. As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness; but more generally it is used as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. D. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fœtidum*, D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, D.

MANGANESEI BINOXYDUM. L. D. Native or Black Oxide of Manganese. (A peroxide.)

Comp. Manganese (a peculiar metal) 60, oxygen 40, in 100 parts, or 1 eq. Manganese = 27·7 + 2 oxygen = 16, equiv. = 43·7.

Prop. In friable dull black masses; becomes grey when exposed to great heat, and affords abundance of oxygen gas.

Use. In pharmaceutical operations; for procuring oxygen gas; and for fumigation in cases of infection. (R *Sodii Chloridi* ʒiv, *Manganesii Binoxydi* ʒj., *Acidi Sulphurici* fʒj., *Aquæ* fʒij. Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture over the other ingredients, in a china basin, placed in a pipkin of hot sand.) The doors and windows of the room under fumigation must be closely shut for an hour or two: then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through the room.

MARMOR. L. D. Marble. *Carbonas Calcis dura*.

Prop. Colour, various shades of white; internal lustre vitreous; fracture foliated; brittle; spec. grav. from 2·7 to 2·84. It has scarcely any taste, and is composed of 43·14 of carbonic acid, and 56·86 of lime.

MARANTA. L. Arrow-root. (*Maranta arundinacea*. *Monandria*, *Monogynia*. N. O. *Marantaceæ*.) West Indies.

The fecula of the rhizomes: when boiled with water or milk, it forms a mild nutritious article of food, well adapted for infants and convalescents.

MARRUBIUM. L. *Marrubii Vulgaris Herba*, E. *Marrubium Vulgare*, D. White Horehound. (*Didymum*. *Gymnosperm*. N. O. *Labiata*. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour strong, not unpleasant; taste bitter.

Oper. Tonic, diuretic, laxative; emmenagogue?

Use. In hysteria; chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia: seldom used.

Dose. In powder ℥ss. to ʒj.; of the expressed juice fʒss. to fʒjss.; or of this infusion (*Marrub. Fol.* ℥ss., *Aq. Ferv.* Oj.) a large glassful twice or thrice a day.

MASTICHE. L. D. *Pistacia Lentisci Resina*, E. Mastic. (*Diocia Pentandria*, N. O. *Terebinthaceæ*. Spain, Chios. ʒ.)

Comp. Resin, essential oil, and a matter resembling caoutchouc.

Prop. Odour agreeable when heated; almost insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in æther, partially in alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, sialogogue?

Use. In old obstinate coughs; gleet; and chewed in paralysis of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. twice a day.

MEL. L. D. Honey. (Collected from flowers by the *Apis Mellifica*.)

Comp. Saccharine matter, mucilage: some acid, occasionally essential oil; varying according to the kinds of plants used by the bee.

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acid; the best is limpid, containing small concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious.

Oper. Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine: but when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic; externally as an adjunct to gargles in erynache tonsillaris; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.

Off. Prep. *Mel Despumatum*, D.

MEL DESPUMATUM. D. Clarified Honey. (Melt the honey in a water bath; then take off the scum.)

Prop. Limpid; so consistent that, when divided with the edge of the spoon, it does not again instantly unite; spec. grav. 1.31.

Use. The same as that of honey; for pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Mel Boracis*, L. *Mel Rosæ*, L. D. *Orymel*, L. D. *Orymel Æruginis*, D. *Orymel Colchici*, D. *Orymel Scillæ*, L. D.

MEL BORACIS. L. D. Honey of Borax. (*Boracis contriti* ʒj., *Mellis Despumati* ʒj. Mix.)

Oper. Detergent.

Use. Applied to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in aphthous affections, and in pyalism.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Rose Honey. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Exsiccat.* ʒiv.; *Aq. Ferv.* Ojss., *Mellis Despum.* lbv. Infuse the roses six hours; add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath.)

Prop. Odour that of the rose; taste sweet, astringent; colour red; limpid, tenacious.

Oper. Astringent, detergent.

Use. Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces; (*℥ Mellis Rosæ* ʒj., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* mxxx.) form a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv.

MELISSÆ OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. D. Balm. (*Didynam. Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Labiataæ*. Alps. ʒ.) *Melissa folia*.

Prop. Odour pleasant, something like that of a lemon; taste austere, aromatic.

Oper. Stomachic, diuretic.



Use. Made into tea, it is used as a diluent in febrile diseases; seldom used in substance.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ℥j.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. E. D. Peppermint. (*Didynamia, Gymnospermia.* N. O. *Labiatae*. Indigenous. 4.) *Mentha Piperitis.*

Prop. Odour strong, agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth; depending on a volatile oil and camphor.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Aqua et Ol. *Menthæ Piperitæ.*

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. scarcely ever used in substance.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. D. Spearmint. (*Class and Order as above.*) *Mentha Sativa.*

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Aqua et Ol. *Menthæ Viridis.* An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. scarcely ever used in substance.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Menthæ Viridis*, L. D. *Ol. Menthæ Viridis*, L. D. *Spir. Menthæ Vir.* L. *Infusum Menthæ Compositum*, D.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. L. *Pulegii Herba*, E. D. Pennyroyal. (*Menthæ Pulegium.* For *Class and Order*, see *Mentha Piperita*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; not unlike that of spearmint.

Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic.

Use. In asthma and pertussis, but of no value; seldom used.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.

Off. Prep. *Aquæ Pulegii*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pulegii*, L. D. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L.

MENYANTHES L. *Menyanthis Trifoliatæ Folia*, E. D. Buck Bean. (*Pentandria Monogynia.* N. O. *Gentianaceæ*. Europe. 4.) *Trifolium Paludosum.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; water extracts its properties.

Oper. Tonic, diuretic, purgative; in large doses emetic.

Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. of the dried leaves powdered; f℥j. to f℥jss. of this infusion. (*Menyanth. fol. sic.* 3ss., *Aquæ Oss.*)

MEZERËUM. L. *Daphnes Mezerei Cortex*, E. D. Mezereon Bark. (*Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Thymalacææ*. North of Europe. 5.)

Comp. Daphnia, oleo-resin, wax, extractive, gum, sugar, malates.

Prop. Inodorous, taste, when chewed for some time, acrid, burning; yields its virtues to water and vinegar.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses emetic.

Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism; lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue; externally, the fresh bark soaked in vinegar is useful for keeping open issues.

Dose. Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. Vide *Decoctions*.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei*, E. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ* Comp. L. D

MISTURA ACACIÆ. L. Mixture of Acacia. (*Acaciæ* cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ x., *Aquæ Ferrentis* $\frac{1}{2}$ j.)

Comp. Simple solution of gum in water.

Oper. and Use. Demulcent: as a medium for combining oils, resins, and balsams with water.

MISTŪRA AMMONIACI. L. *Lac Ammoniaci*, D. Mixture of Ammoniac. (*Ammoniaci* $\frac{3}{4}$ v., *Aquæ* $\frac{1}{2}$ j. Rub the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be perfectly mixed.) *Lac Ammoniaci*.

Comp. Resin and oil suspended by means of gum in water; when kept, the resin separates.

Oper. and Use. The same as of the ammoniacum.

Dose. $\frac{1}{3}$ ss. to $\frac{1}{3}$ j. united with ipecacumba, &c.

Incomp. Bichloride of mercury, acetate of potassa, oxymel, æther, spirit of nitric æther

MISTŪRA AMYGDALÆ. L. D. *Emulsio Amygdalæ Communis*, E. Almond Mixture. (*Confectionis Amygdalæ* $\frac{3}{4}$ ijss., *Aq. Distillatæ* $\frac{1}{2}$ j. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.) *Lac Amygdalæ*.

Comp. The oil of the almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula.

Oper. Demulcent, cooling; if the bitter almond be used, sedative.

Use. In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever.

Dose. $\frac{1}{3}$ ss. to 0ss., or ad libitum.

Incomp. Acids, and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric æther, and common pump water.

MISTŪRA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. D. Mixture of Assafœtida. *Assafœtidæ* $\frac{3}{4}$ v., *Aquæ* $\frac{1}{2}$ j. Rub together, adding the water by degrees.) *Lac Assafœtidæ*.

Comp. Resin and volatile oil, suspended by gummy extractive in water.

Oper. The same as of the gum resin.

Use. In hysteria: and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels which occur during dentition, and those produced by ascariides, and in ischuria.

Dose. $\frac{1}{3}$ ss. to $\frac{1}{3}$ ss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTŪRA CAMPHŒRÆ. L. D. *Emulsio Camphoræ*, E. D. Camphor Mixture. (*Camphoræ* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss., *Spir. Rectif.* $\frac{1}{4}$ x., *Aquæ* $\frac{1}{2}$ j. Rub the camphor with the spirit, then gradually add the water, and strain.)

Comp. Camphor gr. j. 1-6th, in water $\frac{1}{3}$ j. ?*

Oper. The same as that of the camphor, only in a weaker degree.

Use. In faintings, typhus, and nervous fevers: but seldom given alone, the quantity of camphor being too small.

Dose. $\frac{1}{3}$ ss. to $\frac{1}{3}$ j. united with cordial tinctures.

MISTURA CAMPHŒRÆ c. MAGNESIA, D. Mixture of Camphor with Magnesia. (*Camphoræ* gr. xij., *Magnesiæ Carbonatis* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss., *Aquæ* $\frac{1}{3}$ vj. Rub the camphor with the magnesia, the water being added, and mix.)

Comp. Camphor part dissolved, part mixed, in magnesia, water.

Oper. Gently stimulant.

* *Powell's Transactions of Lon. Phar.*



Use and Dose. The same as of camphor mixture.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Cascarilla. (*Infusi Cascarillæ* ℥xviij., *Aceti Scillæ* ℥j., *Tincturæ Camphoræ* comp. ℥ij., mi-se.)

Use. In chronic affections of the chest, attended with much debility.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥jss. twice a day.

MISTURA CRÊTE. L. D. Potio Carbonatis Calcis, E. Chalk Mixture. (*Crêtæ* p. ℥ss., *Sacchari pur.* ℥ij., *Mist. Acaciæ* ℥jss., *Aquæ Cinnamomi* ℥xviij. Mix.) *Mistura Cretacea.*

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. every three or four hours; or after every liquid motion.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Mixture of Iron. (*Myrrhæ* cont. ℥ij., *Potussæ Carb.* ℥j., *Aq. Rosæ* ℥xviiij., *Ferri Sulph. cont.* ℥ijss., *Spir. Myristicæ* ℥j., *Sacch. pur.* ℥j. Rub together the myrrh, carbonate of potassa, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose water, the spirit of nutmeg, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

Comp. The salts are decomposed, and the mixture contains proto-carbonate of iron, and sulphate of potassa, suspended with the other ingredients.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak arterial action after unloading the stomach and bowels.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. twice or three times a day.

Incomp. Acid, vegetable astringents.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. D. Aromatic Mixture of Iron. (*Pulveris Cinchonæ lancifoliæ in pulverem crassum redacti* ℥i., *Radix Colombæ concisæ* ℥ij., *Caryophylli Aromatizi contusi* ℥j., *Lamaturæ Ferri* ℥ss. Digest for three days in a covered vessel, occasionally agitating, with a sufficient quantity of peppermint water to permit twelve ounces to be obtained by straining; then add *Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ* ℥ij., *Tincturæ Aurantii* ℥ij.)

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and all cases of debility.

Dose. From ℥iv. to ℥ij.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Gentian. (*Infusi Gentianæ* comp. ℥ij., *Infusi Sennæ* comp. ℥vj., *Tinct. Cardui* comp. ℥ij. Mix.)

Use. As a mild tonic purgative in dyspeptic affections accompanied with costiveness.

MISTURA GUAÏACI. L. Mixture of Guaiac. (*Guaiaci Gummi Res.* ℥ij., *Sacch. pur.* ℥iv., *Mist. Acaciæ* ℥iv., *Aq. Cinnam.* ℥ix. Rub the Guaiacum with the sugar, then with the Mixture of Acacia; and add gradually the cinnamon water.) *Lac Guaiaci.*

Oper. The same as the guaiacum in substance.

Use. In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

MISTURA MOSCHI. L. Musk Mixture. (*Moschi*, *Acaciæ* cont. *Sacch. purif. sing.* ℥ij., *Aq. Rosæ* ℥j. Rub the musk with the

sugar, then add the gum, and by degrees the rose water.) *Mistura Moschata*.

Oper. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. This is a convenient form of exhibiting musk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the musk mixture, combined with ammonia ʒss. spirit of lavender fʒj. and spirit of juniper fʒj. of great utility in sloughing phagedenic ulcers, of a syphilitic and strumous nature.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. every four or five hours.

Incomp. Bichloridum hydrargyri, sulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Mixture of Brandy. (*Spir. Vini Gallici, Aq. Cinnamomi, sing. fʒiv., Ovorum duorum Vitellus, Cinnam. olei mʒj. Mix.*)

Use. Excitant. A dangerous mixture, calculated to encourage a desire for spirituous liquors.

MORA. L. *Mori Nigræ Baccæ*, D. Mulberries. (*Morus Nigra Monacica Tetrandria. N. O. Urticaceæ. Italy. h.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, subacid; contains tartaric acid, jelly and mucus.

Oper. Cooling, laxative.

Use. Seldom used medicinally; as an article of food Mulberries are wholesome, unless eaten too freely, in which case they occasion diarrhœa.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Mori.* L.

MORPHIA. L. Morphia. See Opium, and Appendix No. I.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. L. Acetate of Morphia. (Take of Morphia *sive drachms*, acetic acid *three fluid drachms*, distilled water *four fluid drachms*. Mix the acid with the water and pour it upon the morphia to saturation. Evaporate with a gentle heat that crystals may form.)

Prop. Crystals, small, acicular, of a greyish white colour, deliquescent, and easily decomposed by alkalis.

Oper. Narcotic.

Dose. From gr. one-sixth to grs. iij.

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. L. Hydrochlorate of Morphia. Prepared from opium.

Comp. Morphia 1 eq. 288·23 + hydrochloric acid 1 eq. 36·42 equiv. = 304·65.

Prop. Crystals acicular, anhydrous, nearly colourless, inodorous and bitter: soluble in water.

Use. As a narcotic it is preferable to the acetate.

Dose. gr. ¼ to grs. iij.

MOSCHUS. L. E. D. Musk. (*Moschus Moschiferus*, the Musk Deer. *Mammalia, Pecora, L. Ruminantia, Cuv. Asia.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic, strong, durable; taste bitterish; colour dark reddish brown; feel slightly unctuous; partially soluble in water, yielding to its taste and smell; soluble in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy. In epilepsy we have seen it, when given to the extent of ʒss. three times a day, stop the fits in an old and confirmed case for three months. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system without heating.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ʒss. every three or four hours, in a bolus.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Moschi*, L. *Tinct. Moschi*, D.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. Arabiæ, E. Muc. Gummi Arabici, D.
Mucilage of Acacia. (*Acaciæ Gummi cont.* ʒiv. , *Aq. Fern.* Oss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain.) *Mucilago Gummi Arabici.*

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. To allay the tickling which keeps up the cough in catarrh; but chiefly to suspend insoluble matters in water, and thin fluids.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj , united with syrup of poppies, occasionally.

Incomp. Alcohol, æther, the metallic salts.

Off. Prep. *Potio Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTILÆ. E. Muc. Gummi Tragacanthæ, D. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (*Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti* ʒij. , *Aq. Bull.* ʒviiij. Macerate for twenty-four hours; then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.) *Mucilago Gummi Tragacanthæ.*

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCILAGO AMYLÆ. E. D. Mucilage of Starch. (*Amyli* ʒij. , *Aquæ* ʒj . Rub the starch with the water gradually added, then boil it till it forms a mucilage.)

Prop. A gelatinous, opaline, coloured, insipid, inodorous solution; soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Demulcent, sheathing.

Use. Seldom given by the mouth, except in abrasions of the stomach; as clysters in diarrhoea, dysentery, and other intestinal irritations; particularly as a vehicle for exhibiting opium in enema.

Incomp. Iodine and its preparations.

MUCUNA. L. Cowhage. (M. *Pruriens*. *Diadelpchia Decandria*. N. O. Leguminosæ.) *Dolichos pruriens*.

Use. For dislodging the round worm. Seldom used.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Muriate of Barytes. (From the carbonate.) *Barii chloridum*.

Comp. Muriatric acid 23·35, baryta 61·85, water 11·80 parts, when in crvs als. (*Berzelius*.) Or 1 eq. barium=68·7+1 chlorine=35·42, equiv.=104·12.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless, permanent tables; soluble in three parts of water at 60°, scarcely at all in alcohol.

Use. For making the solution.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Muratis Barytæ*, E.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM. E. Dried Muriate of Soda. (Common salt deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.) *Dried Chloride of Sodium*.

Use. For the distillation of hydrochloric acid, which it affords colourless.

MYRISTICA:—OLEUM. L. Myristicæ Moschatæ *Nuclei*, *Invoherum*, *vulgo* Macis, E. D. *Nux Moschata Dictus*; *Macis*, et ejus *Oleum Volatile*, E. D. Nutmegs; Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*Diæcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Myristaceæ*. The Moluccas. h .)

Prop. Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and an agreeable, pungent taste; are roundish, greyish brown, streaked, unctuous, and easily cut. Alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membraneous, of a red yellow colour, unctuous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg. The oil is yellow, possessing the odour and taste of the nutmeg in an eminent degree.

Oper. Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.

Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa: but chiefly to give flavour to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits.

Dose. Of the nutmeg and mace gr. v. to ℥j.; of the oil $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.
Off. Prep. Of the nutmeg, *Spiritus Myristicæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Spir. Raphani Comp.* D. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. D. *Electuarium Catechu*, E. D. *Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Comp.* D. *Troch. Carbonat. Calcis*, E. D. Of the oil, *Spir. Ammonice Aromat.* D. *Pilulæ Scillæ*, D. *Emplast. Picis*, L.

MYRRHA. L. E. D. Myrrh. (*Balsamodendron Myrrha*. *Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bursaracæ*. *Abyssinia*, *Arabia Felix*.)

Comp. Resin, mucro-extractive, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant, peculiar; taste bitter, aromatic; in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears, or in masses; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction; alcohol dissolves only the resin; soluble in alkalies; spec. grav. 1.360; easily pulverized.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by hectic or much active inflammation.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potash, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ*, E. *Tinct. Aloes Ætheræ*, E. *Pilulæ Aloes comp.* L. E. D. *Pil. Ferri Comp.* L. *Pil. Galbani Comp.* L. D. *Pil. Assafoetidæ Comp.* E. *Pil. Rhei Comp.* L. E.

MYRTUS PIMENTA. Vide Pimenta.

NUX VOMICA. Vide Strychnos.

OLĒUM ÆTHERĒUM. L. Æthereal Oil. (Formed in the distillation of Æther) *Oleum Vini*.

Prop. Odour and taste of æther; less volatile; oily, thick, of a yellow colour; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Use. As an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*, L. D.

OLĒUM AMYGDALÆ. L. Ol. Amygdalæ Communis, E. Ol. Amygdalarum, D. Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) ℥xvj. of Almonds yield ℥v. of oil. *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous, limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcohol, but miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage or yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid, and rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds f℥iv. and solution of subacetate of lead $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$., is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j.

OLĒUM ANĪSI. L. D. Ol. Volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Oil of Anise. (Obtained by distillation from the seeds.*)

* All the volatile oils are volatile at a low temperature; soluble in alcohol, and separated from it by water: highly inflammable; and decomposed in a high temperature, hydrogen being evolved,



Prop. Odour that of the vegetable; taste pungent, bitter, sweetish; very pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 50° Fah. in flat tables.

Oper. Stimulant, emminative.

Use. In flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xv. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Opii Ammoniaci*, E. *Tinct. Camph. Comp.* L. *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, E.

OLĒUM ANTHEMĪDIS. L. E. Oil of Chamomile. (By distillation from the flowers.) *Oleum Chamæmeli*.

Prop. Odour that of the flower; taste pungent: colour when recent cerulean blue; but when old, a dark yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In colics, cramps of the stomach, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x.

OLĒUM CARŪI. L. D. Oil of Caraway. (By distillation from the seeds.)

Prop. Odour that of the seeds; taste pungent, sweetish; colour yellow; tenacious.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic; and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥x.

Off. Prep. *Electuarium Sennæ*, D. *Confectio Scammonii*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, D.

OLĒUM FENICŪLI DULCIS. D. Oil of Fennel Seeds. (By distillation from the seeds.)

Prop. Odour that of fennel; taste pungent, sweetish, hot; colour aqueous; congeals under 32°.

Oper. and Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥xx.

OLĒUM JUNIPĒRI. L. D. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Communis, E. Oil of Juniper. (By distillation from the fruit.) *Ol. Juniperi Baccæ*.

Prop. Odour similar to that of turpentine; taste acrid, hot, similar to that of the fruit; colour greenish yellow; deposits a feculent matter when kept.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsies; advantageously added to *Digitalis* when it is given in the form of pills.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥x. or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLĒUM LAVANDŪLÆ. L. D. Ol. Volatile Lavendulæ Spicæ, E. Oil of Lavender. (By distillation.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant, that of the flower; taste warm; of a lemon colour.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In hysteria and nervous headaches.

and charcoal obtained. Their components are carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and they differ from the fixed oils, in containing less carbon in proportion to the hydrogen. They unite with difficulty with the alkalis, more easily with their carbonates; and can be suspended in water by means of sugar and mucilage. Their adulteration with fixed and cheaper essential oils is detected by evaporating a drop on paper, and examining the odour; and observing whether a greasy stain be left on the paper, which is the case with fixed oil; with alcohol, they become milky on the addition of water to the suspected oil.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Sulphuris*, E.

OLEUM VOLATILE LAURI SASSĀFRAS. E. Ol. Sassafras
D. Oil of Sassafras. (By distillation from the chips.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, that of the wood; taste acrid, very hot, burning the lips when tasted; limpid, yellow, heavier than water.

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥x. rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM LĪNI. L. D. Ol. Lini Usitatissimi, E. Linseed Oil.
(Expressed from the bruised seeds.)

Comp. Nearly the same as those of olive oil, with some mucilage.

Prop. Odour strong; taste unpleasant, nauseous; does not congeal by cold; becomes easily rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of clyster, in flatulent colic, attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum: externally in burns and wounds.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.; in clysters fʒij. to fʒvj.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis*, E.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis,
D. Oil of Peppermint. (By distillation from the dried plant.)
Ol. *Menthæ Piperitidis*.

Prop. Odour strong, that of the plant; taste acrid, very hot and biting, with a peculiar sensation of coldness; lighter than water; colour brown yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In cramp of the stomach and flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Rhei Comp.* E. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Zingibere*, D.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PULEGII. Oil of Pennyroyal. (By distillation.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the plant; warm, pungent.

Oper. Excitant.

Use. In flatulence, hysteria, amenorrhœa.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥viij.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VİRIDIS. L. D. Oil of Spearmint. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste warm, pungent.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulence and anorexia.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Menthæ Comp.* D.

OLEUM ORIGĀNI. L. D. Oil of Origanum. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste hot, very acrid; of a yellow colour.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of toothache.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. D. Ol. Myrti Pimentæ. E. Oil of Pimento. (By distillation from the fruit.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimento in an increased degree; colour a red brown; heavier than water.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.



Dose. ℥iij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Aromaticum*, D.

OLĒUM RICINI. L. E. D. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.) ℥xiv. of the seeds yield about ℥iij. of oil.
Ol. e Seminibus Ricini.

Prop. Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless, or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly transparent; lighter than water. It becomes soon rancid by keeping; thickens; deepens in colour to a reddish-brown, and has a hot, nauseous taste.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases where stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly in dysentery, colica pictonum; calculous complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in child-bed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥jss. either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of brandy, or in the following draught: R Olei ricini ℥ss., mucilaginis q. s. tere optime, et paulatim adde, aquæ distillatæ ℥ss., spir. lavandulæ comp. ℥xx., syr. tolitani ℥ss. Misce.

OLĒUM ROSMARINI. L. D. *Ol. Volat. Rosmarini Officinalis*, E. Oil of Rosemary. (By distillation from the tops of the dried plant.) *Oleum Roris Marini.*

Comp. The same as other essential oils, with some camphor.

Prop. Odour very fragrant, and taste like that of the plant; limpid like water; deposits crystals of camphor when long kept.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In nervous complaints.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥vj. rubbed up with sugar.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Saponis*, E. *Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum*, E.

OLĒUM RUTÆ. D. Oil of Rue. (Distilled from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant, but weaker; taste strong of the plant; sharp, hot; colour yellow; when kept it becomes brown, and deposits a brownish resinous sediment; easily congeals.

Oper. Antispasmodic; externally rubeficient.

Use. In hysteria; and the convulsive affections of infancy attendant on dentition; externally in palsy.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar or mucilage.

OLĒUM SABINÆ. D. Oil of Savine. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the plant; limpid like water; colour pale yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant.

Use. In the same cases for which the plant is employed.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥vj.

OLĒUM SAMBUCI. L. Oil of Elder Flowers. (By distillation.)

Prop. Odour that of the flowers.

Oper. Moderately excitant.

OLĒUM SUCCINI. L. E. D. *Ol. Succini Rectificatum*, D. Oil of Amber. (Distilled from amber with a very gentle heat, and rectified.)

Prop. Odour strong, fetid, bituminous; taste pungent, acrid;

soluble in water; imperfectly in alcohol; nearly colourless at first, but it gradually becomes brown.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in the douloureux: ℞ Ol. succini ℥j. tinct. opii ℥ss. Misce.

Dose. ℥v to ℥xij. rubbed up with mucilage.

OLĒUM SULPHURATUM. E. Sulphuretted Oil. (*Sulphuris loti* ℥ij., *Olivæ Olei* 0j. Heat the oil in a large iron pot, and throw in the sulphur by degrees, stirring the mixture after each addition, till they unite.)

Prop. Odour extremely fetid; taste acrid; colour reddish brown; thick.

Oper. Stimulating, irritating; externally detergent.

Use. Now seldom given internally; but formerly it was much used in coughs, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints, and often proved hurtful. Externally it is applied to foul running ulcers.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xx. in a glassful of water

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, L. *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, L.

OLĒUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. L. D. Oleum Pini Purissimum, E. Rectified Oil of Turpentine. (*Olei Terebinthinæ* 0j. *Aquæ* 0iv. Cautiously distil over the oil.)

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste hot, pungent; colourless, limpid, lighter than water, volatile; sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hæmorrhages; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumors; and in embrocation, in rheumatism and bruises. It has lately been given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the tænia solium, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥j. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of tænia ℥ss. to ℥ij. every eight hours.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Terebinthinæ*, L.

* * It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*.

OLIBANUM. L. Juniperus Lycia, Gummi Resina, E. Boswellia Serrata, Gummi Resina, D. Olibanum. (*Boswellia Serrata*, *Decandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Burseraceæ*, India.) *Olibanum, Gummi Resina*.

Comp. Gum resin, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, slightly pungent; in grains of different sizes, semi transparent, brittle; colour reddish-yellow; partly soluble in alcohol; forms a milky emulsion when triturated with water.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Seldom used, except as a perfume in sick rooms.

OLIVÆ OLĒUM. L. D. Olea Europea, Fructus Oleum Fixum, E. Olive Oil. (*Olea Europea*, *Diaul. Monogynia*, N. O. *Oleaceæ*, South of Europe. ʒ.) Expressed from the ripe fruit.

Comp. Carbon 79, hydrogen 21 parts; perhaps some oxygen; or according to *Bracconnot*, of oil of a greenish yellow colour 72, very white suet 28 parts.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; transparent, of the palest straw colour; lighter than water cannot combine with it, nor with alcohol, but





may be diffused through water by means of mucilage; boils at 600° of Fah., therefore not volatile; congeals at 38°; attracts oxygen, and becomes rancid, when exposed to the air; forms soaps with the alkalies, and lime; plasters with oxides of lead.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative.

Use. In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state, when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j̄j. triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. potassæ, or liquor ammoniac.

OPIMUM. L. E. D. Opium. (Papaver Somniferum. *Polyand. Monogynia.* N. O. *Papaveraceæ.* South of Europe. ☉.)

Comp. Gummy matter, resin, caoutchouc, gluten, a volatile oil, narcotina, codeia, meconina, narceia, morphia, meconic acid, alum, sulphate of lime and of potassa, iron: besides which, opium generally contains $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight of impurities.

Prop. TURKEY OPIUM.—Odour heavy, narcotic; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; in flat pieces, solid, tenacious; of a dark brown colour, yellowish when powdered; marks on paper a light brown interrupted streak. EAST INDIAN.—Odour the same, and empyreumatic; taste less bitter, but more nauseous; colour darker. Opium is partially soluble in water, and in alcohol; very soluble in vinegar, and in oil.

Oper. Stimulant in small doses, but in larger narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its narcotic.

Use. In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel in inflammation after blood-letting, and in syphilis, as well as to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. in ℥j. of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ss. to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j. to gr. iv. its narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent.

Incomp. Lime water, alkaline carbonates, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, infusion of yellow bark, astringent infusions; acetates of lead precipitate the watery solution.

•• When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach-pump, worked with infusion of yellow bark, or by emetics containing very little water, and after the whole of the opium has been evacuated, acidulous acids freely exhibited: but these, and all watery fluids are hurtful, if vomiting has not been freely induced.

Off. Prep. Opium Purificatum, D. Confectio Opii, L. D. Electuar. Catechu, E. Extractum Opii, L. E. D. Pilulæ Opii, E. Pil. Saponis cum Opio, L. Pulv. Opiatus, E. Pulv. Creter Comp. cum Opio, L. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. L. E. D. Elect. Opii, E. Tinct. Opii, L. E. D. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Opii Anemonata,

E. *Troch. Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E. *Acetum Opii*, D. *Vinum Opii*, L. *Enema Opii*, D. *Lin. Saponis c. Opio*, D. *Emplastrum Opii*, D.

OPÖPÖNACIS GUMMI RESINA. L. D. *Opoponax*. (*Pastinaca Opoponax*, *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ*. Italy. 4.) Exudes from the roots when wounded. *Opoponax, Gummi Resina.*

Comp. Gum resin, a trace of caoutchouc, a volatile oil.

Prop. Odour strong, peculiar; taste bitter, acrid; in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, white within; forms a milky solution when triturated with water.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria and chlorosis, but it is seldom used.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

ORĪGĀNUM. L. Common Marjoram. (*Origanum Vulgare, Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Labiatæ*. Indigenous. 4)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of thyme.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. In debilities of the stomach: scarcely ever used.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Origani*, L. D.

ORIGĀNI MARJORĀNÆ HERBA. E. *Origani Marjoranæ Herba*, D. Sweet Marjoram. (*Class and order as above. Portugal.*

☉.) *Marjorana*.

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish.

Oper. Stomachic, errhine.

Use. Chiefly for culinary purposes; and as a snuff in headaches.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

OVUM. L. Egg. (*Phasianus Gallus*, the Common Fowl, Cl. *Aves. Ord. Gallinæ*.)

Oper. Nutritive.

Use. The yolk and white swallowed raw are said to be useful in jaundice; in convalescencies the yolk is given, beat up with sugar and wine; triturated with oils, it renders them miscible with water.

OXĪDUM FERRI RŪBRUM. E. D. Red Oxide of Iron. (The sulphate of iron exposed to a strong heat, till it becomes red. The Dublin College orders it to be washed and dried on blotting paper.) A peroxide. *Ferrum Vitriolatum Ustum.*

Comp. Iron 52, oxygen 48 parts, in 100 of the oxide; 2 eq. iron = 56 + 3 oxygen = 24, eq. 80: if it be not washed, it contains also a small portion of red sulphate of iron.

Prop. Taste styptic; the Edinburgh preparation deliquesces.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant.

Use. In the same cases as the other salts of iron; rarely used.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x.

Off. Prep. *Murias Ammoniacæ et Ferri*, E. D.

OXĪDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM. E. D. Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Sublimed in roasting ores of zinc with galena.)

Comp. Zinc 85, oxygen 15 parts; but these proportions are doubtful, and tutty contains some metallic zinc and argile.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside; smooth and yellow within.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum*, E. *Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E. D.

OXĪDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM PRÆPARĀTUM E. Prepared

Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Prepared in the same manner as impure carbonate of zinc.)

Comp. Astringent.

Use. External in ophthalmia; as an adjunct to ointments; and dusted on the parts in superficial inflammation.

OXŸMEL. L. D. Simple Oxymel. (*Mellis* ℥ss., *Acidi Acetici* ʒjss. Mix the acid with the honey made hot.) *Mel Acetatum.*

Oper. Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. In fevers and peripneumonia: as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒj. dissolved in barley water.

OXŸMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici rec. in laminas tenues sectæ* ʒj., *Aceti distillati* ℥j., *Mellis despum. pond.* ℥ij. Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Strain by pressure, and boil the liquor with the honey, to the thickness of a syrup, stirring with a wooden spoon.) Much of the acrimony is destroyed by the boiling.

Oper. Expectoant, diuretic.

Use. In humoral asthma, dropsy, and gout; inferior to squill.

Dose. fʒj. gradually increased to fʒss. twice a day, dissolved in a cupful of gruel.

OXŸMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squill (*Mellis* ℥iiij., *Aceti Scillæ* ʒjss. Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue of squill depends.

Oper. Expectoant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.

Use. In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒss. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PAPAVÉR. L. Papaveris Capsulæ, E. Papaver Album; Capsule, D. White Poppy Capsules. (*Papaver Somniferum.* Class and order, see Opium.) The ripe, dried seed-vessels. *Papaver album, Capsula.*

Oper. Relaxant, anodyne.

Use. Externally, as a fomentation (ʒiv. of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in ʒiv. of water to ʒij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The addition of a little distilled vinegar aids the narcotic power of the decoction.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Papaveris*, L. E. D.

PAPAVÉR RHŒADOS, petala. See Rhœas.

PARIERA. L. Pariera. (*Cissampelos Pariera.*) *Diæcia Dodecandra.* N. O. *Menispermaceæ.* South America.

Use. See Infusum Parieræ.

PETRŒLŒUM. L. Bitumen Petroleum, E. D. Barbadoes Tar. *Prop.* Odour fetid; taste bitter, acrid; semi liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur; and is partially soluble in æther.

Oper. Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient.

Use. In asthma, and coughs unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction.

Dose. ℥x. to fʒss.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. (Prepared from bones and Sodæ Carbonas.)

Comp. Soda 19, acid 15, water 66 parts. *Thenard.* 2 eq. soda=62·6 +1 eq. acid=71·4+24 eq. water=216, equiv.=350.

Prop. Inodorous; taste nearly that of common salt; crystals rhomboidal prisms; efflorescent; soluble in three parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases where the bowels require to be opened. When dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the phosphate is not perceived.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

Incomp. Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.

PHOSPHORUS. L. Phosphorus.

Uae. For making phosphoric acid.

PILŪLÆ ALOETICÆ. E. Aloetic Pill. (*Gummi Res. Aloes Sacotrinae in pulv. trita, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILŪLÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Aloetic Pills. (*Aloes pulv. ℥ss., Ext. Gentianæ ℥ss., Olei Carui ℥xl. Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILŪLÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (*Aloes Hepat. ℥j., Rad. Zingib. in pulv. trita ℥j., Saponis Hispanici ℥ss., Ol. Essent. Menthe Pip. ℥ss.*)

Oper. In their operation these three are alike, warm stomachic purgatives.

Use. In habitual costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. made into pills.

PILŪLÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Aloetic pills with Myrrh. (*Aloes ℥ij., Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. ℥j., Syr. q. s. s.*)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. made into pills.

PILŪLÆ ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Aloetic and Assafœtida Pills. (*Gum. Res. Aloes Sacotor. trita, — Assafœtidæ Saponis, sing. partes æquales. Mucilag. Mimosa Nilot. q. s.*)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, anodyne.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. in pills twice a day; or at bed-time.

PILŪLÆ AMMONIARËTI (UPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniac of Copper. (*Ammon. Cupri in pulv. ten. triti gr. xvj., Muc. Panis Div., Aquæ Carbonatis Ammoniacæ q. s.* Beat into a mass, and divide it into xxxij. equal pills.) *Pilulæ Cupri.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic.

Use. In epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints.

Dose. One pill twice a day, gradually increasing the number till five are taken for a dose.

PILŪLÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. *Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp.* D. Compound Pills of Assafœtida. (*Gum. Res. Ferulæ Assafœtidæ, — Bulbonis Galbani, — Myrrhæ, sing. partes viij., Ol. Succini Pur. partem j.*)

PILŪLÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ. D. Compound Pills of Colocynth. (*Aloes Hepaticæ, Scammonii utriusque ℥j., Mellullæ Colocynthidis ℥ss., Saponis Hispanici ℥ij., Potassæ Sulphatis, Olei volutilis Eugenie Caryophyllatæ utriusque ℥j., Syrupi Empyreumaticæ, q. s. s.* Reduce the aloes, the scammony, and the sulphate of potassa to powder; then mix the pulp of the colocynth with the oil: and, lastly, rub the whole with the soap and the syrup into a mass.)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In habitual costiveness; in chlorosis and hysteria.

Dose. From gr. viij to ℥j.

PILŪLÆ CONII COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Henbane. (*Conii Ext. ℥v., Ipecacuanhæ pulv. ℥j., Mist. Aceticæ q. s.*)

Oper. Narcotic, antispasmodic.

Use. In phthisis, pertussis, and bronchitis.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. viij.

PILŪLÆ GALBĀNI COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Galbanum Pills. (*Galbani ℥j, Myrrhae Sagapeni sing. ℥jss., Assafetidae ℥iv., Syrupi q. s.*)

Oper. Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodics and emmenagogues.

Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j made into pills, every night at bed-time.

PILŪLÆ CAMBŌGIE COMPOSITÆ. L. E. D. Compound Camboge Pills. (*Cambogice contritæ ℥j., Aloes ℥jss., Zingiberis ℥ss., Saponis ℥ij.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills occasionally.

PILŪLÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Pills of Iron. (*Myrrhae cont. ℥ij., Sodæ Carbon., Ferri Sulphatis, Sacch. fæc. sing. ℥j.*)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILŪLÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Mercurial Pills. (*Hydrarg. Pur. ℥j., Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ ℥iij., Glycyrrhizæ Rad. cont. ℥j.* Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

Comp. Prot-oxide of mercury, and the other ingredients, the mercury being converted into the black oxide by the rubbing; hence the name should have been *Pilulæ Prot-oxidī Hydrargyri*.

Oper. Antisymphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus.

Dose. For the former objects gr. v. to gr. x. twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ℥j. every three or four hours.

PILŪLÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ. L. E. D. Compound Pills of Chloride of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Chlor., Antimonii Sulphureti Præcip. sing. ℥ij., Guaiaci Gum. Res. contritæ ℥iv., Sacchari fæcis ℥ij.* After beating together these ingredients, form them into a mass.)

Oper. Alterative, diaphoretic.

Use. In lepra; secondary syphilis, affecting the skin; and old venereal ulcers. The decoction of elm bark, or of sarsaparilla, is generally ordered to be taken at the same time.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. in pills, night and morning.

PILŪLÆ HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. Pills of Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydra q. Iodidi ℥j., Conf. Cynosb. ℥iij., Zingib. pulv. ℥j.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as those of the Iodide of Mercury.

PILŪLÆ IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Ipecacuanha. (*Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. ℥iij., Scillæ sic, Ammoniaci ā ā ℥j.* Acacia Mixture, q. s.)

Oper. and Use. The same as those of the compound powder of ipecacuanha.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x.

PILŪLÆ RHĒI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. (*Rhei in pulv. tritæ* ℥j., *Aloes* ℥vj., *Myrrhæ* ℥iv., *Saponis* ℥j., *Ol. Carui* ℥ss., *Syrupi q. s.* Beat them into a mass.)

Oper. Laxative, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. twice a day.

PILŪLÆ SAGAPENI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Sagapen. (*Sagapeni* ℥j., *Aloes* ℥ss., *Syr. Zing. q. s.*)

Oper. Purgative.

Dose. Gr. x.

PILŪLÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Pills of Soap. (*Opii duri Contriti* ℥iv., *Saponis* ℥ij.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium. *Pilulæ Opii.*

PILŪLÆ OPIATÆ. E. Opiate Pills. (*Opii partem unam. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ glab. partes vij.*, *Fruct. Myrti Pimentæ partes ij.*) Gr. v. contain gr. ss. of opium.

PILŪLÆ STYRACIS COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Storax Pills. (*Styracis Pur.* ℥ij., *Opii duri, Croci, sing.* ℥j. Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium.)

Oper. These three forms are intended to operate as sedatives, and anodynes.

Use. To procure sleep. The name of the last is well adapted for cases where the patient or his friends may have an objection to opium, as it can thus be given without appearing in the prescription.

PILŪLÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. D. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. Compound Squill Pills. (*Scillæ Recent. exsiccatæ et cont.* ℥j., *Zingiberis contritæ* ℥ij., *Saponis* ℥ij., *Ammoniaci contriti* ℥ij. *Syr. q. s.* Form a mass.) *Pilulæ Scillæ.*

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. D. *Myrtus Pimenta, Fructus, vulga, Piper Jamaicense*, E. Pimento Berries. (*Myrtus Pimenta, Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Myrtaceæ.* West Indies. h.) *Pimento, Bacca.*

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour; colour reddish-brown. (The unripe fruit dried.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. Chiefly as a condiment; and as an adjunct to other medicines.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥ij.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Pilulæ Opiatæ*, E. *Syrupus Rhamni*, L.

PIPER CUBEBA. L. See Cubeba.

PIPER LONGUM. L. E. D. Long Pepper. (*Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperitæ.* Amboyna. 4.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; small round grains disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative, tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, attended with flatulence; retrocedent gout; and paralysis. As a domestic condiment.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Opii*, L. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. D. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* L. *Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E. D.

PÏPER NIGRUM. L. *Piperis nigri Fructus*, E. *Piper Nigrum*, Semen, D. Black Pepper. (*Class and Order as above.* Ceylon. 7.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pungent, fiery; colour black, corrugated on the surface. Its pungency depends on an essential oil.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccup; and increase excitement in palsy. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. variously combined.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp.* E. *Ung. Piperis Nigri*, D.

*. * *White pepper is the same fruit, freed from its cuticle by a preparation of calcareous earth called Chumam, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.*

PIPERIS NIGRI CONFECTIO. L. Confection of Black Pepper. (*Piperis Nigri, Inulæ ā ā ℥bj., Fœniculi ℥biiij., Mellis, Sacchari, sin., ℥biiij.*)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In hiccup, paralysis of the intestines, and gout affecting the stomach.

Dose. From ℥ss. to ℥j.

PIX ABIETINA. L. *Pinus Abies* (vide *Abietis Resina*.) *Pix Burgundica*, E. D. Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch.

Comp. Resin, an essential oil.

Prop. Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant.

Oper. Rubefacient, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid.

Use. Externally, spread on leather as plasters; in catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Picis*, L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesic. Comp.* E. *Emplast. Calcfaciens*, D.

PIX LIQUIDA. L. D. *Resina Empyreumatica.* *Pix Liquida dicta*, E. Tar. (Obtained by heat from the wood of the Scotch fir.)

Comp. Resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, acetic acid.

Prop. Of a deep brown colour, semi-fluid, tenacious; odour empyreumatic.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific; externally detergent.

Use. Internally in ichthyosis; externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*, L. E. D. *Aqua Picis Liquidæ*, D.

PIX NIGRA. L. Black Pitch. (*Pinus sylvestris.* For *Class and Order*, vide *Abietis Resina*.) The solid prepared resin.

Prop. Solid, dry, brittle.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. For preparing the ointment.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Picis Nigræ*, L.

PLUMBUM. E. Lead.

Prop. Colour light blue; shining; it becomes dull in the air, soft, not very elastic; has little ductility, but is very malleable; taste and odour, when rubbed, peculiar and disagreeable; spec. grav. 11.352. It is easily fused, and very susceptible of oxidation.

Use. For forming oxides and salts. Metallic lead exerts no action on the animal body.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. L. E. D. Carbonate of Lead.

Comp. Yellow oxide of lead 83·5, carbonic acid 16·5 parts. (The yellow oxide contains lead 90·5, oxygen 9·5 parts in 100) or 1 eq. of protoxide of lead=111·6+1 eq. of carbonic acid=22·12, equiv.=132·72.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet; brittle, friable, snow white, of a minute scaly texture.

Oper. Astringent, sedative.

Use. Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Off. Prep. *Plumbi Acetas*, E. D. *Unguentum Cerussæ*, E.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. L. Iodide of Lead.

Comp. Lead 1 eq. 103·6+iodine 1 eq. 126·3 equiv.=229·9.

Prop. Golden yellow coloured powder, scarcely soluble in cold water, readily in hot water; sublimed by heat.

Oper. Deobstruent.

Use. In glandular affections, scrofula, and externally to disencumber indolent tumours.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to grs. iv.

PLUMBI OXYDUM HYDRATUM. L. Hydrate of the oxide of lead.

Comp. Lead 1 eq. 103·6+oxygen 1 eq. 8, equivalent 111·6. The quantity of water has not yet been determined.

Prop. White, insipid, inodorous powder.

Use. For preparing disulphate of Quina.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM. L. Chloride of Lead. (*Plumbi acetatis* ℥ xix., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* Oij., *Sodii Chloridi* ℥ vj. Dissolve the salts separately and mix the fluids, and set them apart until the mixture cools. Wash them with distilled water and dry.)

Use. For preparing the hydrochlorate of morphia.

PLUMBI OXYDUM. L. SEMIVITREUM. E. D. Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead, or Litharge. (A yellow protoxide of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid; often adulterated with other oxides) *Lithargyrus*.

Comp. Yellow oxide of lead 96, carbonic acid 4 parts in 100 or 1 eq. of lead 103·6+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=111·6.

Prop. In scales of a whitish-red colour; semi-vitrified.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Plumbi Acetas*, L. *Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis*, L. D. *Emplast. Plumbi*, L. E. D. *Ceræum Saponis*, L.

PLUMBI ACETAS. L. Acetas Plumbi, E. D. Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxidi* ℥j., *Acidi Acetici, Aquæ distillatæ, sing.* Oiv.)

Comp. Oxide of lead 58, acetic acid 26, water of crystallization 16 parts; 1 eq. protoxide of lead=111·6+1 eq. of acetic acid 51·48+3 eq. of water=27, equiv. 190·08.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, styptic; colour very white, with a silky lustre; crystals spicular; soluble in 24 parts of water, and partially decomposed even in distilled water, the solution becoming turbid; soluble also in alcohol; sp. grav. 2·345.

Oper. Astringent; in weak solutions cooling and sedative; in strong (℥ j. to water ℥ vj.) stimulant.

Use. Internal in visceral hæmorrhages combined with opium, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects; but acids and acescent food must be avoided. External, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. jss. made into a pill with gr. ss. of opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, acids, alum; borax, soaps, tartarized iron and antimony; lime water, hard water, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis*, L. E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Forte*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Subacetatis Liquoris* 3j., *Aque distillatæ* ℥j., *Spiritus tenuioris* 3j. Mix.)

Use. The same as that of the simple solution.

POLYGONUM. L. **POLYGONI BISTORTÆ RADIX.** E. D. Great Bistort. (*Polygonum Bistorta*, *Octand.* *Trigyn.* N. O. *Polygonaceæ.* Austria, Britain. 4.)

Prop. Dried root inodorous; taste austere, styptic. Its virtues are extracted by water.

Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic.

Use. In internal hæmorrhages, diarrhœa from debility; in ague, joined with Calamus aromaticus.

Dose. Gr. xv. to 3j. twice or thrice a day.

PORRUM. L. The Leek. (*For Class and Order, see Alii Radix.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar, fragrant; taste sweetish, slightly acid.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. The juice of the recent bulb expressed has been advantageously used in dropsies, and humoral asthma.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒss rubbed up with sugar, and mixed in water.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS IMPURA. L. Subcarbonas Potassæ Impurus, E. Potassæ carbonas, a lixivio cineres, D. Impure Potassa. (The Pearl Ash of commerce.) *Cineris Clavellati*.

Comp. Carbonate of potassa, sulphate of potassa, chloride of potassium, silex, oxide of iron, argil.

Use. For preparing the carbonate for medical purposes.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. L. Chlorate of Potassa. (Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine through a concentrated solution of pure potassa until the alkali is neutralized.)

Prop. Inodorous, white; taste cool and austere.

Comp. Chloric acid 1 eq. 75·42 + potassa 1 eq. 47·15, equiv. = 112·67.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In typhus, and other depressing affections.

Dose. From grs. v. to ʒj.

POTASSA. E. Potassa caustica, D. Fused Potassa. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potassa to dryness in an iron vessel.) *Kali Purum*.

Comp. Potassium 83·7½, oxygen 17·6, in 100 parts of pure potassa; or 1 eq. potassium = 30·15 + 1 eq. oxygen = 8, equiv. = 47·15: but fused potassa contains also a little carbonate of potassa, silex, lime, and oxide of iron, which do not affect its medicinal properties.

Prop. Solid; of a grey colour; deliquescent in the air; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to its dissolving the skin. (It is generally run into little cylindrical moulds, which require to be kept in well corked phials.)

Oper. Powerfully escharotic.

Use. For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. Potassa Caustica cum Calce, D. (*Potassæ hydras, Calces sing.* ʒj.) *Calceum Kali Puro*.

Comp. Potassa and lime mechanically mixed.

Oper. and Use. The same as the former, but more manageable, as it is less deliquescent.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. L. D. *Acetas Potassæ*, E. Acetate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbon.* ℥ij., *Acidi Acetici* ℥xxvj., *Aquæ* ℥xij Mix, and add by degrees enough of acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then strain and evaporate in a sand-bath with a moderate heat to dryness.) *Kali Acetatum*.

Comp. Potassa 51, acid 49; or 1 eq. potassa= $47\cdot15+1$ acetic acid= $51\cdot48+2$ eq. water= 18 , equiv.= $116\cdot63$.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sharp, pungent; white, shining; texture foliated, deliquescent; soluble in an equal weight of water; also in four times its weight of alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously.

Oper. Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.

Dose. ℥j. to 3j. or more; ʒij. to ʒiij. open the bowels.

Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, hydrochlorate of ammonia, tartrate of potassa.

Off. Prep. *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. D. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D. *Acidum Aceticum*, D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. D. Carbonate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbonatis impuræ* ℥ij., *Aquæ dist.* ʒjss.)

Comp. Potassa $43\cdot56$, carbonic acid $47\cdot53$, water of crystallization $8\cdot91$ parts; or 1 eq. potassa= $47\cdot15+1$ eq. acid= $22\cdot12$, equiv.= $69\cdot27$.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaliescent, caustic; crystals minute, white, deliquescent.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent.

Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. properly diluted; ℥j. dissolved in ℥viiij. of water, and mixed with ℥iv. of lemon juice, forms an effervescing draught.

Incomp. Mineral acids, borax, hydrochlorate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, lime, or lime water, all the metallic salts.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis*, L.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. L. E. D. Bicarbonate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* ℥vj., *Aquæ dist. cong. j.* Saturate the solution with carbonic acid passed through it in a stream, and crystallize.)

Oper. and Use. The same as that of the carbonate, but it is less acid.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. L. Hydrate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Liq. cong. j.* Evaporate in a clean iron vessel till ebullition being finished, the hydrate liquefies; then pour it into proper moulds.)

Prop. Light brownish or bluish tint, deliquescent, extremely caustic.

Use. Externally as a caustic.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. L. Bromide of Potassium.

Comp. Brome 1 eq. $78\cdot4+1$ potassium 1 eq. $39\cdot15$ equiv.= $117\cdot55$.

Use. As a stimulant and deobstruent, in glandular affections and enlargement of the spleen.

Dose. From grs. iij. to grs. x. twice or thrice a day.

POTASSII IODIDUM. L. Hydioidas Potassæ, D. Iodide of Potassium. Hydioidate of Potassa.

Comp. Hydioidic acid 100 pts., potassa 38·9 parts; or 1 eq. of iodine $126\cdot3 + 1$ potassium = $39\cdot15$, equiv. $165\cdot45$.

Prop. Crystals opaque cubes, inodorous, taste penetrating; very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Use. The same as that of iodine; but chiefly as an alterative in secondary syphilis.

Dose. Of the saturated solution from ℥vj. to ℥xx. of the dry salt from gr. ij. to gr. vi.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. D. Nitrate of Potassa, or Nitre. (Formed in an impure state by nature in warm climates, as India, and by means of artificial composts in France.) *Nitrum*.

Comp. Potassa 51·8, nitric acid 44, water 4·2, in 100 of nitrate; or 1 eq. potassa = $47\cdot15 + 1$ eq. acid = $54\cdot15$, equiv. = $101\cdot3$.

Prop. Inodorous; taste cool, bitterish, penetrating; crystals six-sided prisms; permanent in the air; brittle, soluble in 7 parts of water at 60° .

Oper. Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent.

Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hæmorrhages, mania, gonorrhœa. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. In doses of ʒj. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.

Off. Prep. *Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ*. E.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Nitrate of Potassa.

The above dissolved in boiled water and crystallized by cooling.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Potassa. (The salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid dissolved, and the excess of acid saturated with carbonate of potassa, and crystallized.) *Kali Vitriolatum*.

Comp. Potassa 54·55, acid 45·45, in 100 parts of sulphate; or 1 eq. potassa $47\cdot15 + 1$ acid = $49\cdot1$, equiv. = $87\cdot25$.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals small, six sided prisms, ended by six-sided pyramids, grouped; hard, transparent, permanent in the air; soluble in 16 parts of water at 60° ; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative, deobstruent.

Use. In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. acts as a deobstruent; ʒss. to ʒvj. purge.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, tartaric acid, hydrochlorate of lime, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. L. E. D. Sulphuret of Potassium. (*Sulphuris Loti* ʒj., *Potassæ Subcarbonatis* ʒij. Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It is necessary first to dry the subcarbonate in a crucible exposed to a red heat.

Prop. Inodorous while dry, but when moistened fœtid; taste acrid, bitter; colour liver-brown; solid, brittle, deliquescent; decomposed by water.

Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much be-

nefit; chronic catarrh and rheumatism; arthritic cases; herpetic, and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies and tinea capitis. It was formerly used as an antidote against arsenical and saturnine poisons.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. combined with soap, or cicuta, in pills twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETI AQUA. D. Solution of Sulphuretted Potassa. (*Sulphureti loti partem unam, Potassæ Causticæ aquæ partes undecim.* Boil for ten minutes, and strain through paper. Preserve the solution in a close-stopped vessel. The sp. grav. should be 1·117.)

Use. The same as that of the solid sulphuret; chiefly used as an external application.

Dose. From ℥ss. to ℥jss. twice a day.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS. L. Potassæ Bisulphas, D. Bisulphate of Potassa. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.)

Comp. Potassa 32·87, acid 54·80, water 12·33 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a strong acid; soluble in two parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Refrigerant and purgative.

Use. In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time open the bowels.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. L. E. D. Bitartrate of Potassa. (The tartar of wine purified.) *Tarturi Crystalli.*

Comp. Potassæ 33, acid 57, water 10 parts in 100 of the bitartrate. *Thenard.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, harsh; crystals small, irregular; require 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve them; brittle, pulverulent; decomposed when kept in solution.

Oper. Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of Imperial.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. combined with ℥j. of sodæ boras, to excite the kidneys; and to open the bowels ℥iv. to ℥j. are required.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Ferri potassio-tartras*, L. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, D. *Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.* E. *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.* E. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp.* E. *Potassæ Tartras*, L. E. D.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. D. Tartras Potassæ, E. Tartrate of Potassa. (Formed by saturating the excess of acid of the bitartrate with carbonate of potassa.) *Kali Tartarizatum.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally in the form of a white granular powder; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°, soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. in solution.

Incomp. Acids; infusion of tamarinds, and other acid fruits: lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, of potassa, and of magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and hydrochlorate of ammonia.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM. L. Ferrocyanide of Potassium.
Comp. 2 eq. cyanide of potassium = 131.08 + 1 eq. cyanide of iron = 54.39 + 3 eq. water = 27, equivalent 212.47.

Oper. As a sedative, an astringent, and as a diuretic. Seldom used in this country.

Dose. From ℥xx. to ℥xl. of a solution of ℥ij. of the salt in ℥ʒi of water.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum*, L.

PRUNA. L. Pruni Domesticæ Fructus, E. D. Prunes. (*Prunus Domestica*, Octand. Trigyn. N. O. *Amygdaleæ*. South of Europe. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, acidulous.

Oper. Cooling, laxative, mucilag.

Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet and in fever.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D.

PRUNI LAURO CERASI FOLIA. D. Laurel Leaves. (*Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*. *Tecosandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Amygdaleæ*. ʒ.)

Prop. Taste bitter; colour, when bruised, that of bitter almonds: contains hydrocyanic acid and an essential oil.

Oper. Sedative, diuretic.

Use. In spasmodic coughs, and all affections in which hydrocyanic acid is useful.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Red Sanders Wood. (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*. *Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*, East Indies. ʒ.)

Prop. Aromatic odour, nearly insipid; colour bright deep red.

Use. As a colouring material.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (*Aloes Hepaticæ* ℥j., *Canellæ Albæ* ℥iij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

Oper. Warm, cathartic.

Use. In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

PULVIS ALOËS COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Aloes. (*Aloes* ʒjss., *Guaicæ Res.* ʒj., *Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.* ʒss. Rub the Aloes and Guaiacum separately, then mix the whole.)

Oper. Warm, cathartic, stomachic, sudorific.

Use. In dyspepsia, attended with a sluggish state of the bowels; spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal; jaundice; and obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Antimonialis, D. Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, E. (*Antimonii Sesquisulphureti cont.* ℥j., *Cornuam Rasorum* ℥ij.)

Comp. Oxide of antimony 57, phosphate of lime 43, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in the form of a white powder; insoluble in water.

Oper. Febrifuge, diaphoretic, alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative; a very uncertain and useless preparation.

Use. Intended to be used in febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphoresis can be useful; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills, combined with opium or camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals.*

* 100 grains have been given without producing any effect.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Pulv. Aromaticus, E. D. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. ʒij., Cardamomi ʒjss., Zingiberis Rad. ʒj., Piperis Longi ʒss.* Rub them together to a very fine powder.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In cold, decayed, phlegmatic habits, to assist digestion, and expel flatus; but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. or more.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound Powder of Asarabacca. (*Foliorum Asari Europæi partes tres, Fol. Origani Majoranæ, Florum Lavand. Spicæ, sing. partem unam.* Rub into a powder.)

Oper. Errhine.

Use. In chronic headaches, serous apoplexy, and obstinate ophthalmia, avoiding exposure to cold.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. viij. snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. D. Powder for a Poultice. (*Semen Lini, quæ restant post oleum expressum, partem unam. Farinæ avenæ partes duas.* Mix.)

Use. In all cases requiring poultices; which are prepared with this powder by merely mixing it with boiling water.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. (The hartshorn burnt and rubbed to a powder.)

PULVIS OPIATUS. E. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium. (*Opii duri cont. ʒj., Cornuum ustor. et præparatorum ʒj., Coccorum cont. ʒj.* Mix.) Gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. To procure sleep and allay pain. It is chiefly adapted for children, as the opium can thus be exhibited in small quantities.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

PULVIS CRÊTÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus, E. Compound Powder of Chalk. (*Crêtæ Præp. lbss., Cinnamomi ʒiv., Tormetillæ, Acaciæ Gum. sing. ʒijj., Piperis Longi ʒiv.* Reduce them separately into a fine powder, and mix.)

Oper. Antacid, stomachic, absorbent.

Use. In acidity of the stomach, and in the diarrhœa attendant on low fevers.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.

PULVIS CRÊTÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. D. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. (*Pulv. Crêtæ Comp. ʒvjss., Opii duri cont. ʒiv.* Mix.) Contains gr. j. of opium in gr. xl.

Oper. Anodyne, absorbent.

Use. In the same cases as the former. As an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhœa during dentition.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. for adults.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Powder of Jalap. (*Jalapæ ʒijj., Bitartratis Potassæ ʒvj., Zingiberis ʒij.* Rub them separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases, and in dropsy.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. for adults; gr. vij. to gr. xij. for children.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, E. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

(*Ipecacuanhæ cont., Opi duri cont. sing. ʒj., Potassæ Sulphatis cont. ʒj. Mix.*)

Oper. Diaphoretic.

Use. In rheumatism, dropsy, gout, fevers, dysentery, and diabetes.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. in pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but not immediately, as they are apt to produce vomiting.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Kino. (*Kino ʒxv., Cinnam. ʒiv., Opi duri ʒj.* Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.) Gr. xx. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhages.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. in aqueous fluids.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Saline Powder. (*Sodæ Muriatis purioris, Magnesicæ Sulphatis utriusque partes iv., Potassæ Sulphatis partes iij.* First rub the dried salts separately into fine powder, then rub them together, and preserve the mixture in a closely-stopped bottle.)

Oper. Purgative, resolvent.

Use. In all cases in which sea water is ordered; externally applied in scrofulous tumours.

Dose. From ʒij. to ʒvj. dissolved in a large quantity of water; for external use, a saturated solution.

PULVIS SCAMMŌNII COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Scammonii, Ert. Jalapæ duri, sing. ʒij., Zingiberis Rad. ʒss.* Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In hydropic and worm cases; and to remove mucous obstructions in children.

Dose. Gr. viij. to gr. xv.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squills. (The bulb of *Scilla Maritima* sliced, dried, and reduced to a powder.) It should be kept in well-stopped phials.

Oper. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

Use. In the same cases for which the squill pill is employed.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. vj. combined with soap, and other substances, in pills, or bolus.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge.

Oper. Deobstruent.

Use. In bronchocele, and other scrofulous swellings.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. mixed in honey or treacle.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin. (*Stanni purissimi quantum v. lis.* Melt the tin, and stir it briskly, until it changes into a powder, which, when cold, may be passed through a sieve.)

Oper. Mechanically anthelmintic.

Use. In worm cases, in which the tænia and lumbrici teres are to be dislodged.

Dose. From ʒj. to ʒij. in treacle, on an empty stomach, for several successive mornings, increasing the dose to ʒij. or ʒiv.—It should be followed by a purgative.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina. (*Sulphatis Aluminæ Partes iv., Kino partes j.* Rub to a fine powder.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages and obstinate diarrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xv. It should be taken in a dry form, as the solution of alum is decomposed by solution of kino.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (*Tragacanthæ cont., Acaciæ cont., Amyli sing.* ʒjss., *Sach. Pur.* ʒiij. Rub the starch and sugar together, then add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.) The starch might be omitted, as it is not soluble in cold water.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with nitre, in gonorrhœa and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒiij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x render fʒij. of fluid mucilaginous.

PYRÆTHRUM. L. D. Pellitory of Spain. (*Anthemis Pyrethrum, Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis.* Arabia. ♂.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a fixed oil; the dried root is more acrid than the recent.

Oper. Stimulant, sialogogue.

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; tooth-ache, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

PYROLÆ UMBELLATÆ HERBA. D. Chimaphila Umbellata, L. The Herbaceous part of Winter Green. (*Chimaphila Umbellata, Decandria Monogyn. N. O. Pyrolaceæ.* North America. ♀.)

Prop. Bitter, slightly aromatic.

Oper. Astringent, tonic, diuretic.

Use. In affections of the kidney, and in dropsy.

Dose. Of a decoction, made with ʒj. of the dried herb and two pints of cold water, boiled down to one pint and strained, from fʒj. to fʒiij. three times a day.

QUASSIA. L. E. D. Quassia Wood. (*Quassia excelsa, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Simarubiaceæ.* Jamaica. ♀.) The wood of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very intense, durable bitter; colour whitish yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle (or *Quassina*) extracted by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; dysentery and cachexia; in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Dose. Of the raspings gr. v. to ʒss., but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Quassiae, L.*

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. Quercus Robori; Cortex, E. D. Oak Bark. (*Quercus Pedunculata. Q. robor. Monocia Polyand N. O. Cupuliferæ.* Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, styptic; differs from galls in not precipitating solutions of tartarized antimony.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermitents, combined with galls, bitters, and aromatics; useful also in fluor albus, and alvine fluxes. See *Decoction.*

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Quercus, L.*

QUINA. L. Quina. See Cinchona.

QUINÆ DISULPHAS. L. See Sulphas Quiniæ.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS, FOLIA. D. Leaves of Upright Meadow Crowfoot. (*Polyandria Polygynia*. N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*. Indigenous. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Acrid, bitter.

Oper. Rubefacient, epispastic.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA. *Herba recens*, D. Recent Herbaceous part of Lesser Spear Wort. (*Class and Order as above*.)

Prop. and Oper. The same as those of *ranunculus acris*.

Use. Both these species of *ranunculus* are occasionally employed as counter-irritants, and to cause vesication.

RESINA. L. Yellow Resin. (The residue, after the distillation of oil of turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the composition of plasters and ointments.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Cereæ*, L. *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicat.* E. *Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri*, E. *Emp. Picis Compositum*, L. *Emp. Resinæ*, L. E. D. *Emp. Simplex*, E. *Ceratum Resinæ*, L. E. *Ung. Picis Aridæ*, L. *Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicatorii*, E.

RESINA ALBĀ. D. E. White Resin. (*Pinus Sylvestris*. The Scotch Fir. $\frac{1}{2}$.) Exudes from wounds of the bark.

Prop. Little odour or taste; semi-transparent; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in oils both fixed and volatile, and alkalies; pulverulent.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. Almost never employed internally; but chiefly to render more adhesive and stimulating various plasters.

RHAMNUS. L. D. *Spinæ Cervinæ*, Baccæ Succus, E. Buckthorn Berries. (*Rhamnus Catharticus*, Purging Buckthorn. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*. Indigenous. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Odour faint and disagreeable; taste bitterish and nauseous; the size of a pea; have four seeds; the juice stains paper green.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In the same cases as jalap and senna, which are superior medicines. Their operation must be assisted with copious dilution, as they excite much thirst and griping.

Dose. Of the recent berries \mathfrak{xx} .; of the dried $\mathfrak{3j}$. to $\mathfrak{3ij}$.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhamni*, L. E.

RHIZOM. L. E. D. Rhubarb Root. (*Rheum Palmatum et Undulatum*. Palmated and undulated Rhubarb. *Enneand. Monogynia*. N. O. *Polygonaceæ*. China. $\frac{1}{2}$.) The best comes through Russia in round perforated pieces.

Comp. Extractive, volatile odorous matter, on which its virtues depend, oxalate of lime, tannin.

Prop. Odour aromatic, peculiar, rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacid, bitterish, astringent; feels gritty between the teeth; colours the saliva and urine saffron-yellow; not very mucilaginous. Pieces firm, but not flinty; external colour a clear yellow; fracture rugged, veined yellow, red and white; easily pulverized, forming a powder of a fine bright buff-yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues.

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, astringent.

Use. In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children; and diarrhœa. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ss. of the powder to open the bowels; gr. vj. to gr. x. to act as a stomachic.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Rhei*, L. E. *Vinum Rhei Palmati*, E. *Tinct. Rhei*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Rhei Composita*, L. *Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe*, E. *Tinct. Rhei cum Gentiana*, E. *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ*, L. E.

RHŒAS. L. D. Petals of the Red Poppy. (*Papaver Rhœas*. *Class and Order as Pap. Somniferum*. Indigenous. ☉.)

Use. Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhœados*, L. D.

RHŌDŌDENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA. E. Yellow-flowered Rhododendron. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ericaceæ*. East Siberia. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste rough, astringent, bitterish.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic; overdosed, it produces nausea, vomiting, purging, and all the effects of violent intoxication.

Use. In rheumatism, and arthritic affections; avoiding the use of liquids while taking it.

Dose. ℥j. of the following decoction twice a day. *R. Rhododendri fol. ℥iv., aquæ ℥xx. Coque per xij. horas, lento igne, in vase clauso, et cola.*

RICINI OLEUM. L. E. *Ricinus communis*; *Oleum e Seminibus Expressum*, D. Castor Seeds and Oil. (*Ricinus Communis*, the Castor, or Palma Christi. *Monœcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Euphorbiacæ*. Indies. ☉.)

Prop. Seed inodorous; taste acid, slightly sweetish; kernel white; oily, with a thin dry cuticle; contained in a prickly, tricocous capsule.

Oper. Cathartic; sometimes emetic.

Use. For obtaining the oil. One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operate briskly; but are not used in this country. See *Oleum*.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Ricini*, L.

ROSELLA TINCTORIA. Litmus, D. Dyer's Lichen. (*Cryptogamini algcæ*. N. O. *Algcæ*. Portland Island. ♀.)

Use. For preparing litmus, which is chiefly employed as a dye stuff, and a test of acids: it has been exhibited internally in phthisis pulmonalis.

RŌSÆ CANINÆ. L. *Rosæ Caninæ*; *Fructus*, E. D. Dog Rose, or Hip Pulp. (*Icosand. Polygyn.* N. O. *Rosacæ*. Indigenous. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar.

Oper. Cooling.

Use. Vide the Confection.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*, L.

RŌSÆ CENTIFŌLIÆ PETALA. L. E. D. Damask Rose Petals. (*Class and Order as above.* Place unknown. ♀.)

Prop. Odour extremely fragrant; taste subacidulous.

Oper. Laxative.

Use. Scarcely used for any purpose, except for the distillation of rose water, and the formation of a syrup.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, L. E.

RŌSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. D. Petals of the Red Rose. (*Class and Order as above.* Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour less fragrant than that of the damask rose; taste bitterish, astringent.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. See the preparations of it.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Mel Rosæ*, L. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, E.

ROSMARINUS. L. *Rosmarini Officinalis Cacumina*, E. *Rosmarina*; *Herba*, D. Rosemary. (*Diandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Labiatæ*. South of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.

Use. In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odour to stermutatory powders.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Rosmarini*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Rosmarini*, L. E. D.

RUBIÆ RADIX. D. *Rubiæ Tinctorum, Radix*, E. Root of Madder. (*Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rubiaceæ*. Montpelier. 4.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, austere; colour red; imparted to water, alcohol, and essential oils.

Oper. Emmenagogue, astringent.

Use. In chlorosis and difficult or scanty menstruation; in the atrophæa infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potassa, three or four times a day.

RUMEX. See *Acetosa Folia*.

RUMEX AQUATICUS. *Radix*. D. Root of the Water Dock, (*Hexandria Trigynia*. N. O. *Polygonaceæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Bitterish, slightly acidulous.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In some cutaneous affections, particularly ichthyosis.

Dose. Of a decoction of ʒj. of the dried root, in ʒj. of water, fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

RŪTA. L. D. *Rutæ Graveolentis Herba*, E. The Leaves of Rue. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ*. South of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour strong, ungrateful; taste bitter, pungent; acrid, so as to blister the skin; contains a volatile oil.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in clysters, in the convulsions of children.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒij.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Rutæ*, D. *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis*, E. D.

SABADILLA. L. Sabadilla Seeds. (*Hecionias Officinalis. Polygynia Monœcia*. N. O. *Melanthaceæ*. Mexico.)

Prop. Seeds elongated, pointed, inodorous, taste bitter, acrid; (in small capsules, three together.)

Comp. Gallate of veratria, cecadic acid, elaine, stearine, wax.

Oper. Cathartic, excitant.

Use. Seldom used internally; used in the form of powder to destroy pediculi.

Off. Prep. *Veratria*, L.

SABĪNA. L. E. D. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus Sabina. Class and Order the same as Juniperus Communis.* Siberia. 4.)

Prop. Odour strong, disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, bitter; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, emmenagogue.

Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. of the powder.

Off. Prep. *Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ*, E. D. *Extractum Sabinæ*, D. *Ceratum Sabinæ*, L.

SACCHARI FÆX. Treacle.

SACCHARUM. L. E. D. Sugar. (*Saccharum Officinarium*. The Sugar Cane. *Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Graminaceæ*. Egypt. 4.)

Comp. Oxygen 50·8, carbon 42·85, hydrogen 6·35 parts.

Prop. In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfectly sweet, of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure it has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, mucilage, and oil; in shining grains of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in alcohol; it is decomposed by the strong acids; but unites with lime and the alkalies; boiled with water it forms a syrup.

Oper. Nutritive; the impure is laxative; externally the refined is escharotic.

Use. Seldom given internally with a medical intention, unless to conceal the unpleasant taste of some medicines. It is said to be a preventive of worms. Externally it is applied to fungous ulcers. Hurtful to bilious and hypochondriacal habits and dyspeptics.

Off. Prep. *Syrupi Omnes*, L. E. D.

SAGAPENUM; GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. Sagapenum. (Plant unknown, supposed to be the *Ferula Persica*, Willd. Brought from Alexandria.)

Comp. Gum, resin, and volatile oil.

Prop. Odour foetid, alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous; in small agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious, breaking with a horny fracture.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria, chlorosis, and the same cases for which assafoetida is given, but to which it is inferior.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ*, L. *Pilulæ Sagapeni Composita*, L.

SAGO. L. Sago. (*Sagus Rumphii*.)

SALICIS CORTEX. L. D. Salix; Cortex. *Salix Fragilis*; Cortex, D. Willow Bark. (*Salix Caprea*, Great Round-leaved Willow; *Salix Alba*, the White Willow; *Salix Fragilis*, the Crack Willow. *Diaccia Diandria*. N. O. *Salicinaceæ*. Europe. 5.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent. The active principle is an alkaloid named Salicina, a compound of 2 eq. carbon=12·24+2 hydrogen=2+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=22·24. (All the species are nearly the same.)

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescence; and in hectic and phthisis.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒjss. of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the bark, in ʒij. water, boiled down to ʒj.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. Sage (*Diand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Labiataæ*. South of Europe. 2)





Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, warm, aromatic; depending on a volatile oil.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. In debilities of the stomach and intestines, and in convalescencies attended with night sweats. Its infusion is a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula. Weak infusions are used as diluents in febrile diseases.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℥jss.; or f℥jss. of the infusion, made with f℥j. of the dried leaves to ℥j. of boiling water, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron.

SAMBŪCUS. L. *Sambuci Nigræ Flores, Baccæ, Cortex*, E. D. Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark. (*Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ*. Germany. h.)

Prop. Odour of the flowers sickly; of the fruit the same, but weaker; bark inodorous; taste of the flowers bitterish; the fruit sweetish, slightly acidulous, arising from malic acid; the bark at first sweetish, then bitter, acrid, nauseous.

Oper. Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses.

Use. The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavour to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment: the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hæmorrhoids.

Dose. Of the juice of the berries f℥j. to f℥ij.; of the bark gr. v. to ℥ss. three times a day.

Off. Prep. *Succus Spiss. Sambuci Nigræ*, E. D. *Unguentum Sambuci*, L. D.

SAPO. L. *Sapo duras*, E. D. Hard Soap.

Comp. Recent oil 60·94, soda 8·56, water 30·50, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, nauseous; hard, white, soluble in water and in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative, diuretic; externally detergent, stimulant.

Use. In habitual costiveness and jaundice, in pills, combined with rhubarb, or some bitter extract; but it is more useful externally to bruises and sprains. We have found much advantage from rubbing the bowels of children, in mesenteric fever attended with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥ss. in pills.

Incomp. Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum; astringent vegetables and hard water decompose solutions of soap.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio*, L. *Emplast. Saponis*, L. E. *Ceratum Saponis*, L. *Liniment. Saponis*, L. *Lin. Saponis Comp.* E.

SAPO MOLLIS. L. D. Soft Soap. (Prepared by boiling oil with caustic potash.)

Prop. Consistence of hog's lard; other properties the same as the hard.

Oper. and Use. As the hard; but scarcely ever given as an internal remedy.

SARZA. L. *Sarsaparillæ Radix*, E. D. Sarsaparilla. (*Smilax Sarsaparilla. Dioecia Hexand. N. O. Smilacææ*. Virginia. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, feculaceous; fibrous; of a blackish colour externally, white within.

Oper. Diuretic, demulcent.

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; scrofula, elephantiasis, or cutaneous affec-

tions resembling it; chronic rheumatism; but its efficacy is doubtful.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. of the powder, or made into an electuary three times a day. See *Decoct.*

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Sarzæ*, L. E. D. *Decoct. Sarzæ Comp.* D. *Extractum Sarzæ*, L.

SASSAFRAS. L. D. *Lauri Sassafras. Lignum Radix*, E. *Sassafras Wood and Root.* (*Class and Order, vide Lauri Buccæ. Virginia.* 4.)

Prop. Odour not unlike that of fennel; taste aromatic, subacid, sweetish; depending on a volatile oil.

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoctions of guaiac, &c.

Dose. See *Decoctum.*

Off. Prep. *Ol. Sassafras*, E. D.

SCAMMŌNIUM. L. *Gummi Resina Scammonii*, E. D. *Scammony.* (*Class and Order as Jalapa. Mexico.* 7.) What we receive comes from Aleppo.

Prop. Odour trifling, but unpleasant; taste bitter, acid; in blackish-grey fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers; fracture shining.

Comp. Resin 11 parts, gummy extract 34.

Oper. Drastic, purgative, hydragogue.

Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy.

Dose. Gr. iii. to gr. xv. triturated with sugar, or with almonds.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Scammonii*, L. D. *Pulvis Scam. Comp.* L. E.

SCILLA. L. *Scille Maritimæ; Radix*, E.—*Bulbus*, D. The Bulb of the Squill (*Scilla Maritimæ. Hexand. Monogyni. N. O. Liliaceæ. Austria.* 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous, extremely acid; inflames the skin when rubbed on it; the bulb is large and lamellated. Its acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping; extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named *Scillitina*.

Use. In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; pertussis; in dropsy; and more useful if combined with a mercurial.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ʒ. of the dried root, powdered, and united with the nitre or ipecacuanha; or in pills, to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill.

Incomp. Gelatin, lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver.

Off. Prep. *Acetum Scillæ*, L. E. D. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. D. *Pilule Scillæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Scillæ*, E. D. *Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ*, E. *Tinct. Scillæ*, L. D.

*** To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, and the dried sections kept in an opaque stoppered bottle.

SCOPARIUS. L. D. *Spartii Summitates*, E. *Broom Tops.* (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Leguminosæ. South of Europe.* 7.) *Genistæ Cuminum.*

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter.

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. of the powder.

Off. Prep. *Est. Cuminum Genistæ*, D.





SCROPHULARIA NODOSA; HERBA. D. Knotty Rooted Figwort. (*Scrophularia Nodosa*. *Didynam. Angiospermia*. N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acid; becomes almost inert by drying.

Oper. Externally anodyne, repellent.

Use. As a fomentation in hæmorrhoids.

SENĒGA. L. D. Polygalæ Senegæ Radix. E. Senega Root. (*Polygala Senega*. *Diadelph. Octand.* N. O. *Polygalaceæ*. Virginia. 4.) The bark is the active part of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish at first, then acid, hot, and pungent; depending on a resin; extracted by alcohol and ather.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism; dropsy; croup? The extract of it, with carbonate of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy.

Dose. Gr. xxx. to ℥ij. of the powder; Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Senegæ*, L. E.

SENNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Senna Leaves. (*For Class and Order see Cassia Fulpa*. Egypt. ☉.)

Prop. Odour faint; taste bitterish; active part extracted by alcohol, and by water; its activity destroyed by boiling water.

Comp. Cathartin, extractive, and several salts.

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.)

Use. In costiveness and dropsy.

Dose. Of the powder ℥j. to ℥j. rubbed with crystals of bitartrate of potassa, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Extract. Cassiæ Sennæ*, E. *Infusum Sennæ Comp.* L. D. *Infusum Tamarindi cum Senna*, E. D. *Tinct. Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, D.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. *Aristolochiæ Serpentariæ Radix*, E. D. (Snake Root. *Gynand. Hexand.* N. O. *Aristolochiaceæ*. Virginia. 4.) *Serpentaria Virginiana*.

Prop. Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; taste pungent, bitter; fibrous; its active part extracted partially only by water; altogether by proof spirit.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ℥ss.; or of the following infusion ℥ss. every four hours. ℞ Rad. contusi *Serpentariæ* ℥iv., Aquæ ferv. ℥xij. Macerate, in a covered vessel, for two hours.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Serpentariæ*, L. E. D.

SEVUM. L. *Adeps Ovilli*, E. D. Mutton Suet. (*Ovis Aries*, the Sheep; Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Ruminantia*.)

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. *Adeps Ovillus Præparatus*, D. Prepared Suet. (Cut the suet in pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and strain it through linen.) *Ovilli Sevum Præparatum*.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. It is sometimes boiled in milk, in the proportion of ℥ij. to ʒj. of milk; and a cupful given occasionally in chronic diarrhœa; but its principal use is to give consistence to ointments and plasters.

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Ceræ*, L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii*, E. *Ung. Hydrargyri Fort.* L. E. D. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ*, L. D. *Ung. Sambuci*, D.

SIMAROUBA. L. *Simaroubæ Cortex*, L. D. *Quassia Simaroubæ Cortex*, E. The Bark and Wood of Simarouba. (*Class and Order of Quassia*, Jamaica. *h.*)

Prop. The bark is inodorous; taste bitter, not unpleasant; texture fibrous; yellow on the inside, darker on the outside, scaly and warty. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It possesses no astringency.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, lenteria, and dyspepsia.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Simaroubæ*, L.

SINAPIS. L. *Sinapis Semina*, D. *Sinapis Albæ Semina*, E. Mustard Seed. (*Sinapis Nigra et Alba*, Common and White Mustard. (*Tetradynam. Siliquosa*, N. O. *Cruciferae*, Europe. *⊙.*)

Prop. Inodorous when entire, but when bruised and the oil pressed out, the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish, acrid; properties yielded to water; the seeds give out a bland oil by expression.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient.

Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels; and chlorosis. The seed is swallowed entire, or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the bruised seed is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis; externally the fine powder of the seed is applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet in typhus, and comatose affections.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒss.; or 1ʒij. of the following infusion. R *Sinapis sem. contusi*, *Ammoraciac rad. sing.* ʒij., *Aq. ferventis* Oij. Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain and add spir. menthæ piper. 1ʒij.

Off. Prep. *Cataplasma Sinapis*, L. D.

SODÆ ACETAS. D. Acetate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis quantum opus erit, Aceti Distillati q. s. s. ut saturetur alkali.* Evaporate the strained solution until it acquire the sp. gr. 1276. The crystals formed by cooling are to be cautiously dried and preserved in stopped bottles.) *Striated prismatic crystals.*

Comp. Acetic acid 36·95, soda 22·94, water 40·11, in 100 parts; or 1 eq. acid=51·48+1 soda 31·3+6 water=54, equiv.=136·78.

Prop. Taste sharp, bitterish, soluble in 2·86 parts of water at 60°; sp. gr. 2·1 effloresces in heat, but not in the air; melts in a high temperature; little soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases requiring a mild purgative.

Dose. From ʒj. to ʒiv. in any bland fluid.

Incomp. Carbonate of lime, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

SODÆ CARBONAS IMPURA. L. *Subcarbonas Sodæ Impurus*, E. *Sodæ Carbonas, venale*, Barilla, D. Impure Carbonate of Soda. (Prepared by nature in Egypt; artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of chloride of sodium.)

Comp. Carbonate of soda, potassa, and chloride of sodium; clay, and other earthy substances.

Use. For preparing the pure carbonate

Off. Prep. *Carbonas Sodæ*, L. E. D.



SODÆ CARBONAS. L. E. D. Carbonate of Soda. (The impure carbonate dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized.)

Comp. Soda 20·92, carbonic acid 14·38, water of crystallization 64·7 parts; or 1 eq. of soda = 31·3 + 1 acid = 22·12 + 10 water = 90, equiv. = 143·42.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid; crystals octahedrons, efflorescent, requiring for their solution two parts of water at 60°; they undergo the watery fusion when exposed to heat.

Oper. Antacid, deobstruent

Use. In dyspepsia, and acidities of the stomach, united with biters; and in scrofulous affections.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime; acids, unless as an effervescing draught.

Off. Prep. *Sodæ Sesquicarbonas Exsiccata*, L. D. *Sodæ Carbonas*, L. *Sodæ Potussio-Tartras*, L. *Sodæ Sulphas*, L.

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. L. Carbonas Sodæ Siccatum, D. Dried Carbonate of Soda. (The Carbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when dry, reduced to powder.)

Comp. Soda 59·86, carbonic acid 40·14 parts; or 1 eq. soda = 31·3 + 1 acid = 22·12, equiv. = 53·42.

Oper. Antacid, lithouptic.

Use. In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys; and other affections of the urinary organs.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. made into pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS. L. Phosphate of Soda. See *Phosphas Sodæ*.

SODÆ SESQUICARBONAS. L. Sodæ bicarbonas, D. Sesquicarbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒviij., *Aq. Distil.* cong. j.) Dissolve the carbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; then set the solution aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals in bibulous paper, and then by heat.

Comp. Soda 38·55, carbonic acid 39·76, water of crystallization 21·69 parts; or 1 eq. soda = 31·3 + 1 acid = 22·12 + 1 water = 9, equiv. = 84·54.

Oper. and Use. The same as that of the carbonate.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

SODÆ CARBONATIS AQUA. D. Water of Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis quantum velis.* Dissolve it in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to the sp. gr. 1024. A solution of the same specific gravity may be made by dissolving an ounce of carbonate of soda in a pint of distilled water.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of the solid salt.

SODÆ MURIAS. D. Muriate of Soda. (*Sodii Chloridum.*)

Use. For preparing the exsiccated salt.

SODII CHLORIDUM. L. Sodæ Murias, E. Chloride of Sodium. Muriate of Soda, or Sea Salt. (In an impure state this is one of the most abundant productions of nature.)

Comp. Soda 54·26, hydrochloric acid 45·74. (*Berzelius.*) or 1 eq. of sodium = 23·3 + 1 chlorine = 35·42, equiv. = 58·72.

Prop. Inodorous; taste agreeable, salt; crystals cubes; soluble in 3 parts of water; permanent in the air; decrepitate when exposed to heat.

Oper. Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.

Use. In some cases of dyspepsia and worms; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. In clysters ℥iv. to ℥j.

Off. Prep. *Murias Sodæ siccatum*, E. D. *Acidum Hydrochloricum*, L. E. D.

* * Sea water owes its laxative qualities to this salt. 100 parts of water taken from the ocean contain at an average 1·24th of salt, or common salt 3·25, hydrochlorate of magnesia 0·64, sulphate of lime 0·11.

SODÆ SULPHĀS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of hydrochloric acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with carbonate of soda.)

Comp. Soda 19·75, sulphuric acid 24·69, water of crystallization 55·56 parts : or 1 eq soda=31·3+1 acid=40·1, equiv.=71·4.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strongly saline, and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; undergoes the watery fusion.

Oper. Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

Use. In costiveness, the most generally employed purgative; in bilious colics, largely diluted.

Dose. Of the effloresced salt in powder ℥ij. to ℥vj; of the crystallized salt in solution ℥vj. to ℥xij.

Incomp. *Sulphas potassæ*, *sulphas magnesie*.

SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS. L. *Tartras Potassæ et Sodæ*, E. *Tartras Sodæ et Potassæ*, D. *Potassio tartrate of Soda*. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* ℥xij., *Potassæ Bitartratis* ℥xviij., *Aq. Ferri* Oiv. Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and add gradually the bitartrate. Filter the solution; then apply a gentle heat until a pellicle forms, and crystallize.) *Soda Tartarizatum*.

Comp. Tartrate of potassa 54, tartrate of soda 46 in 100 parts : or 1 eq. of tartrate of potassa=113·63+1 of tartrate of soda=97·78+8 water=72, equiv.=283·41.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals eight-sided prisms, the ends truncated at right angles; efflorescent; soluble in five parts of water.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In costiveness; well suited to cases of jaundice, calculus, and puerperal fevers.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci* ℥j., *Aq. Distill.* f℥x., *Solve : Acetatis plumbi* ℥iv., *Aq. Distill.* f℥x. *Solve.* Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the liquor.) A limpid fluid.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

* * (In this preparation a double decomposition takes place; the sulphate of lead which is formed, is insoluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated; but when the acetate is intended to be used as an injection in gonorrhœa, it should not be filtered.)

SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ. E. D. *Liquor Barii Chloridi*, L. Solution of Chloride of Barium. (*Barii Chloridi* ℥ij., *Aq. Distill.* f℥j. Dissolve.) A limpid colourless fluid.

Oper. Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally escharotic.

Use. In scrofulous ulcers; glandular obstructions; worms, and

entaneous diseases; but its efficacy is doubtful. Externally, to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x. twice or thrice a day, and gradually increased till the nausea is produced.

Incomp. Sodæ sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and argenti nitras.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*, L. *Aqua Muriatis Calcis*, D. *Solution of Chloride of Calcium.* (*Calcii Chloridi* ℥iv., *Aquæ Dist.* f℥xij. Dissolve the chloride of calcium in the water; then filter through paper. *Load.*) A colourless fluid.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, deobstruent.

Use. In scrofulous tumors, glandular obstructions, general debility, and laxity of habit.

Dose. ℥xxx. to f℥j. in a cupful of water, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids; potassa, soda, and their carbonates; sulphas sodæ, sulphas potassæ, nitras potassæ, and biboras sodæ.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA; Olim *Aqua Styptica*, E. *Compound Solution of Sulphate of Copper.* (*Sulphatis Cupri*, — *Aluminæ*, *sing.* ℥ij., *Aquæ* Oij., *Acidi Sulphurici* ℥jss. Boil the sulphates in water to dissolve them, and to the filtered liquor add the acid.) *Aqua Cupri Vitriolata.*

Oper. Astringent.

Use. External, to stop bleedings at the nose, by the application of dossils steeped in it to the part.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. E. *Solution of Sulphate of Zinc.* (*Sulphatis Zinci* gr. xvj., *Aquæ* f℥viiij., *Acidi Sulphurici Diluti* gr. xvj. Dissolve the sulphate, then add the water, and filter through paper.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. As a lotion in the latter stage of ophthalmia: and an injection in gonorrhœa.

SPIGËLIA. L. E. D. *Indian Pink Root.* (*Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Gentianaceæ.* North America. 4.)

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Use. For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMATICUS. E. *Aromatic Spirit of Æther.* (*Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ℥ij., *Cardam. Semin. cont.* ℥jss., *Piperis Longi Fruct. cont.*, *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ*, *sing.* ℥j., *Spiritus Ætheris Sulph.* Oj. Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.) *Elixir Vitrioli Dulce.*

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In faintings and nervous affections.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. *Compound Spirit of Æther.* (*Ætheris Sulph.* f℥viiij., *Spiritus Rectificati* f℥xvj., *Olei Ætherei* f℥ij. Mix.) *Spiritus Ætheris Vitriolici.*

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headache externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, E. Spiritus Ætherens Nitrosus, D. Spirit of Nitric Æther. (*Spir. Rect.* Oij., *Acidi Nitrici* ʒiv. Add the acid gradually on the spirit, and mix; then distil, by a gentle heat, fʒxxij.)

Comp. 1 eq. of æther=37·48+1 of hyponitrous acid=38·15, equiv. =75·63.

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, colourless; volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol and water; sp. grav. 0·834.

Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. ℥xx. to fʒj. in any convenient vehicle.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE. E. Liqueur Ætherens Sulphuricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (*Ætheris Sulph.* Oss., *Spir. Rectif.* Oj. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

Use. The same as sulphuric æther: fʒj. in fʒvj. of barley water and syrup of marshmallows fʒiv. form a useful gargle in slight inflammation of the fauces.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij.

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum, E. (*Ammoniacæ Hydrochloratis* ʒx., *Potassæ Carb.* ʒxvj., *Spir. Rect. Aquæ* ā ā Oij. Mix, and distil Oij.)

Prop. Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid; colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water.

Off. Prep. *Spir. Ammoniacæ Aromaticæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Ammoniacæ Fœtid.* L. E. D.

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ AROMATICUS. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Ammoniated Alcohol. (*Ammoniacæ Hydrochlor.* ʒv., *Potassæ Carb.* ʒviij., *Cinnamomi Caryophyllorum cont.* ā ʒij., *Cart. Linonum* ʒiv., *Spir. Rect. Aquæ* ā ā Oiv. Mix, and distil six pints.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; it is more grateful, and less acrimonious.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in any convenient vehicle.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata*, L. D. *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

SPIRITUS AMMŌNIÆ FŒTIDUS. L. D. Spiritus Assafœtidæ Ammoniatum, E. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia. (*Ammon. Hydrochl.* ʒx., *Potassæ Carb.* ʒxvj., *Spir. Rect.*, *Aquæ*, sing. Oij., *Assafœtidæ* ʒv. Mix, and with a slow fire distil three pints.)

Prop. Odour fœtid and ammoniacal; taste alkalescent, acrid, and slightly alliaceous; pale when recent; coloured brown by age.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Spiritus Anisi Compositus, D. Spirit of Aniseed. (*Anisi Sem. cont.* ʒx., *Spir. Ten. Cong.*, *Aquæ* Oij. Mix, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.) A spirituous solution of the oil of aniseed.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulent states of the stomach; but it is often abused, and produces dram-drinking.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish. (*Armoraciæ Rad. recent. concisæ, Auræ t. Cort. exsicc., sing. 3xx., Myristicæ Nuc. contus. 3v., Spirit. Tereb. Cong. j., Aquæ 0ij.* Mix, and distil a gallon)

Oper. Stimulant, antisorbic.

Use. Scarcely now used in Scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. D. Tinctura Camphoræ, E. Spirit of Camphor. (*Camphoræ 3iv., Spirit. Rect. 0ij.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne, discutient.

Use. External, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, clabs, blains, gangrene, and for discussing tumors.

Incomp. Water, which precipitates the camphor.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. D. Spiritus Cari Carni, E. Spirit of Caraway. (*Carui Sem. contus. 3xxij., Spir. Ten. cong. j., Aquæ 0ij.* Mix, and distil a gallon.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulence; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

Dose. ℥ji. to ℥ss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. L. D. Spiritus Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Spirit of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi Olei 3ij., Spir. Ten. Cong. j., Aquæ 0j.* Mix, and with a slow fire distil a gallon.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In diseases attended with much languor and debility.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

Off. Prep. Infusum Digitalis, L.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper. (*Juniperi fruct. cont. 3xv., Carui Sem. cont., Fœniculi Sem. cont. sing. 3ij., Spir. Ten. Cong. j., Aq. 0ij.* Mix, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsies.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ss.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. L. D. Spiritus Lavandulæ Spiciæ, L. Spirit of Lavender. (*Lavandulæ recent. ʒijss., Spir. Rect. Cong. j., Aquæ 0ij.* Mix, and distil a gallon.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles:—

Off. Prep. Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Linimentum Camphoræ Comp. L.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint. (*Olei Menthæ Pip. 3ij., Spiritus Rectificati Cong. j., Aquæ 0j.* Mix, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. D. Spirit of Spearmint.

Oper. Carminative, stimulant.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. in any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. L. Spir. M. Moschatæ, E. Spir. Nucis Moschatæ, D. Spirit of Nutmeg. (*Myristicæ Nuculæ cont. 3ijss., Spir. Ten. Cong. j., Aquæ 0j.* Mix, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Cordial, carminative.

Use. In faintings; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒiv.

SPIRĪTUS PIMENTÆ. L. D. Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ, E.
Spirit of Pimento.

Oper. Cordial, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

SPIRĪTUS MENTHÆ PULEGII. L. D. Spirit of Pennyroyal.

Oper. and Use. The same as that of spearmint.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

SPIRĪTUS RECTIFICĀTUS. L. D. Rectified Spirit. Spec.
grav. 835.

Oper. and Use. The same as of Alcohol.

SPIRĪTUS RŌSMARINI. L. D. Spiritus Rosmarmi Officinalis.
E. Spirit of Rosemary. (*Olei Rosmarini* ʒij., *Spir. Rectif. Cong.* j.
Aquæ ʒj. Mix, and, with a slow fire, distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In languors; externally to pains and bruises: a fragrant perfume.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Saponis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.*
L. E. D.

SPIRĪTUS TENUIOR. L. D. Alcohol Dilutum, E. Proof Spirit.
Spec. grav. 930, L. D. 935, E.

Comp. Alcohol 4l, water 56 parts in 100, according to the London
and the Dublin; and alcohol 42, water 58, according to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the same cases internally, as those in which alcohol is
used; externally, much diluted in ophthalmia, superficial inflammation and burns; chiefly employed as a solvent of vegetable
matters in the formation of tinctures, &c.

Off. Prep. *Tincturæ Variæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus*, L. E. D.

SPIRĪTUS VINI GALLICI. L. Brandy.

SPONGIA. D. Spongia Officinalis, E. Sponge. (Class *Zoophyta*,
Ord. *Spongia*. Mediterranean and Red Sea.)

Prop. Of a pale brownish yellow colour, light, soft, very porous
absorbing fluids by capillary attraction.

Use. External. For absorbing the acrid discharge from ulcers;
suppressing hæmorrhages, when the bleeding mouth of the vessel
is compressed with it; to form tents for dilating wounds, in which
case the sponge is immersed in melted wax, and cooled before
being used.

SPONGIÆ USTÆ PULVIS. D. Burnt Sponge. (The sponge is
cut into pieces, burnt to a friable coal in a covered vessel, and
rubbed to a powder.)

Comp. Carbonate and phosphate of lime; carbonate of soda; char
coal; iodine.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antacid.

Use. In bronchocele, serofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij., made into an electuary, with honey and powdered cinnamon.

STANNUM. L. Stannum (*Limatura, Pulvis*), E. D. Tin Filings
and Powder.

Prop. Odour peculiar, when rubbed; insipid; colour white, softish;
spec. grav. 7.291.

Oper. Mechanical?

Use. See Pulvis Stanni.

STAPHISAGRIA. L. E. D. Staves Acre Seed. (Delphinium Staphisagra, *Polyandria Trigyna*. N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*. Istria, Apulia, Crete. ♂.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste nauseous, bitterish, hot; figure an irregular triangle; externally black; white within.

Oper. Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge.

Use. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is very seldom given internally; and is only used as a powder mixed with hair-powder to destroy pediculi.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder.

STRAMONII SEMINA FOLIA. L. D. The Leaves and Seeds of Thorn Apple. (See *Daturæ Stramonium Herba*.)

STYRAX. L. *Styrax Officinale*; Balsamum, E. *Styraxis Resina*, D. Storax. (*Styrax Officinale*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Styracææ*. Syria. ♀.)

Comp. Resin, benzoic acid.

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste aromatic; in masses composed of distinct tears of a yellowish-red or brownish colour. Often adulterated with sawdust.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

Off. Prep. *Styrax Purificata*, D. *Pilulæ Styracis Comp.* L. *Piulæ Styraçæ*, D.

STRYCHNIA. L. Strychnia. An Alkali prepared from the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Comp. 30 eq. carbon = $183 \cdot 6 + 16$ eq. hydrogen = $16 + 3$ eq. oxygen = $24 + 1$ eq. nitrogen = $14 \cdot 15$ equiv. = $237 \cdot 75$.

Use. As a tonic in pyrosis, passive diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa. In cases of partial paralysis not depending on organic disease, especially when caused by carbonate of lead.

Dose. From gr. 1-10th to gr. ss.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA. D. Ratsbane, (*Strychnos Nux-Vomica*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Apocynaceæ*. India. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter; poisonous. Its efficacy as a remedy depends on a peculiar alkali, named strychnia, combined with strychnic acid.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant; when taken in large doses, it produces tetanic spasms.

Use. In dyspepsia; gout; rheumatism; and especially in paralysis of the lower extremities.

Dose. From gr iij. to gr. xij.

For its poisonous properties, see Appendix No. II.

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATUS. E. Calomelas precipitatum. D. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury.

Comp. 1 eq. of mercury = $202 + 1$ of chlorine = $35 \cdot 42$, equiv. = $237 \cdot 42$.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid, in a fine white powder.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use and Dose. The same as of calomel, from which it differs only in being in a finer powder than the other can be reduced to; on which account it can be more advantageously combined with lard, for external use.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS. E. Yellow Subsulphate of Mercury, formerly Turpeth Mineral. (A protoxide, combined with acid.) *Hydrargyri Vitriolatus Flavus*.

Comp. Mercury 76, oxygen 11, sulphuric acid 10, water 3, in 100 parts. (*Fourcroy.*) Or 4 eq. of peroxide of mercury = $872 + 3$ of sulphuric acid = $120 \cdot 3$, equiv. = $992 \cdot 3$.

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid; of a bright yellow colour; soluble in 3100 parts of water at 60° , and 600 at 212° .

Oper. Emetic, discentient, errhine, alterative.

Use. Seldom employed internally, owing to its violent effects; it is however, a useful emetic in swelled testicles; and, when mixed with liquorice-root powder, and snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time, it forms an excellent errhine in chronic ophthalmia.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij.

SUCCINUM. L. E. D. Amber. (Found on the shores of the Baltic.)

Comp. A resinous matter, essential oil, and an acid *sui generis*.

Prop. Inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent; has a shining lustre; fracture conchoidal; brittle; sp. grav. $1 \cdot 08$; insoluble in water; slightly acted on by alcohol.

Use. To afford its essential oil and acid.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Succinum*, E. D. *Oleum Succini*, L. E. D.

SAMBUCUS. L. The flowers of the Black Elder.

Use. For making the distilled water.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ. E. D. *Inspissated Juice of Elder Berries, vulgarly called Elder Rob.* (*Succi Baccarum Sambuci Nig. matur. partes v., Sacch. Pur. partem j.* Boil with a gentle heat to the consistence of honey.)

Prop. Odour that of the berries; taste acidulous, sweet.

Oper. Cooling, laxative, diuretic.

Use. Diluted with water as a beverage in cases of inflammatory fevers; and catarrh.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥jss. diluted with water.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Sulphate of Baryta. (A natural production.)

Comp. Baryta 66, sulphuric acid 34, in 100 parts. (*Berzelius.*) Or 1 eq. baryta = $76 \cdot 7 + 1$ of acid = $40 \cdot 1$, equiv. = $116 \cdot 8$.

Prop. Foliated; spec. grav. $4 \cdot 4$; decrepitates when heated; insoluble in water; soluble in boiling concentrated sulphuric acid.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE. E. Sulphate of Potassa with sulphur. (*Nitratis Potassa in pulv. triti, Sulphuris Sublimati, pondera æqualia.* Gradually deslagrate in a red-hot crucible, and, when cold, preserve it in a well stopped glass vessel.) The nitrate is decomposed. *Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea.*

Oper. and Use. The same as the sulphate of potassa, into which it is converted by attracting oxygen, when exposed to the atmosphere.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℥j.

SULPHUR. L. Roll Sulphur. (A volcanic production. Sicily.) Impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds.

Prop. Odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid, solid, brittle; sp. grav. $1 \cdot 99$; fusible at 226° , crystallizing as it cools; volatilized by heat, condensing unchanged.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur, commonly called Flowers of Sulphur. (The sulphur of commerce, which is obtained from pyrites, sublimed in close vessels.)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, and a peculiar base. (*Davy.*)

Prop. Inodorous, unless rubbed between the fingers, or heated; slightly acidulous; a fine powder, of a bright yellow colour; very

inflammable; contains a small portion of sulphuric acid produced in the sublimation, from which it is freed by washing; soluble in linseed oil.

Oper. Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalants.

Use. As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hæmorrhoidal affections it is the only laxative that should be employed, united with magnesia or bitartrate of potassa. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases; when either internally or externally exhibited.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. taken night and morning.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI CUM SULPHURE. L. E. D.

Black Sulphuret of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif.*, *Sulphuris Sublimati sing.* ℥bj. Rub them together, until the globules disappear.) *Æthiopsis Mineralis.*

Comp. Sulphuret of mercury 58, sulphur 42, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid: a very black powder, impalpable to the touch; completely volatilized by heat; should not give a white colour to gold when rubbed on it; soluble in solution of pure potassa.

Oper. Anti-venereal, alterative, anthelmintic.

Use. In syphilis, but it is the most inactive of the mercurial preparations; in glandular swellings; it is sometimes useful against ascarides.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥ss.

SUPER-TARTRAS POTASSÆ IMPŪRUS. E. Impure super-tartrate of Potassa. (Deposited on the inside of wine casks.) See *Tartar*.

SULPHAS QUININÆ. D. Disulphas Quinæ, L. Disulphate of Quina.

Comp. Quina 74.31, acid 16.17, water 19.52, in 100 parts: 1 eq. of sulphuric acid=40.1+2 eq. of quina=329.1+8 eq. of water=72 equiv.=447.2.

Prop. Inodorous; taste powerfully bitter; minute white crystals—not very soluble in cold water—unless acidulated.

Oper. Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. In intermittent fever, debility, and every case in which cinchona has been employed.

Dose. From gr. j. to gr. x. frequently repeated in the course of a day.

Incomp. All the alkalies, and alkaline earths.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. *Cortex*, E. Drymids Aromatica, *Cortex*, D. Febrifuge Swietenia bark. (*Decandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Meliaceæ*. East Indies. *h.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter; red, brittle, compact, covered with a rough grey cuticle; contains no cinchona.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents, and other diseases in which bitter tonics are useful.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. of the powder.

SYRŪPUS. L. E. D. Simple Syrup. (*Sacchari Purif.* ℔x., *Aquæ* ℥ij. Dissolve the sugar in the water with a gentle heat.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent.

Use. To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

SYRŪPUS ACIDI ACETOSI. E. Syrup of Acetons Acid, (*Acidi*
M 3

Acetosi ℞ijss., *Sacch. Pur.* ℞ijss. Boil them so as to form a syrup.)
Syrupus Aceti.

Prop. Odour acetous; taste sweet, acidulous.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

SYRŪPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. *Syrupus Althææ Officialis*, E. Syrup of Marshmallows. (*Althææ Rad. contus.* ℥vij., *Sacch. Pur.* ℞ijss., *Aquæ* Oiv. Boil the root in the water to one-half, and press out the liquor; defecate, and, having added the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.) Very susceptible of decomposition when kept.

Oper. Emollient, demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

SYRŪPUS AURANTII. L. D. *Syrupus Citri Aurantii*, L. Syrup of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Corl. recent.* ℥ijss., *Aquæ Ferr.* Oj., *Sacch. Pur.* ℞ij. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then to the decanted fluid add the sugar.)

Oper. Slightly tonic; stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

SYRŪPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNĀLIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici Autumn. recent. in frusta tenuia sectæ* ℥j., *Acidi Acetosi* ℥xvj., *Sacch. Pur.* ℥xxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain with gentle expression; and to the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup.) The bulb should be taken up in July.
Syrupus Colchici.

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsy, gout, and humoral asthma.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ss. or more.

SYRŪPUS CROCI. L. Syrup of Saffron. (*Croci Stigmatum* ℥ss., *Aquæ Fervent.* Oj., *Sacch. Purif.* ℞ij.)

Oper. Cordial.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts; but chiefly used on account of its colour.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

SYRŪPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. E. *Syrupus Caryophylli Rubri*, D. Syrup of Clove July-flower. (*Petalorum Dianthi Caryophylli recent., unguibus resectis* ℞j., *Aquæ Bull.* ℞iv., *Sacch. Pur.* ℞vj.)

Oper. Aromatic.

Use. Chiefly to impart its colour to extemporaneous mixtures.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

Incomp. Alkaline solutions.

SYRŪPUS LIMONUM. L. D. *Syrupus Citri Mediciæ*, E. Syrup of Lemons. (*Limonis Succo colati* Oj., *Sacchari Purif.* ℞ijss.)
Syrupus Succo Limonum.

Oper. Cooling, antiseptic.

Use. To sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. or more.





SYRŪPUS MŌRI. L. Syrup of Mulberry. (*Mori Succī colati* 0j., *Sacch. Purif.* lbjss.)

Oper. Cooling.

Use. For acidulating and sweetening diluting fluids in febrile diseases; and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose. f3j. to f3iij. or more.

SYRŪPUS OPIL. D. Syrup of Opium. (*Extracti Opii aquosi* gr viij., *Aquæ Fervent.* f3viij. Dissolve the opium by maceration; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.) f3j. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. An elegant form of giving opium to allay the irritation of catarrh after the inflammatory symptoms are abated; for producing sleep in the diseases of children.

Dose. f3j. to f3j. or more.

SYRŪPUS PAPAVERIS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi, E. D. Syrup of Poppies. (*Papaveris Capsul.* lbij., *Sacch. Pur.* lbv., *Aq. Ferv. cong.* v. Boil the capsules in the water to two gallons, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to 0iv., and strain while hot. Defecate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to 0ij. adding the sugar so as to form a syrup.) f3j. contains about gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, to abate coughing; and in the diseases of children to allay pain and procure sleep. The degree of strength of the preparation is very uncertain. R Olei olivæ, oxymellis scillæ, papav. alb. sing. f3j. in doses of a teaspoonful, in obstinate coughs and in pertussis.

Dose. f3j. to f3j. according to the age of the patient.

* It very readily ferments, and therefore should be kept in a cool place.

SYRŪPUS RHŒADOS. L. D. Syrup of Red Poppy. (*Rhæados Petalorum* lbj., *Aquæ Ferv.* lbj., *Sacch. Purif.* lbjss. To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals gradually, stirring occasionally; next remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; then express the liquor, defecate, and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Use. As colouring matter.

SYRŪPUS RHAMNI. L. D. Syrupus Rhamni Cathartici, E. Syrup of Buckthorn. (*Rhamni Succī recent.* 0iv., *Zingiberis concisæ*, *Pimentæ contrit.* sing. 3vj., *Sacch. Purif.* lbiv. Defecate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defecated juice add the ginger root and pimenta; then macerate, in a gentle heat, for four hours, and strain; boil what remains to one pint and a half, mix the liquors, and add sugar so as to form a syrup.) *Syrupus Spicæ Cernicæ.*

Oper. Cathartic, but attended with griping and dryness of the mouth and fauces.

Use. To open the bowels; but owing to its very unpleasant taste, it is seldom employed except in clysters.

Dose. f3iv. to f3j. drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

SYRŪPUS ROSÆ. L. D. Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, E. Syrup of the Rose. (*Rosæ Centifoliæ Petal. exsiccāt.* 3vij., *Sacch. Purif.* lbvj., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0ij. Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to 0ij., and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. In costiveness of weak habits, and of children.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j̄j. or more.

SYRŪPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Syrup of Red Roses. (*Petal. siccat. Rosæ Gallicæ* ℥viij., *Aq. Bull.* ℔vj., *Sacch. Pur.* ℔vj. Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Oper. Mildly astringent.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to gargles; but it is on account of its colour chiefly that it is valued.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥iv. or more.

SYRŪPUS SARZÆ. L. D. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (℔ Bruised root of sarsaparilla one pound, boiling water a gallon, purified sugar one pound. Macerate the root in water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is yet hot; then add the sugar, and boil down to a proper consistence.)

Use. In the same cases as the root.

Dose. From ℥j. to ℥iv.

SYRŪPUS SENNÆ. L. Syrupus Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Syrup of Senna. (*Sennæ Folior.* ℥ijss., *Feniculi contus.* ℥x., *Manna* ℥iij., *Sacch. Pur.* ℥xv., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0j. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for twelve hours; strain, adding the manna and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥ss. or more.

SYRŪPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squill. (*Aesti Scillæ Marit.* ℔iv., *Sacch. Pur. cont.* ℔vij.)

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed; as an emetic it is given only to children.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

SYRŪPUS TOLUTĀNUS. L. D. Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami, E. Syrup of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* ℥x., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j., *Sacch. Pur.* ℔ijss. Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor, so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavour to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

SYRŪPUS VIOLÆ ODORATÆ. E. Syrupus Violæ, D. Syrup of Violets. (*Florum recent. Violæ Odor.* ℔ij., *Aq. Bull.* ℔vij., *Sacch. Pur.* ℔xv. Macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup.) *Syrupus Violarum.*

Oper. Very gently laxative.

Use. To children, and to impart its blue colour to fluid mixtures, &c.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

Incomp. Acidulated and alkalized fluids, if it be wished to preserve the colour.

SYRŪPUS ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Syrupus Amomi Zingiberis, E. Syrup of Ginger. (*Zingiberis concisæ* ℥ijss., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0j. *Sacch. Purif.* ℔ijss. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.



Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij.

TABĀCUM. L. *Tabaci folia*, E. *Nicotianæ Tabaci Folia*, D. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Pentand. Monogynia.* N. O. *Solanaceæ.* Amerian. ☉.)

Prop. Odour, of the dried leaves, strong, foetid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potassa which it contains. Active principles, an essential oil, which is soluble both in water and alcohol, and *nicotina*, a peculiar substance, on which its virtues are supposed to depend.

Oper. Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine, a violent poison, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach.

Use. In ileus, and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clyster of the infusion, or the smoke; in dropsy and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of toothache; and, as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions; but it is apt to induce sickness.

Dose. See *Infusum Tabaci*. For clysters ʒj. is infused in ʒj. of boiling water.

Off. Prep. *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci*, E.

TAMARINDUS. L. *Tamarindi Indicæ, Fructus Conditus*, E. *Tamarindus*; *Leguminis Pulpa*, D. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (*Tamarindus Indica*, the Tamarind Tree. *Monadelph. Triand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ.* East and West Indies. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds are hard; and the blade of a knife thrust into the pulp should not become coated with copper. One ounce contains citric acid 45, malic acid 2, bitartrate of potassa 15, gelatine, mucilage, fecula, and sugar.

Oper. Laxative, refrigerant.

Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling ʒij. of the fruit with ʒjss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. often added to cassia and to manna.

Incomp. Carbonates, and acetates of potassa, and soda; the resinous cathartics; *infusum sennæ*.

TANACËTI VULGARIS FLORES, FOLIA. E. *Tanacetum, Folia*, D. Flower and Leaf of Tansy. (*Syngen. Polygam. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ.* Europe. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, strong; taste warm, bitter.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic.

Use. In gout; hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms seldom used.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. It is drunk as tea by gouty people.

TARAXACUM. L. *Taraxaci radix*, E. D. *Taraxacum.* (*Dens Leonis*;) *Radix*; *Folia*, D. The Root of Dandelion. (*Syngen. Polygam. Æqual.* N. O. *Compositæ.* Indigenous. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish and acidulous, then bitter.

Oper. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy; pulmonary tubercles; and jaundice.

Dose. ʒij. of the following decoction three or four times a day. R the full grown roots sliced ʒj. water ʒj. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add bitartrate of potassa ʒij.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphate of iron.

TARTARUM. L. Tartari crystalli, D. Tartar. (Potassæ bitartras impura.) Encrusted on wine casks.

Comp. Potassa, tartaric acid, and, generally, lime.

Prop. Taste acid, rather unpleasant; colour dirty white, red, or brown, according to the nature of the wine depositing it. It is brittle, soluble in cold water, but much more so in boiling water; decomposed by heat.

Use. For the preparation of bitartrate of potassa.

TEREBINTHĪNA CANADENSIS. L. Resina liquida Pini balsameæ, D. Canada Turpentine. (Pinus Balsamea, Norway Spruce Fir, *Monocia Monadelphica*, N. O. *Coniferae*. Canada. ♀.)

TEREBINTHĪNA CHIA. L. Resina liquida Pistaciæ Terebinthini, D. Cyprus Turpentine. (Pistacia Terebinthus, *Diacia Pentand*, N. O. *Terebinthaceæ*. South of Europe. ♀.)

TEREBINTHĪNÆ OLĒUM. L. Oil of Turpentine. The volatile oil.

TEREBINTHĪNA VENETA. E. Resina Liquida Pini Laricis, D. Venice Turpentine. (Pinus Larix. The Larch. Class and Order of P. Balsamea. South of Europe. ♀.)

TEREBINTHĪNA VULGARIS. L. E. Terebinthina Vulgaris; Resina, D. Common Turpentine. (Pinus Sylvestris, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. ♀.)

All these turpentines have properties in common, with something peculiar to each; the three former are used internally, the latter only externally.

Comp. Resin, essential oil; the Canadian contains the largest proportion of oil.

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste warm, pungent, bitterish; colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Chian are thin, limpid, transparent; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent; soluble in ether and alcohol; combined with fixed oil, insoluble in water, but impart to it their flavour.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, nephritic affections, and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given clysterways in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascarides. The latter kinds enter into the composition of plasters.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. in pills or bolus, united with powder of liquorice root; or emulsion, with mucilage or yolk of egg.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, D. *Ol. Terebinthinæ purificatum*, L.

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. (*Ostrea Edulis*, the Oyster, Cl. *Vermes*. Ord. *Testacea*, L. *Mollusca*, *Acéphala*, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure lime remains.

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Chiefly in the acidities of infancy; and during dentition.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒij.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ. L. Prepared Shells. (Wash the shells freed from sordes with boiling water, then prepare them in the same manner as chalk.)

TIGLII OLĒUM. L. Croton Tiglii Oleum ex Seminibus expressum, D. Oil of Croton. (Croton Tiglium, *Monocia Monadelphica*, N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Moluccas. ♀.) An expressed oil.





Prop. Colour pale brownish-yellow; odour none; taste acrid, and extremely permanent.

Oper. Drastic, purgative.

Use. In apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, and whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required.

Dose. From $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$. made into pills with crumb of bread; or rubbed up with mucilage and syrup.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS FERRI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (*Acetatis Kali* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$., *Sulphatis Ferri* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$., *Spir. Rectif.* $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.) Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards triturate with the spirit. Digest in a well-corked phial for seven days, shaking occasionally. Pour off the clear liquor, after the fæces have subsided.) A spirituous solution of a mixed acetate.

Prop. Taste extremely styptic.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis.

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. in a glassful of water.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. (*Sulphatis Ferri, Acetatis Kali, sing.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$., *Alcoholis* $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.) Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Comp. Red oxide of iron, acetate of potassa, alcohol.

Prop., Use, &c. The same as the former preparation.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS ZINCI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Zinc. (*Zinci Sulphatis, Potassæ acetatis* utriusque partem \mathfrak{j} . *Spir. rectificati* partes $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$.) Rub together the sulphate and acetate, and add the spirit. Macerate for a week, occasionally agitating, and filter through paper.)

TINCTŪRA ALOES. L. D. Tinctura Aloes Socotrinæ, E. Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes cont.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$., *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$., *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$., *Spir. Rect.* $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{ss}$.) Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the extract of aloes.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$.

TINCTŪRA ALOES ÆTHERĒA. E. Æthereal Tincture of Aloes. (*Gummi Res. Aloes Socot.*, *Gummi Res. Myrrhæ, sing.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$., *Croci Anglici con.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$., *Ætheris Sulphurici cum Alcohole* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$.) Digest the Myrrh in the Æthereal Spirit for four days, then add the Aloes and Saffron, and digest four days more.) *T. Aloes Vitriolata.*

Oper. Stimulant, cathartic.

Use. In the same cases for which the other aloetic tinctures are used; and spasms of the stomach.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTŪRA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, E. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes cont.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$., *Croci* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$., *Tinct. Myrrhæ* $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.) Digest fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

Use. To open the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTŪRA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Ammonia. (*Mastiches* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$., *Spir. Rect.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$., *Lavand. Olei* $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$., *Succini Olei* $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$., *Liquoris Ammoniæ* fort. $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$.) Macerate the Mastich in the spirit, and decant the Tincture; then add the other articles, and shake all together.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In pertussis, hysteria, and nervous affections.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xx.

TINCTŪRA ANGUSTURÆ. L. D. *Tinctura Angustura.* (*Cort. Angusturæ, in pulv. crass. reducti* ℥ij., *Spir. Vinosi Tenuioris* ʒij. Digest for seven days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Bark See *Cuspariæ Cortex.*

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

TINCTŪRA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. D. *Tinctura Ferulæ Assafœtidæ,* E. Tincture of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ* ℥v., *Spir. Rectif.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Assafœtida.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥℥j. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)

TINCTŪRA AURANTII. L. Tincture of Orange Peel. (*Aurantii Cort. exsiccati* ℥ijss., *Spir. Rectif.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Oper. Stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter stomachic draughts.

Dose. ℥℥ss. to ℥ij. or more.

TINCTŪRA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. L. See *Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami.*

TINCTŪRA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. Tinct. Benzoës Composita, D. T. *Benzoini Composita,* E. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (*Benzoini* ℥ijss., *Styracis colati* ℥ijss., *Balsami Tolutani* ℥x., *Aloes* ℥v., *Spiritus Rect.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a languid circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action of the air.

Dose. ℥℥ss. to ℥℥ij. rubbed up with yolk of egg, and any fluid.

TINCTŪRA BUCHU. D. Tincture of Buchu. (*Foliarum Diosmæ crenatæ* ℥ij., *Spiritus tenuioris mensura* ℔j. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves.

Dose. From ℥j. to ℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CALUMBÆ. L. Tinct. Colombæ, E. Tinct. Colombo, D. Tincture of Calumba. (*Calumbæ concisæ* ℥ij., *Spir. Tenuior.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion.

Dose. ℥℥ss. to ℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CAMPHŒRÆ. L. D. Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ℥v., *Spir. Rect.* ʒij. Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.)

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. A useful topical application in rheumatic and other pains.

TINCTŪRA CAMPHŒRÆ COMPOSITA. L. Tinct. Opii Camphorata, E. D. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ʒijss., *Opii Dari cont.*, *Acidi Benzoini, sing.* gr. xxxij., *Spir. Tcn.* ʒij.) T. *Opii Camphorata* ℥℥j. contains nearly gr. ij. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough; chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required.

Dose. ℥℥j. to ℥℥ij. at bed-time, using after it the inhaler; to children ℥v. to ℥xx. in almond mixture.

TINCTŪRA CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Tinct. Cantharidis Vesicatoriæ, E. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (*Cantharidis contus.* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)



Oper. Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In gleet, hydrops ovarii, and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with *Soap* or *Camphor Liniment*, against rheumatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause: and to frost-bitten parts.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j.

TINCTŪRA CAPSICI. L. D. Tincture of Capsicum. (*Capsici* 3x., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. or more.

TINCTŪRA CARDAMOMI. L. Tinct. Amomi Repentis, E. Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. contus.* 3ijss., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv. or more.

TINCTŪRA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam.*, *Curii contrit.* sing. 3ijss., *Cocci contriti* 3j., *Cinnam. cont.* 3v., *Uuarum* 3v., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps: a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Cascarella. (*Cascarilla contriti* 3v., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv. in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTŪRA CASTOREI. L. E. T. Castorei Rossici, D. Tincture of Castor. (*Castorei cont.* 3ijss., *Spir. Rectificati* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the neuroses, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

Dose. ℥xx. to ℥ij. or more.

TINCTŪRA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Castor. (*Castor. Russici triti* 3j. *Gummi Res. Ferulæ Assa-fœtidæ*, 3ss., *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* lbj.)

Oper. Antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria: cramp of the stomach; and flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CATECHU. L. D. Tinct. Mimosæ Catechu, E. Tincture of Catechu. (*Catechu* 3ijss., *Cinnam. contusi* 3ijss., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic dysentery and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa, and debilities.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. in wine, or some bitter infusion.

TINCTŪRA CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ cont.* 3vij., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, the infusion or decoction is preferred.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv. or more.

TINCT. CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tinc-

ture of Bark. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ* Cort. cont. ℥iv., *Spiritus Ammoniac Arom.* ʒij. Macerate for ten days.)

Use. In dyspepsia combined with acidity and languor.

Incomp. Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

Dose. ℥xxx. to ℥jss.

TINCTŪRA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ* cont. ℥iv., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ℥iij., *Serpentariæ* cont. ℥vj., *Croci* cont. ℥j., *Cocci* cont. ℥ij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Oper. Tonic and antiperiodic.

Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia: and as an adjunct to disulphate of quina in agues.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi contusi* ℥iijss., *Spir. Tenuioris* ʒij.)

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. cont.* ℥j., *Cardam. cont.* ℥ss., *Piperis Longi* cont., *Zingiberis con. sing.* ℥ijss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the simple tincture; but it is more cordial, and therefore more useful in languors and weakness.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA COLCHICI. L. D. Tincture of Colchicum. (*Seminum Colchici autumnalis* ℥v., *Spiritus tenuioris* ℥ij. Macerate for fourteen days, and then strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as those of the dried bulb.

Dose. From ℥x. to ℥jss.

TINCTŪRA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Colchicum. (*Colchici seminum cont.* ℥v., *Spiritus Ammoniac Aromatici* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

TINCTŪRA CONII. L. E. Tinct. Conii, D. Tincture of Hemlock. (*Conii Fol. sic.* ℥v., *Cardamomi contus.* ℥j., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves and extract.

TINCTŪRA CROCI SATIVI. E. Tinctura Croci, D. Tincture of Saffron. (*Croci Anglici con.* ℥j., *Alcoholis diluti* ℥xv. Digest seven days, and filter through paper.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. As an adjunct to mixtures in typhoid fevers, and to camphor mixture in nervous languors.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA CUBEÆ. L. Tincture of Cubebs. (*Cubebæ cont.* ℥v., *Spir. Rect.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

TINCTŪRA DIGITALIS. L. D. Tinctura Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Tincture of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccat.* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be used, and its virtues longest preserved; but it should be made with recently dried leaves.

Dose. ℥x. gradually increased to ℥xl.





TINCTŪRA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. L. Tincture of Ammonio-chloride of Iron. (*Ferri Ammonio-chloridi* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒj. Dissolve the Ammonio-chloride of Iron in the spirit, and filter.)

Use. The same as the solid preparation.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. L. Tinctura Muriatis Ferri, E. Muriatis Ferri Liquor, D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. (*Ferri sesquioxidi* ℥vj. *Acidi hydrochlorici* ʒj., *Spir. Rectificati* ʒiij. Add the acid to the sesquioxide in a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. Add the spirit and strain.)

Comp. Sesquichloride of iron, alcohol, water derived from the hydrochloric acid.

Prop. Taste very austere, styptic; colour brownish yellow.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be induced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

Dose. ℥x. gradually increased to ℥j.

TINCTŪRA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanaum. (*Galbani min. concisi* ℥ij., *Spir. Vin. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, flatulent colic, and chronic asthma.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA GALLÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of the Gall. (*Gallæ contrit.* ℥v., *Spir. Vini Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages, and those of the prostate gland, obstinate protracted diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Concisæ* ℥ijss., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ℥x., *Cardam. contusi* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA GUAIACI. L. D. Tinctura Guaiaci Officinalis, E. Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Res. cont.* ℥viij., *Spir. Rect.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.

Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv. triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTŪRA GUAIACI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Resinæ cont.* ℥viij., *Spir. Ammoniac Aromat.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. in milk, or any viscid fluid.

Incomp. Nitrous acid, sweet spirit of nitre, solution of chlorine.

TINCTŪRA HELLEBÖRI. L. E. D. Tincture of Black Hellebore. (*Hellebori concisæ* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Alterative, emmenagogue, purgative.

Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where cathartics would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. in water, twice a day.

TINCTŪRA LUPULI. L. *Tinctura Humuli*, E. D. Tincture of Hops. (*Lupuli* ℥vj., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic, sedative.

Use. In gout and rheumatism?

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA HYOSCYAMI. L. D. *Tinctura Hyoscyami Nigri*, E. Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyoscyami Fol. exsiccata.* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which landanum is used. It does not affect the head, nor occasion costiveness.

Dose. ℥xvi. to ℥ij.

TINCTŪRA JALAPÆ. L. D. *Tinctura Convolvuli Jalapæ*, E. Tincture of Jalap. (*Jalapæ cont.* ℥x., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. As an adjunct to purgative draughts.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

TINCTŪRA IODINII COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Iodine. (*Iodinii* ℥j., *Potassi Iodidi* ℥ij., *Spiritus rectificati* ʒij. Dissolve the iodine, and filter. Preserve the mixture in a closely stoppered vessel.)

Use. In scrofula, bronchocele, and chlorosis.

Dose. From ℥x. to ℥xxx. in a little syrup and water three times a day.

TINCTŪRA KINO. L. E. D. Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contriti* ℥iijss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. It must be triturated with mucilage, in order to mix it with aqueous liquors.

TINCTŪRA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Lavender. (*Spir. Lavand.* ʒjss., *Spir. Rosmarini* ʒss., *Cinnamomi cont.*, *Myrsiticæ cont. sing.* ℥ijss., *Pterocarpi cont.* ʒv.)

Use. In fainting and chronic debility.

Dose. ℥xxx. to ℥j.

TINCTŪRA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. (*Moschi in pulv. reducti* ℥ij., *Spir. Vini Rect.* ʒj.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Musk.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥jss.

TINCTŪRA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh. (*Myrrhæ contusæ* ℥ij., *Spir. Rect.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent.

Use. In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j.

TINCTŪRA NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Tincture of Nux Vomica. (*Fructus Strychnos Nucis Vomicæ rasi* ℥ij., *Spiritus rectificati* ℥viiij. Macerate for seven days; then strain.)

Dose. From ℥j. to ℥xx.

TINCTŪRA OPII. L. D. *Tinctura Opii*, sive Thebaica, E. Tincture of Opium. (*Opii duri contriti* ℥ij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.) xiiij minims contain one grain of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. To allay pains, relax spasms, and procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin, as we have seen in a case of repeated temporary lock-jaw, which always yielded to it. In fever it should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.

Dose. ℞. to ℞xxx. or more.

* In tetanus, and other violent affections, the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave fʒvss. in twenty-six hours; see *Reports on Cold Water*. &c.

TINCTŪRA OPI AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. (*Acidi Benzoici, Croci Anglici concisi sing. ʒij.*, *Opii ʒij.*, *Olei Vol. Pimpinellæ Anisi ʒss.*, *Alcoholis Ammoniaci ʒss.*.)
℥j. contains gr. j. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne, antispasmodic.

Use. In pertussis; and to allay the tickling cough in catarrh.

Dose. fʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA PIPERIS CUBEBE. D. Tincture of Cubebs. (*Fru tus Piperis Cubebe ʒiv.*, *Spiritus tenuioris ℔ij.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Use. The same as that of the entire pepper.

Dose. From ℞. to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA QUASSIÆ. E. D. Tincture of Quassia. (*Scob. Ligni Quassiae ʒj.*, *Spir. Vin. Ten. ʒij.*)

Oper. Tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions; or taken, diluted with water, in dyspepsia, and other cases of debility.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei concise ʒijss.*, *Glycyrrhizæ contuse ʒvj.*, *Zingiberis concise ʒij.*, *Croci sing. ʒij.*, *Spir. Ten. ʒij.*)

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Aloes. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con. ʒvij.*, *Gum. Res. Aloes Soc. col. tritæ ʒvj.*, *Sem. Amomi Repentis cont. ʒss.*, *Alcoholis diluti ℔ijss.*)

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con. ʒij.*, — *Gentianæ Luteæ con. ʒss.*, *Alcoholis diluti ℔ijss.*)

Oper. All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed.

Use. In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhœa; and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. as a stomachic; fʒiv. to fʒj. as a purgative.

TINCTŪRA SAPONIS ET OPI. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. (Made with the same ingredients as the soap liniment; with the addition of ʒj. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne, rubefacient.

Use. An excellent external application to chronic rheumatic pains; and sprains and bruises, after the inflammation and tension have been abated by local bleeding and emollient fomentations.

TINCTŪRA SCILLÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Squill. (*Scille recens, exsiccate ʒv.*, *Spir. Ten. ʒij.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bulb in substance.

Dose. ℞. to fʒj. in almond mixture, or mucilage.

Off. Prep. Mel. Scille, D.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. L. Tinctura Sennæ Com

posita, E. D. Tincture of Senna. (*Sennæ* ʒijss., *Carui* con ʒijss., *Cardam. cont.* ʒj., *Uvæ* ʒv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative, cathartic.

Use. In flatulent colic; and to open the bowels in those who labour under atonic gout, and whose bowels have been weakened by hard drinking. It is a useful adjunct to the infusion of senna.

Dose. ʒij. to ʒj.

TINCTŪRA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake Root. (*Serpentariæ* cont. ʒijss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers, in gout; and periodic headache.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA TOLUIFÆRÆ BALSAMI. E. Tinctura Balsami Tolutani, D. Tincture of Balsam of Toln. (*Balsami Toluiferæ* Bal. ʒjss., *Alcoholis* ʒij.)

Oper. Supposed to be expectorant; corroborant.

Use. Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavour. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs devoid of inflammatory symptoms. R Tincturæ balsami tolutani ʒij., mucilag. gummi acaciæ ʒj., aq. distillatæ ʒivss., tinct. camp. comp. ʒijij, syr. tolutani ʒijij. Take two table-spoonfuls occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. or more.

Off. Prep. *Syrup. Toluiferæ Balsami*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ* cont. ʒv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ* ʒv., *Spir. Ammoniac Aromat.* ʒij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. in milk, or some bland fluid.

TINCTŪRA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of White Hellebore. (*Rad. Veratri Albi* cont. ʒviij., *Alcoholis diluti*, ʒijss.)

Oper. Emetic, cathartic; in small doses alterative, deobstruent.

Use. To excite vomiting in maniacal and apoplectic cases; it has been used in cutaneous eruptions; but it is a very unmanageable remedy, producing sometimes the most violent effects.

Dose. ʒv. to ʒx., the dose being very gradually increased.

TINCTŪRA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Tincture of Ginger. (*Zingiberis concisi* ʒijss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒijij.

TORMENTILLA. L. E. D. Common Tormentil Root. (*Potentilla Tormentilla*, *Teosand.* *Polygyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ*. Europe. 4) *Tormentilla Officinalis*.

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste austere, styptic; roots knotty externally blackish, internally reddish.



Comp. Its active principle is tannic acid.

Oper. Astringent

Use. In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhæas.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒij. of the following decoction. R Pulv. crass. rad. tormentillæ ʒj., aq. puræ ʒj., decoque ad fʒxij. et cola.

TOXICODENDRON. L. E. D. Sumach Leaves. (*Rhus Toxicodendron*, Poison Oak. *Pentand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Anacardaceæ*. America. ♂.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacid.

Comp. Gallic acid, tannic acid, and an acrid matter.

Over. Stimulant and narcotic.

Use. In paralytic affections and herpetic eruptions; but in the former its efficacy is doubtful.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. iv. twice or thrice a day.

TRAGACANTHA. L. *Astragalus Creticus* Gummi, D. *Astragalus Tragacantha* Gummi, E. *Tragacanth*. (*Astragalus verus*, *Diadelphia* Decand. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. Persia. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves; colour whitish; semi-transparent; striated; in thin vermiform pieces; completely pulverulent in frosty weather only; does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheath the fauces and allay tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

Incomp. Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri precipitate its mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ*, E. D. *Pulvis Tragacanthæ* Comp. L.

TRŌCHĪSCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Troches of Carbonate of Lime. (*Carbon. Calcis præp.* ʒiv., *Gummi Mimosæ* Nilot. ʒj., *Nucis Myrist. Moschatæ* ʒj., *Sacch. Pur.* ʒvj. Rub them together, and form them into troches with water.)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia.

Dose. Two, three, or more occasionally.

TRŌCHĪSCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. Liqueurice Troches. (*Ec. Glycyrrh. Glabræ*, *Gummi Mimosæ* Nilot. sing. partem unam, *Sacch. Pur.* partes duas. Dissolve in warm water, strain; evaporate by a gentle heat, and form into troches.)

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. To allay tickling cough.

Dose. Two, or more, occasionally.

TRŌCHĪSCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIŌ. E. Liqueurice Troches with Opium. (*Opii* ʒij., *Tinct. Toluiferæ* Bal. fʒiv., *Syr. Sim.* ʒviij., *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ*, *Aq. Calida Molliti*, *Gummi Mimosæ* Niloticæ in pulv. triti sing. ʒv. First rub the opium with the tincture; then add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards mix in the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry them into a mass, and divide into troches, each weighing gr. x.)

Oper. Demulcent, anodyne.

Use. For allaying the irritation of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catarrhs.

Dose. One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, now and then.
Six troches contain gr. j. of opium.

TRŌCHĪSCI GUMMOSI. E. Gum Troches. (*Gummi Mimosa Niloticæ partes iv., Amygli partem j., Sacch. pur. partes xij.* Make up the troches with rose-water.)

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. For allaying tickling cough.

Dose. Two or more ad libitum.

TRŌCHĪSCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Troches. (*Nitratris Potassæ partem unam, Sacch. Puriss. partes iij.* Form into troches with mucilage of tragacanth.)

Oper. Refrigerant.

Use. In slight inflammatory sore throat, and fever, diluting largely during their use.

Dose. One or two occasionally.

TUSSLILAGO. L. Tussilago Farfara. *Folium Flos*, E. D. Colts foot. (*Syngenesia Superflua*, N. O. *Compositæ*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, glutinous, subacrid.

Oper. Demulcent, expectorant.

Use. In coughs, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. in milk. It is more generally given in decoctions, made with a handful of the leaves boiled in two pints of water to one pint; strained and sweetened with syrup; the dose, a tea-cupful occasionally.

ULMUS. L. Ulmus Campestris; *Cortex Interior*, E. The Inner Bark of Elm. (*Pentand. Digynia*, N. O. *Ulmaceæ*. Europe. 7.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, austere, mucilaginous.

Oper. Tonic, alterative, diuretic.

Use. In lepra, and other cutaneous affections; it is generally combined with mercurials, as *pilula hydrargyri chloridi comp.*

Dose. See *Decoction*.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Ulmi*, L. D.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI. E. D. Ointment of Nitrous Acid. (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ lbj., Acidi Nitrosi ʒvj.* Melt the fat, and rub into it the acid gradually, until the mixture is cold.)

Prop. Colour yellow, consistence firm. It contains a small portion of adipocire, fixed oil, and nitric and acetic acids.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Applied to foul ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. D. Ointment of Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici ʒj., Adipis Suilli ʒj.* Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Applied on the skin in scabies.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. L. Ointment of Potassio-tartrate of Antimony. (*Antimonii Potassio-tartratis in pulv. tritæ ʒj., Adipis ʒiv.* Mix.)

Oper. As a topical stimulant to cause a pustular eruption on the skin, and produce counter-irritation.

Use. In internal inflammations, and rheumatism of the joints.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. Ointment of White Wax. (*Ceræ Albæ lbj., Adipis Suillæ Præpar. lbiv.*)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a mild covering to excoriations and benign ulcers. This is the basis of the majority of the compound ointments of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. Ointment of Yellow Wax.

This is prepared with the same proportions as the former, and is applicable to the same uses.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L. D. Ointment of Spermaceti. (*Cetacei* ℥vj., *Ceræ Albæ* ℥ij., *Olivæ Olei* ℥iiij.)

Use. The ordinary dressing for blistered parts and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM CONII. D. Ointment of Hemlock. (*Foliorum Conii recentium, Adipis Suilli præparati* utriusque ℥ij. Boil the leaves of the Conium in the fat until they are crisp; then express through cloth.)

Use. As an application to cancerous and irritable or painful sores.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. L. Ointment of Creasote. (*Creasoti* ℥j., *Adipis* ℥j. Rub and mix.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. As a counter-irritant, and as an application in *Porrigo scutulata*.

UNGUENTUM ELĒMI. L. Unguentum Elemi, D. Compound Ointment of Elemi. (*Elemi* ℥ij., *Terebinthineæ vulgaris* ℥x., *Sevi* ℥ij., *Olivæ Olei* ℥ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil; then strain the mixture through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, digestive.

Use. To keep open issues and setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not admit of the application of the adhesive straps.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Ointment of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulverem subtilissimum tritarum* ℥ij., *Adipis* ℥ij., *Opii duri contriti* ℥ss. Mix.)

Use. As an application in piles.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Ointment of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri, Adipis Ovis Arietis, sing. partem unam, Adipis Suis Scrofe partes tres.*) One drachm contains twelve grains of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. L. Ointment of Ammonio-chloride of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridi* ℥j., *Adipis* ℥jss. Melt the lard, and mix in the Ammonio-chloride.)

Use. Detergent.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Strong Mercurial Ointment. (*Hydrarg. Pur.* ℥ij., *Adipis* ℥xxij., *Sevi* ℥j.) ℥j. contain ℥j. of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. Milder Mercurial Ointment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. Fort.* ℥ij., *Adipis* ℥ij.) ℥vj. contain ℥j. of mercury.

Comp. These three ointments differ in the quality only of their constituents, which are protoxide of mercury, metallic mercury, and fat; and perhaps in old ointments, some sebate of mercury. Mr. Donovan has proved that, as the efficacy of these ointments depends on the oxide which they contain, yet the preparation of them with the oxide instead of metallic mercury is not approved. By this mode of preparation, each ℥j. of ointment contains gr. 21 of oxide.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative, discutient.

Use. In venereal affections, when it is wished to get speedily into the system a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as bubo. The weaker ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.

Dose. ʒj. of the strong ointment is introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore arm, every night, till the system is affected; living upon a milk and gruel diet.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. L. E. D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri ʒj.*, *Acidi Nitrici ʒxj.*, *Adipis ʒvj.*, *Olivæ Olei fʒiv.* Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat and oil melted together.)

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. E. Milder Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (The same as the former, with triple the quantity of oil and lard.)

Prop. These two ointments are the same, except in point of strength; they are of a greenish-golden colour; hard and short.

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. The stronger ointment is used as an application to herpes, porrigo larvalis, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker is applied, by means of a hair pencil, to the edges of the eyelids, in psorophthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXIDI. L. D. Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri, E. Ointment of Nitric Oxide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxidi ʒj.*, *Ceræ Albæ ʒij.*, *Adipis Preparatæ ʒvj.* Add the oxide, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil, and mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. To indolent foul ulcers; to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ; and to specks of the cornea.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. Ointment of Iodide of Mercury. (It is made in the same manner as the ointment of Nitric oxide of Mercury.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI. L. Ointment of Biniodide of Mercury.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. As dressings to scrofulous and flabby sores.

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Ointment of Iodine. (*Iodinii ʒss.*, *Potassii Iodidi ʒj.*, *Spir. Rect. fʒj.*, *Adipis ʒij.* Rub the iodide and iodine with the spirit, then add the lard. Rub together into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrofulous tumors and bronchocèle.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Unguentum Infusi Melœs Vesicatorii, E. Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies. (*Cantharidis in pulv. tritæ ʒj.*, *Aquæ dist. fʒiv.*, *Cerati Res. ʒiv.* Boil the flies in the water to one half and strain. To the strained liquor mix the cerate, and then evaporate to a proper thickness.)

Oper. Stimulant, epispastic.

Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. Unguentum Cerussæ, sive Subacetatis Plumbi, D. Ointment of White Oxide of Lead. (*Ung. Simplicis partes v.*, *Oxidi Plumbi. Albi partem j.*)

Oper. Cooling, desiccative.

Use. Applied to excoriated surfaces and burns.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. E. Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. (*Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei partem unam*, *Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes iij.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the mercurial ointment, but its efficacy is not sufficiently established.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. Unguentum Tu

the. D. Ointment of Impure Oxide of Zinc. (*Linimenti Simplicis partes v., Oxidi Zinci Impuri Præp. partem j.*)

Oper. Slightly astringent, absorbent.

Use. In ophthalmia tarsi, and inflammation of the eye arising from weakness of the vessels.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Tar Ointment. (*Picis Liquidæ Sævi sing. ℥ij.* Melt and strain through linen.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against tinea capitis, and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ. L. Ointment of Black Pitch. (*R. Picis nigræ, Cere Resinæ sing. ʒix., Olei Olivæ ʒxxvj.* Melt the whole, and express it through a cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. In porrigo favosa, and other foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Black Pepper. (*Adipis Suillæ Præp. ℥ij., Piperis Nigri in pulv. triti ʒiv.*)

Oper. Stimulant, irritating.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. D. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbonatis, in pulverem subtilissimum redacti ʒij., Unguenti Cere Albæ ℥ij.* Make into an ointment.)

Use. In burns and irritable sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Ointment of Lead. (*Cretæ Præp. ʒviiij., Aceti Distillati fʒvj., Emplastri Plumbi ℥iij., Olivæ Olei ʒj.* Melt the plaster with the oil with a gentle heat, then mix the chalk and the acid separately, and the effervescence being finished, add gradually, mixing constantly until the ointment is cold.)

Use. Useful in indolent sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. L. Ointment of Iodide of Lead. (*Plumbi Iodidi ʒj., Adipis ʒviij.* Rub and mix.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In glandular swellings, and enlargement of the joints, rubbed on the parts.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. D. Ointment of Hydriodate of Potass. (*Potassæ Hydriodatis ʒj., Adipis Suillæ præparati ʒj.* Mix into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrofulous tumors and bronchocoele.

UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELŒS VESICATORII. E. Ung. Cantharidum, D. Ointment of the Powder of Spanish Flies. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes vij., Pulv. Meloes Vesicatorii partem unam.*)

Prop. Drawing, irritant.

Use. To keep open issues and perpetual blisters; but few habits can support the irritation it induces.

UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. E. Unguentum Resinæ Albæ. D. Resinous Ointment. (*Adipis Suis Scrofe partes viij., Resinæ Pini partes v., Cere Flavæ partes ij.*)

Oper. Digestive, detergent.

Use. For cleansing and incarnating old, foul, and indolent ulcers.

Off. Prep. Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri, E. D.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCH. L. D. Elder Ointment. (*Sambuci Florum ℥ij., Adipis Præp. ℥ij.*)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. D. Ointment of Scrophularia. (*Foliorum recentium Scrophulariæ nodosæ, Adipis Suillæ*

præparati, utriusque ℥ij. Adipis Ovilli præparati ℥ij. Boil the leaves in the fat until they are crisp, then strain with expression.)

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX E. D. Simple Ointment. (*Olei Olivæ Euvopææ partes v., Cerae Albæ partes ij.*)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. For softening the skin and healing chaps.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi*, E. *Ung. Acetatis Plumbi*, E.

UNGUENTUM SUBACETATIS CUPRI E. D. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes xv, Subacetatis Cupri partem unam.*)

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.

Use. To foul, fungous, and slabby ulcers; and, diluted with lard, to serofulous ulcerations of the palpebrae.

UNGUENTUM SUBMURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM D. Ointment of Ammoniated Submuriate of Mercury. (*Ung. Cerae Albæ ℥ij., Submuriatis Hydrargyri Ammoniatæ ʒjss.*)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris ʒij., Adipis Præp. ℥ss., Bergamii Olei ℥xx.* Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, antipsoric.

Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to, the following may be used: potassæ subcarb. ʒiv., aq. rosæ ʒj., hydrar. sulph. rubri ʒj., ol. lavand. ʒss., sulph. sublimati ʒxj., adipis ℥jss., misce.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris ℥ss., Veratri cont. ʒij., Potassæ Nitratæ ʒj., Saponis Mollis ℥ss., Adipis ℥jss., Bergamii Olei ℥xxx.* Mix.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI D. Ointment of Tartar Emetic. (*Antimonii Potassæ Tartratis ʒj., Adipis Suillæ Præparati ʒj.* Rub the salt into a fine powder, then mix it with the fat.)

Oper. Rubefacient, ulcerative.

Use. As a counter-irritant in all cases of deep-seated inflammation. About the size of a nutmeg to be rubbed on a portion of the skin until pustules are produced.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI L. Unguentum Hellebori Albi, D. Ointment of White Hellebore. (*Veratri contriti ʒij., Adipis ʒviij., Limonis Olei ℥xx.*)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scabies, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI L. Ung. Oxidi Zinci, E. D. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. (*Zinci Oxidi ʒj., Adipis ʒvj.*)

Oper. Astringent, stimulant.

Use. In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVA L. E. Vitis Viniferae fructus siccatus, D. Raisins. (*Vitis Vinifera*. The Vine. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Vites*. Temperate climates. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacidulous, sweet, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, nutritive.

Use. As the food of the phthisical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

HYA URSI (FOLIÆ.) L. E. D. Leaves of Bear's Wortleberry. (*Arctostaphylos Uxæ Ursi*, Red-berried Trailing Wortleberry. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Eriaceæ*. North of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish-green; yields its virtues to alcohol.

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, mucilage, resin, extractive, traces of lime.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; leucorrhœa and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints; but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder. In phthisis?

Dose. Of the powder gr. xv. to f3ss.

Incomp. Salts of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

VALERIANA. L. *Valerianæ Officinalis Radix*, E. D. Wild Valerian Root. (*Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Valerianaceæ*. Europe. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Comp. An essential oil, extractive, resin, starch, mucus.

Prop. Odour strong, fœtid; taste bitterish, subacid, warm; consists of slender brownish fibres, matted together, and attached to one head: virtues extracted by water, alcohol, pure alkalies.

Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis.

Dose. Of the powder ʒi. to ʒj. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.

Incomp. Salts of iron.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Valerianæ*, D. *Infusum Valerianæ*, D. *Tinctura Valerianæ*, L. D. *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

VERATRIA. L. *Veratria*. (An alkali prepared from *Sabadilla Helonias officinalis*.)

Comp. $34 \text{ eq. carbon} = 208.08 + 22 \text{ eq. hydrogen} = 22 + 1 \text{ eq. nitrogen} = 14.15 + 6 \text{ eq. oxygen} = 48$, equiv. = 292.23 .

Prop. An acrid, whitish, inodorous powder, having an alkaline reaction.

Oper. A powerful topical excitant.

Use. Externally applied as an ointment in neuralgia, and in gouty and rheumatic paralysis.

Dose. Not more than one-twelfth of a grain.

VERATRUM. L. E. D. White Hellebore Root. (*Polygam. Monœcia.* N. O. *Melanthaceæ*. North of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Comp. Veratria; fecula; wax.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, acrid, nanscous; the powder is of a greyish-brown colour.

Oper. Violently emetic: purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; errhine; externally stimulant.

Use. It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see *Decoct.* and *Ointment*.

Dose. As an errhine, gr. iij. or gr. iv. snuffed at bed-time.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Veratri*, L. *Tinctura Veratri Albi*, E. *Unguentum Veratri*, L.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. Folia, D. Leaves of Great Mullein.
(*Pentandria Monogynia*.)

Prop. Taste bitterish and sweet, odour sweetish.

Oper. Discutient, emollient, subnarcotic.

Use. Chiefly as a fomentation.

VINUM XERICUM. L. E. Vinum Album Hispanum, D. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

Comp. All wines contain nearly the same components; and one wine differs from another only in the relative quantities of them which it contains. These are alcohol; water; extractive matter, which precipitates with the tartar in old wines; bitartrate of potassa; malic and tartaric acids; a volatile oil, on which the flavour depends, and colouring matter, derived from the husk.

Prop. The odour of sherry is pleasant and aromatic: taste slightly acidulous and warm, with the agreeable bitter of the peach kernel. The taste of port is austere and strong; claret is less austere, thinner, and higher flavoured; of the white wines Madeira is the strongest, Malaga the sweetest, and Hock the most acid, but the least fermentable; while Champagne contains a large quantity of loosely-combined carbonic acid gas.

Op. r. When good, and of a proper age, wine is tonic, antispasmodic, and nutritive; when new, flatulent and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, producing debility.

Use. In the low and sinking stage of typhus fever the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium; but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescences from all severe diseases it is the remedy on which we have most dependence. Hock is the best wine for dyspeptics.

Dose. One glassful to Oij in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient.

Off. Prep. *Vini Medicati*, L. E. D.

VINUM ALOES. L. D. Vinum Aloes Socotrinæ, E. Wine of Aloes. (*Aloes in pulv. tritæ* ℥ij., *Canella cont.* ℥iv., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate fourteen days, shake often and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.

Use. In cold phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout, to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. to produce purging; ℥j. to ℥ij. as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. L. Wine of Potas-sio Tartrate of Antimony. (*Antimonii Potassio tartratis* ℥j. *Vini Xerici* Oj.)

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTRATIS. E. Liqueur Tartari Emetici, D. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (*Antimonii Tart. gr. xxiv.*, *Vini Xerici* Oj. Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the wine.) ℥j. contains gr. ij. of Tartarized Antimony.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.

Use. To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contraindicated in low fevers.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥j. in teaspoonsfuls every five minutes, produce full vomiting; ℥xv. to ℥j. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis.

Comp. Preparations of cinchona, and bitter astringent vegetables, &c. Vide *Antimonii potassio-tartras*.



VINUM COLCHICI. L. Wine of Colchicum. (*℞ Colchici corni* ʒviij., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Comp. Gallate of Colchicia and wine.

Oper. Diuretic; sedative; purgative.

Use. In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

Dose. From ℥xxx. to fʒj. in any mild fluid.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. (*Rad. Gentianæ Luteæ* ʒss., *Cort. Cinchonæ Obl.* ʒj., *Cort. Siccute Fruct. Citri Aurantii* ʒij., — *Canellæ Albæ* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* ʒiv., *Vini Albi Hispani* lbjss.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒxvj. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM IPECACUANILÆ. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ contusæ* ʒijss., *Vini Xerici* Oij.)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and hæmorrhages.

Dose. For the former intention fʒiv. to fʒx. in divided doses; for the latter ℥x. to ℥xxx. in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABÆCI. E. Wine of Tobacco. (*Foliorum Nicotianæ Tabaci* ʒj., *Vini Albi Hispani* lbj.)

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dropsical cases, colica pictorum, and ileus.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxxvj. twice a day.

VINUM OPÏI. L. D. Wine of Opium. (*Extracti Opii* ʒijss., *Cinnam. Cort. cont., Caryophyll. cont. sing.* ʒij., *Vini Xerici* Oij.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. In the same cases in which tincture of opium is used; but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is therefore better suited for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected.

Dose. ℥x. to fʒj.

VINUM RHEI PALMÆTI. E. Rhubarb Wine. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati concisæ* ʒij., *Corticis Canellæ Albæ contusi* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* ʒij., *Vini Albi Hispani* ʒxv.)

Oper. Laxative, stimulant.

Use. In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒss.

VINUM VERATRÆ. L. Wine of Hellebore. (*Veratri con.* ʒviij., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Use. In cutaneous affections; and in gout, combined with opium.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij.

VIOLÆ ODORATÆ FLORES. E. D. Flowers of the Sweet Violet. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Violaceæ. Europ. 4.*)

Prop. Odour pleasant, peculiar; have scarcely any taste; impart their colour to water.

Oper. Slightly laxative.

Use. In syrup; and united with castor oil or olive oil, to clear the bowels of infants when the meconium is retained. It is a delicate test of uncombined acids and alkalies.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. for infants.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Violæ*, E. D.

WINTERA AROMATICA; *Cortex*, E. *Drymvs Aromatica*

Cortex, D. Winter's Bark. (*Polyand. Tetragyn. N. O. Winteraceæ*. Magellan. h.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, aerid, aromatic.

Oper. Carminative, tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. (A metal obtained from calamine and blende: its ores are found in England and other parts.)

Prop. Colour, bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface considerable, but it is soon dulled by the facility of its oxidation; hard; texture striated; spec. grav 7.190; melts at 700° of Fah.: burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxide.

Use. In pharmacy to form the following preparations:

ZINCI OXYDUM. L. E. D. Oxide of Zinc. (*Zinci Sulphatis* ℥ij., *Ammonie Sesquicarbonatis* ℥vjss., *Aquæ distillatæ* cong. ij.) Dissolve separately the sulphate and the sesquicarbonate in ℔ij. of distilled water, and strain; afterwards mix. Wash the precipitate frequently with water, and, lastly, calcine it with a strong heat for two hours.)

Comp. Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts, in 100 of oxide.—*Prout.* Or 1 eq. of zinc = 32.3 + 1 of oxygen = 8, equiv. = 40.3.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid; of a snow-white colour; insoluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections; for its external use, see *Ung. Zinci*.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. vj. twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Zinci*, L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinci in frustula* ℥v., *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* ℥v., *Aquæ* ℔ij.) A plate of zinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, copper, or lead it may contain. *Zincum Vitriolatum*.

Comp. Oxide of zinc 20, acid 40, water of crystallization 40 parts in 100 of the sulphate: or 1 eq. of protoxide of zinc = 40.3 + 1 eq. of acid = 40.1, equiv. = 80.4.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, which are right rhombic prisms; soluble in three parts of water at 60°; in less than its own weight of boiling water insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

Use. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm; and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided: in injections, in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets, astringent vegetable infusions, milk.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E.

ZINGIBER. L. E. D. Ginger Root. (*Zingiber Officinale. Roscoe, Trans. Linn. Soc.; Monand. Monogyn. N. O. Scitamineæ, East Indies. 2.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic taste warm, aromatic, aerid; in wrinkled,



greyish-white pieces, giving a pale yellowish feculent powder when pulverized; yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water.

Oper. Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.

Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.; an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.

Off' Prep. *Syrupus Zingiberis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Zingiberis*, L. D.

ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. D. — Radix Condita ex India Allata, E. Preserved Ginger Root.

A condiment possessing all the virtues of ginger; and therefore a useful addition to cold summer fruits and vegetables, when eaten by those of gouty and dyspeptic habits.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

CONTAINING SOME USEFUL REMEDIES EMPLOYED IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND
IN FRANCE.

A C E—D E C

ACETUM OPII. U. S. Vinegar of Opium. (*Opii* ℥ss., *Aceti* Oij., *Myristicæ contusæ* ℥jss., *Croci* ℥ss., *Sacchari* ℥iv., *Cerevisiæ fermentis* f℥j. Boil the four first mentioned articles to a proper consistence, then add the sugar and yeast. Digest for seven weeks, and then decant; filter and bottle up, adding a little sugar to each bottle.)

Oper. Anodyne.

Dose. From ℥iv. to ℥xx.

CORNUS FLORIDA. *Cortex.* U. S. Dogwood. (*Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Stellatæ.* 4. North America.)

Comp. Cinchonia and quina? gum.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In cases in which cinchona is indicated.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. of the powder.

CINCHONIA. Cinchonia* or cinchonine. (Take any quantity of powder of *Cinchona lancifolia*, boil it in alcohol until it lose all bitterness, and distil the tincture to dryness. Dissolve the residue in boiling water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, then add an excess of magnesia, and boil for some minutes. Filter when cold; wash the magnesian residue with cold water, and dry it in a stove; then digest repeatedly in boiling alcohol, and mix the alcoholic liquors, which, cooling, will yield crystals of Cinchonia.)

Prop. Inodorous; bitter; in white, translucent needleform crystals, soluble in 700 parts of cold water; very soluble in alcohol, æther, and volatile oils.

Comp. Carbon 76.97, nitrogen 9.02, hydrogen 6.22, oxygen 7.97, in 100 parts: or 20 eq. of carbon=122.4+12 of hydrogen=12+1 of nitrogen=14.15+1 of oxygen=8, equiv.=156.55

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In all cases in which bark is useful.

Dose. From gr. ij. to gr. x.

Prep. *Syrupus Cinchonice, Tinctura Cinchonice, Vinum Cinchonice.*

DECOCTUM CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Decoction of Calumba. (*Calumbæ contusæ, Quassie in scobes rase, fāā* ℥ij., *Aurantii corticis* ℥j., *Rhei in pulv.* ℥j., *Potassæ carbonatis* ℥ss., *Aquæ* f℥xx. Boil to a pint, and add T. Lavend. f℥ss.)

* In translating the French names for the alkaloids, and their salts, I have employed the termination in *ia* or *a*, to make them conform with the names of the other alkalies, and with the London Pharmacopœia.





Oper. Tonic.

Use. In convalescence from fever.

Dose. fʒij. thrice a day.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. U. S. Decoction of Squill. (*Scilla* ʒij., *Juniperi* ʒiv., *Senegæ* ʒij., *Aqua* Oiv. Boil to one half, then strain, and add *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici* fʒiv.)

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. Dropsy.

Dose. From fʒj. to fʒij. frequently repeated.

DRACONTIUM. U. S. Skunk Cabbage. (*Dracontium foetidum*. (*Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Aroideæ.* United States. 4.) The root.

Prop. Taste acrid and biting; odour rank and disagreeable.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant.

Use. It has been highly commended in asthma; and in hysteria, epilepsy, hooping cough, and chronic rheumatism.

Dose. Of the powder of the dried root gr. x. to ʒss. thrice a day,

EMETINA. Emet. (Take of powdered root of ipecacuanha, any quantity; digest it several times in æther, at 60° Fahr.; and then in alcohol. Evaporate the alcoholic tincture in a water bath, and dissolve the residue in cold water; then add magnesia, and macerate; and, after drying the magnesian precipitate, digest it in pure alcohol, and evaporate the solution to dryness.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste slightly bitter; white; pulverulent when pure; permanent in the air; scarcely soluble in water; soluble in æther and alcohol.

Comp. Carbon 64·57, nitrogen 4, hydrogen 7·77, oxygen 22·95 in 100 parts.

Oper. Emetic, narcotic, purgative.

Use. In all cases in which ipecacuanha may be used.

Dose. From gr. one-third to gr. iij. in any bland fluid.

Incomp. Preparations of nut-galls, and all vegetable astringent infusions or decoctions.

Prep. *Syrupus Emetinæ.*

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. U. S. Thoroughwort. (*Syngon. Polygam. N. O. Compositæ.* North America. 4.) The herb.

Prop. Intensely bitter, with a slight astringency, but no acrimony.

Oper. Tonic, sudorific, cathartic; according to the dose and mode of exhibiting it.

Use. In intermittents, continued fevers, and inflammatory diseases, given in cold infusion; to produce vomiting or purging, in hot infusion; as a tonic in substance.

Dose. As a tonic ʒj. to ʒj. of the powdered leaves, three or four times a day; as a sudorific, fʒj. to fʒij. of the warm infusion every two hours; as an emetic and cathartic, fʒij. to fʒiv. of the warm infusion at short intervals.

Prep. *Infusum Eupatorii*, U. S.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. U. S. Ipeacuanha Spurge. (*Dodecandria Trigyn. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ.* United States. 4.) The root.

Comp. Caoutchouc, resin, mucus, and probably fecula.

Prop. Taste sweetish.

Oper. Emetic, cathartic.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xv. produces full vomiting.

FERRI PRUSSIAS. U. S. Prussiate of Iron. Prussian Blue.

Comp. Prussic acid 35·1, red oxide of iron 53, water 1·9 in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid; of a deep blue colour, insoluble in water and alcohol, and not decomposed by hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In intermittents, scrophula, chorea, epilepsy.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in syrup thrice a day.

Incomp. Solutions of potassa and soda; lime, baryta.

FRASERA. U. S. American Columba. (*Frasera Walteri*, *Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Gentianaceæ*. United States. ♂.) The root.

Prop. Bitter without aroma.

Oper. Tonic.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.

GERANIUM. U. S. Crane's bill. (*Geranium Maculatum*, *Monadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Geraniaceæ*. North America. ♀.) The root.

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid.

Prop. Astringent (one of the most powerful of the vegetable kind.)

Use. In the second stage of dysentery and diarrhoea, after evacuations; in hæmorrhages of the alimentary canal; and as a styptic in external bleedings.

Dose. From gr. x. to ℥ss. of the powder: f℥ss. to f℥j. of a decoction made with *Rad. Geranii* ℥j., *Aquæ ferventis* 0ss.

HEUCHERA. U. S. Alum Root. (*Heuchera Cortusa*, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. North America. ♀.) The root.

Prop. Intensely astringent.

Oper. Styptic.

Use. In external hæmorrhages, and in cancerous sores.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. U. S. Infusion of Cinchona with Lemon Juice. (*Cinchonæ in pulvere* ℥j., *Succi Limonis* f℥ij., *Tinct. Camph. Comp.* f℥ij., *Aquæ frigide* 0j. Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Use. In cases requiring bark, attended with great irritability of stomach.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥ij.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. U. S. Infusion of Thoroughwort. (*Eupatorii* ℥j., *Aquæ ferventis* 0j. Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic, when given cold.

Use. In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥viij.

LINIMENTUM TABACI. U. S. Liniment of Tobacco. (*Tobaci concisi* ℥j., *Adipis* ℔j. Simmer the tobacco in the lard over a gentle fire until it become crisp, and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In tinea capitis, scabies, hæmorrhoids.

LIQUOR LABARRAQUI CHLORO-SODIICUS. Chloro-Sodaic Solution of Labarraque. (Dissolve gr. 2187·5 of pure crystallized carbonate of soda in f℥xx. of distilled water, and saturate the solution with chlorine gas.)

Prop. Colour pale yellow, transparent; odour that of chlorine gas; taste pungent; sp. gr. 1·064.

Comp. Chloride of sodium 73·53; chlorate of soda 36·46, with an excess of chlorine.

Oper. Antiseptic; astringent, tonic.

Use. For disinfecting foul air, destroying animal putrefaction; an excellent lotion for chilblains, fætid ulcers, and gangrenous sores.





and the best lotion in ptyalism yet discovered. Internally, in dysentery.

Dose. From ℥xx to ℥j. in a cupful of water: for a lotion or a gargle ℥xij. in ℥vj. of distilled water.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of acetate of morphia gr. xvj., distilled water ℥vj. Dilute acetic acid ℥ij.; mix.)

Use. The same as that of the solid acetate.

Dose. From ℥vj. to ℥xxxvj. in any bland vehicle.

LIRIODENDRON. U. S. Tulip Tree. (*Liriodendron tulipifera.* *Monœc. Polyand. N. O. United States.*) The bark.

Comp. Contains resin, gum, fecula, and mucus.

Prop. Bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In intermittents; chronic rheumatism.

Dose. Of the powder ℥j. to ℥ij.

LOBELIA. U. S. Indian Tobacco. (*Lobelia inflata.* *Monadelph Pentand. N. O. Lobeliaceæ.* United States. ☉.) The herb.

Comp. An acrid principle, caoutchouc, extractive.

Prop. Taste acrid, pungent, and nauseous.

Oper. Emetic, narcotic; in small doses expectorant. Poisonous when overdosed.

Use. In asthma, croup, pertussis.

Dose. From gr. v. to ℥j. of the powdered leaves for an emetic.

Prep. *Tinctura Lobeliæ.*

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Mixture of Strychnia. (Take of strychnia gr. j., white sugar ℥ij., distilled water ℥ij.; mix.)

Use. The same as of strychnia.

Dose. A dessert spoonful ℥ij. every morning and evening.

MORPHINA, MORPHIUM, MORPHIA. Morphine. Morphia. (Take a concentrated solution of opium, and boil it with magnesia, in the proportion of ten grains for each pound of opium used. Filter and wash the deposit on the filter with cold rain or distilled water, and when it is dried, digest it in a heat under 212°, with weak alcohol. Filter and wash this deposit with a little cold alcohol; then boil it in a large quantity of rectified alcohol, and filter whilst the liquor is hot. The crystals are deposited as the liquor cools, and may be purified by repeated solutions and crystallizations.*)

Prop. Inodorous; colourless, or pure white; taste intensely bitter. Crystals small, rectangular, four-sided prisms; sparingly soluble in water and cold spirit of wine.

Comp. Carbon 72.02, nitrogen 5.53, hydrogen 7.60, oxygen 14.8 in 100 parts.†

Oper. Operation sedative.

Use. Chiefly to prepare the more soluble salts. Dissolved in oil, and rubbed upon the skin, it produces narcotic effects.

Prep. *Morphiæ acetas*; *Syrupus Morphiæ acetatis*; *Liquor Morphiæ acetatis*; *Morphiæ sulphas*; *Syrupus Morphiæ sulphatis*.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphia. (Take of morphia 4 parts, distilled water 8 parts, mix them in a porcelain dish; and then add acetic acid, sp. gr. 1.075, until litmus paper is slightly reddened. Evaporate slowly to dryness, and reduce to powder.‡) It must be kept in a ground stoppered phial.

* Robiquet's method.

† Dumas and Pelletier

‡ *Codex Medicamentarius.*

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter; crystals soft silky prisms, very soluble in cold water.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

Use. In all cases in which opium is used.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij .

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Morphia. (Take of morphia 6 parts, distilled water 12 parts; sulphuric acid diluted with twice its bulk of water, a quantity sufficient to saturate the morphia. Evaporate slowly, and crystallize.* To be kept in a stoppered phial.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals silky tufts, soluble in two parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

Use. In all cases requiring the use of opium.

Dose. From gr. j . to gr. ij .

* It is distinguished from sulphate of quina, which it resembles, by becoming red when treated with concentrated nitric acid.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. U. S. Oil of Wormseed. (By distillation from the seed.)

Prop. Odour strong; taste bitter, with considerable aromatic acrimony.

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Dose. From mv . to mx . on sugar.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. U. S. Oxidated Oil of Amber. (*Olei Succini* $\text{℥}\text{j}$., *Acidi Nitrici* $\text{℥}\text{ijss}$. Put the oil of amber in a glass vessel, and gradually drop the acid into it, at the same time stirring the mixture with a glass rod. Let it stand for thirty-six hours, then separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid fluid beneath, and wash it repeatedly, first with cold, and, lastly, with hot water, till the acid taste be removed.)

Use. Recommended as a substitute for musk, to which it is analogous in its properties.

OPII EXTRACTUM NARCOTINA PRIVATUM. Extract of Opium freed from Narcotine. (Macerate coarsely powdered opium in cold water, filtrate and evaporate to the consistence of syrup, then digest in rectified ether, and repeat this as long as any crystals of narcotine appear in the residue of the distilled ether. Lastly, evaporate the solution which has been thus treated to an extract.)

Comp. Morphia, gum, and extractive.

Use. In all cases requiring a narcotic, in which stimulants are injurious.

Dose. From gr. j . to gr. vj .

POTASSII CYANURETUM. U. S. Cyanide of Potassium. (Expose ferrocyanate of potassa in a porcelain crucible to a long-continued red heat, and during the cooling cover the crucible so as to exclude the air. Dissolve out, with distilled water, the cyanide, and crystallize.)

Comp. 1 eq. potassium = 39.16 + 1 of cyanogen = 26.39, equiv. = 65.54.

Prop. Small colourless cubes, with a pungent, alkaline taste, and alkaline reaction; very soluble both in water and alcohol.

Use. Instead of hydrocyanic acid.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j .

SABBATIA. U. S. American Centaury. (*Sabbatia angularis*, *Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Gentianaceæ*. United States. ☉.) The plant.





Prop. Bitter; both water and alcohol extract its properties.

Oper. Tonic.

Dose. Of the powder from ℥j. to ℥j.

SANGUINARIA. U. S. Blood root. (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*. *Polyandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Papaveraceæ*. North America. 4.) The root.

Comp. Contains gum. resin, and a saponaceous extractive matter.

Prop. Acrid. bitter, slightly escharotic.

Oper. In small doses tonic, stimulant, and expectorant: in larger doses, an acrid narcotic, diminishing the pulse similar to digitalis; and emetic when pushed to the extent of twenty grains.

Use. Highly recommended in the stage of congestion of pneumonia typhoides, in the commencement of phthisis pulmonalis, in hepatitis, erynache trachealis, icterus, and pertussis.

Dose. As a tonic, stimulant, and expectorant, gr. j. to gr. ij. of the powder, every six hours; as an emetic from gr. viij. to ℥j. infused in warm water.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Sanguinariæ*, U. S.

STATICE. U. S. Marsh Rosemary. (*Statice Caroliniana*, *Pentand. Pentagyn.* United States. 4.) The root.

Comp. Tannin and gallic acid.

Prop. Taste austere, bitter, intensely astringent.

Oper. Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In gargles in aphthous and malignant sore throat; and, internally, in chronic dysentery.

SYRUPUS CINCHONIÆ. Syrup of Cinchonia. (Take of sulphate of cinchonia gr. xxxix., simple syrup f℥xvj.)

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥j.

SYRUPUS EMETIÆ. Syrup of Emetæ. (Take of pure emetæ gr. iv., simple syrup ℔j.; mix.)

Use. In catarrh, hooping cough, and all cases in which ipecacuanha is useful.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. Syrup of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of clarified syrup ℔j., sulphate of morphia gr. iv. Make into a syrup.)

Use. The same as that of syrup of poppies.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥iv.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. Syrup of Sulphate of Morphia. (Take of clarified syrup ℔j., sulphate of morphia gr. iv. Make into a syrup.)

Use. For varying the narcotic, when patients have become accustomed to the action of the acetate.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥iv.

SYRUPUS QUINÆ. Syrup of Quina. (Take sulphate of quina gr. lxiv., simple syrup ℔j.; mix.)

Use. In all cases in which the sulphate of quina is useful.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥iv.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. U. S. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper and Blistering Flies. (*Cantharidum confusurum* ℥x, *Capsici* ℥j., *Alcoholis diluti* ℔j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Oper. Stimulant and rubefacient.

Use. As a counter-irritant in deep-seated painful affections.

TINCTURA CINCHONIÆ. Tincture of Cinchonia. (Take of sulphate of cinchonia gr. viij., alcohol f℥j.)

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥iv.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. U. S. Tincture of Indian Tobacco. (*Lobeliæ* ℥ij., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Oper. Emetic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. In asthma, croup, pertussis.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. as an emetic for an adult.

TINCTURA QUINÆ. Tincture of Quina. (Take of sulphate of quina gr. vj., alcohol (847) ℥j.)

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. U. S. Tincture of Blood Root. (*Sanguinariæ contusæ* ℥ij., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Use. In the same cases as the powder.

Dose. From ℥x. to ℥j-ss.

TINCTURA STRYCHNIÆ. Tincture of Strychnia. (Take of strychnia gr. ij., alcohol (at 837) ℥j; dissolve.)

Use. In the same cases as those for which strychnia is used.

Dose. From ℥vj. to ℥xxiv.

VINUM CINCHONIÆ. Wine of Cinchonia. (Take of cinchonia gr. xiv., Madeira wine ℥xxxj.)

Use. In intermittents.

Dose. From ℥ij. to ℥ij.

VINUM QUINÆ. Wine of Quina. (Take of sulphate of quina gr. ix., Madeira wine ℥ij.)

Dose. From ℥iv. to ℥iv.

XANTHORIZA. U. S. Yellow Root. (*Xanthoriza Apifolia*, *Pentandria Polygynia*, N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*. North America h.) The root.

Comp. Resin, gum.

Prop. Taste in essence bitter.

Oper. An excellent tonic.

Dose. ℥ij. of the powdered root.

XANTHOXYLUM. U. S. Prickly Ash. (*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, *Pentandria Pentagynia*, United States. h.) The bark.

Prop. Acid; bitter taste, with a slightly aromatic flavour

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism.

Dose. From gr. x. to ℥j. of the powder; of a decoction made by boiling ℥j. of the bark in 0ij. of water, for fifteen minutes; ℥iv to ℥vii. every three or four hours.



APPENDIX.

No. 11

OF POISONS.

Poisons are substances of an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral nature, which produce effects deleterious to the animal economy when they are taken into the stomach in certain doses; and, in some instances, even when they are applied to the surface of the body. Many poisonous substances, however, are daily employed as medicines; and with the best results, when they are administered in proper doses, and with due precaution.

Writers who professedly treat of poisons have arranged the substances which they regard as such, according to their effects on the animal economy; but as the following memoranda are intended merely as references from which the practitioner may refresh his memory when his assistance is suddenly required in cases of poisoning, the author conceives the alphabetical arrangement will be the most useful, and has consequently adopted it. A similar reason has also induced him to place the English name as the title of each article.*

ACONITUM; see *Monkshood*.

ACETATE OF LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead*.

AGARIC; see *Fungi*.

AMMONIA; (*Liquor Ammoniac*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excoriations of the mouth and fauces; sensation of burning in the throat, chest, and stomach; followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matter being mixed with blood. When the dose is large, the immediate feeling is that of strangulation, attended with convulsions and high delirium. If the result be fatal, it very quickly follows the administration of the poison. The inhalation of the ammonia by applying the solution to the nostrils is equally hazardous, and causes the same symptoms as when it is taken into the stomach.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of strong inflammatory action in the oesophagus and cardiac portion of the stomach.

Tests. The aqueous solution of ammonia is readily recognized, especially when heated, by its pungent odour, and changing the vegetable blues and reds to green; by not changing the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver; and by a blue colour being produced when a piece of copper is immersed in it; or on the addition of a dilute solution of any of the salts of copper.

Treatment. The immediate exhibition of vinegar, lemon juice, or solution of citric acid; and afterwards of milk, mucilages, and

* Many poisonous substances are purposely not noticed, because they are not likely to be employed as such; and, consequently, do not demand general attention.

demenbrant fluids; bleeding. If symptoms of intestinal inflammation supervene.

* * These instructions apply equally to cases of poisoning by *Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia* and by *Hartshorn*.

AMMONIATED COPPER; (*Cuprum Ammoniatum*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms and Morbid Appearances nearly the same as those produced by the other salts of copper. (See *Verdigris*.)

Test. This poison is readily known by its beautiful blue colour, and ammoniacal odour. When mixed in fluids which partially decompose it, as, for instance, coffee, port wine, or malt liquors, it may be detected by adding to the suspected fluid a few drops of a spirituous solution of guaiac. If the vehicle be coffee, and a salt of copper be present, it will instantly produce a beautiful deep greenish-blue precipitate. If the vehicle be port wine, it gives a green colour to the wine, and the colour evolved by the tincture of guaiac will be nearly an indigo blue, with a slight shade of green; and if beer, that of verditer. It changes solution of arsenious acid to green.

Treatment. The use of the stomach-pump, and oily clysters. Albumen in solution (in coffee, if it can be obtained*) should then be freely exhibited; and vomiting again excited by drinking large quantities of mucilaginous fluids, if the poison have been very recently taken; but if it have already passed into the bowels, give castor oil in coffee, combined with opiates and other narcotics; bleed both generally and locally; and employ warm baths and fomentations with emollient clysters.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM; see *Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony*.

ARGENTI NITRAS; see *Nitrate of Silver*.

ARSENIC—ARSENIOUS ACID A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Metallic, austere taste; constant spitting of saliva devoid of the mercurial fætor; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; nausea and vomiting, sometimes of a brown mucous matter, which is occasionally mixed with blood; fainting, with excessive thirst; a sensation of great heat at the throat and the præcordia; heat and severe pain in the stomach, which is generally so irritable as to reject the mildest fluids; severe gripings, purging, and tenesmus, the stools being deep green or black, and horribly offensive; the urine scanty, red, and often bloody; the pulse small, frequent, and often intermitting, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and syncope, difficult respiration and cold sweats; swelling and itching of the whole body, which occasionally becomes covered with livid blotches; great prostration of strength, and paralysis of the feet and hands; delirium; convulsions; urine high coloured, often bloody; strenuous priapism; and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth and œsophagus are seldom inflamed; but the stomach most commonly, although not always, presents appearances of intense inflammation amounting to erosion or abrasion of the villous coat; and it is on the surface of such erosions that grains of the acid are generally found, when the poison has been swallowed in a solid state. The inflammation is evident also in the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; but it almost disappears in the colon, although the mucous membrane of the rectum is often found not only highly inflamed, but ulcerated.

* Coffee instantly decomposes the salts of copper.



The lungs are sometimes black and turgid with blood; the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are covered with red patches, and these extend to the fleshy columnus; but the chief morbid appearances are to be looked for in the stomach and intestines. The contents of the former of these, and of portions of the latter, ought in every case to be carefully preserved, and washed in tepid *distilled* water. Cases have proved fatal in which no morbid changes have been detected.

Tests. If any solid particles be found in the stomach, mix one part of them with three parts of a mixture, consisting of one part of finely powdered charcoal, and two parts of very dry carbonate of potassa; put this into a small glass tube, the upper inner surface or empty part of which is kept clean, whilst the powder is introduced, by being previously lined with paper. Having withdrawn the paper, stop the open end loosely with a little tow, or piece of soft paper: then place the closed end among red hot coals for a few minutes, or in the flame of a spirit lamp until it becomes incandescent; when, if arsenious acid be present, a brilliant metallic crust will be found lining the upper part of the tube; which, when placed on hot coals, will exhale dense fumes and a strong smell of garlic.

If no solid particles be found, boil the contents of the stomach with liquor potassæ, and strain through a piece of linen rag; divide the fluid into different portions, test each portion separately by the following re-agents:—

1. Put one portion into Mr. Marsh's apparatus for the formation of arseniuretted hydrogen gas, with some diluted sulphuric acid and pure zinc, and inflame the gas evolved at the jet. If arsenious acid be present, a piece of glass held over the flame will display a spot of metallic arsenic, surrounded by a circle of black oxide of arsenic, surrounded by a second circle of arsenious acid.

The grains picked out of the stomach may be tested in the same manner. This test is decisive, but it requires to be used in the following manner, if the contents of the stomach contain much fatty matter. Fill a bell glass, open at the top, and furnished with a stop cock and glass jet, with hydrogen gas, place it in a jar containing the contents of the stomach strained, and the washing of the stomach, and some diluted sulphuric acid and pure zinc. Open the stop cock until the fluid rises considerably into the bell glass; then close the stop cock; but after the gas has been extricated and the fluid has descended, open it again, inflame the gas at the jet and use it in the same manner as Mr. Marsh's instrument.

2. Drop into the second portion a solution of nitrate of silver to excess, in order to precipitate all the hydrochlorates it may contain; then, after the fluid has become clear, touch the surface with a glass rod dipped in liquid ammonia. If arsenious acid be present, a yellow arsenite of silver will fall from the point of the rod.
3. Drop into a third portion, some ammoniated sulphate of copper; if arsenious acid be present, Scheele's green will be formed. The accordance of these tests affords sufficient evidence. The tubes, and the glass, coated with the metallic arsenic, should be taken into court; as well as comparative tubes and glasses coated by treating the simple acid and its solution.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by the stomach-pump, using lime water instead of distilled water; administer large draughts of tepid mucilaginous fluids, or sugar and water, or chalk and water, or lime water; avoid the use of alkalis; but administer charcoal and hydrated oxide of iron, procured at the time by precipitating

protosulphate of iron with solution of potassa. Afterwards combat the inflammatory symptoms by bleeding freely, both generally and locally; by tepid baths, emollient enemata, and narcotics. If the immediate fatal symptoms be averted, let the patient for a long time subsist wholly on farinaceous food, milk, and demulcents.

- * All arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the arsenious acid; and consequently similar means are required for detecting their presence and counteracting their effects.

ATROPA BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade*.

BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade*.

BICYANIDE OF MERCURY; (*Hydrargyri Bicyanidum*.) An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. They closely resemble those of poisoning by corrosive sublimate, accompanied with severe vomiting, mercurial ulceration of the mouth, salivation, powerful action of the heart, diarrhœa, suppression of urine, demierction, and an ecchymosed appearance of the penis and scrotum, convulsions, and death.

Tests. When any of the poison remains it is recognized by its quadrangular prismatic crystals, with oblique summits, and its styptic taste. When heated in a small tube closed at one end, and drawn out to a point at the other, it is decomposed, mercury sublimes, and cyanogen gas is given off, and burns with a violet flame. Its solution is decomposed by a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and sulphuret of mercury and hydrocyanic acid are formed.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by bichloride of mercury.

BLISTERING FLIES, (*Cantharis Vesicatoria*.) An acrid animal poison.

Symptoms. Nausea; vomiting and purging, the matter ejected in either case being frequently bloody and purulent; acute epigastralgia; writhing colic; great heat and irritation of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied with the most painful priapism; the pulse is quick and hard; and although thirst is often great, yet there is occasionally a horror of liquids. If these symptoms be not soon relieved, they are followed by convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope, and death. Throughout the attack, the breath of the patient has a very peculiar, faint, sickly odour.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach: the green shining particles of the powdered flies being sometimes seen adhering to the inner coat of the viscus, or mixed with its contents. The intestines also and the kidneys exhibit marks of inflammation; and these are still more evident in the bladder, particularly when the fatal result does not immediately supervene.

Tests. The poisonous properties of the blistering fly depend on a peculiar principle which has been named *cantharidin*; but the poison can be recognized only by the appearance of the green shining particles, which are visible in the finest powder, and by the symptoms.

Treatment. Copious dilution with milk and demulcent fluids, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, and clysters of mutton broth and oil, and opium.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, (*Potassium Bromidi*.) An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. Nausea, vomiting, quickened respiration and pulse, great prostration of strength, death.

Morbid Appearances. Congested state of the mucous membrane; spots of ulceration, softenings.

Tests. If any of the poison remain, dissolve and drop into the solution sulphuric acid, the colour and odour of free bromine are perceived. Take up the bromine with æther, and drop into the æthereal solution a solution of nitrate of silver; a whitish-yellow bromide of silver, insoluble in nitric acid and in ammonia, will fall.

Treatment. Empty the stomach with the stomach-pump and tepid water. Treat the nervous symptoms by stimulants.

BRYONY ROOT, (*Dryasac Disiccæ Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings, with severe colic pains and purging, great thirst; difficulty of breathing; and sometimes convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum, and congestion of blood in the lungs.

Test. This poison can only be recognized when the root itself, or a portion of it, can be obtained. It is large, fleshy, fusiform, marked externally with circles of a yellowish-white colour, and has a sweetish, yet acrid and bitter, disagreeable taste.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by copious draughts of tepid demulcent fluids, and by irritation of the fauces; then administer milk and mucilaginous diluents, with opiates and emollient enemata. The lancet may be sometimes requisite.

CAMPHOR, (*Camphora.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent excitement of the brain and nervous system; vomiting; vertigo, preceded by pallid countenance; great anxiety; small pulse; difficult respiration, syncope, cold sweats, and convulsions. In some instances it has occasioned death.

Morbid Appearances. Too few opportunities have occurred for ascertaining these with any degree of accuracy.

Test. Camphor is always readily discovered by its peculiar odour.

Treatment. Wine and opium, exhibited at short intervals until the symptoms abate.

CARBONATE OF BARYTA, (*Carbonas Barytæ;*) see under *Hydrochlorate of Baryta.*

CARBONATE OF LEAD, (*Plumbi Carbonas*) An astringent metallic poison. (All the salts of lead are resolvable into the carbonate, which is the only real poison of lead.)

Symptoms. Obstinate costiveness; violent colic, with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; the pulse small and hard; laborious breathing and tremors, terminating in paralysis of the extremities, and occasionally in death.

Morbid Appearances. An ex-sanguine appearance of the intestines; but occasionally there is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, sometimes attended with blotches of extravasated blood. When the death of the patient is not sudden, the mesenteric and lymphatic glands are inflamed and obstructed; and all the viscera bear more or less evidence of having suffered from increased vascular action.

Test. When the poison has been swallowed in the solid form, and any of it can be obtained, it may be known in some degree by its colour and weight, or by rubbing it in a mortar with a little spirituous solution of guaiac, and a few drops of liquid ammonia, which produce a beautiful grass green, passing to glaucous when lead is present; it is tinged brown when it is exposed to sulphuretted hydrogen gas; but is still more certainly detected by reducing it to a metallic state upon charcoal, by means of the blowpipe.

When it has been taken in syrup, or in wine, or in Holland, to the

prove which it is often ignorantly and improperly used, first render the coloured fluids colourless by chlorine, and then add to different portions the following re-agents:—Sulphate of potassa, which will produce a white; sulphuretted hydrogen, which will throw down a black; and chromate of potassa, which will exhibit a canary yellow precipitate, if any salt of lead be present; or dissolve in acetic acid, and add to the solution, a solution of hydriodate of potassa; if the poison be carbonate of lead, a yellow iodide of lead will be precipitated.

Treatment. Bleed, if the pulse be hard; then freely exhibit cathartics, particularly castor oil, and sulphate of magnesia combined with opium or extract of hyoscyamus; use the warm bath, and throw up repeatedly injections of mutton broth and demulcents. The patient should dilute very freely with mucilaginous liquids. When convalescent, he should live almost entirely on a milk diet.

*. The action of acetate of lead, and of red oxide of lead or litharge on the animal economy, is nearly the same as that of the carbonate of lead, consequently, the above observations apply to all the salts of lead, which, as I have already said, are converted into the carbonate.

CARBONIC ACID GAS. This gas is often extricated very largely in various processes of art, and in burning charcoal in close rooms, so as to produce suspended animation and death. As it is also very heavy, it remains in fermenting vats and cellars long after the liquor has been drawn off, so as to destroy individuals who incautiously enter them.

Symptoms. Great drowsiness, difficulty of respiration, and suffocation. The features appear swelled and the face bluish, as in cases of strangulation.

Test. Invert immediately, before the air of the place has been disturbed, a bottle filled with lime water in the atmosphere which has occasioned the suspended animation or the death of the person immersed in it, until one-half of the fluid runs out; and at the same time introduce a lighted taper into the same atmosphere. If the taper be extinguished, and lime water, on being shaken in the bottle, become milky, the deleterious gas is carbonic acid gas.

Treatment. Remove the body into the open air; apply friction, particularly over the thorax and on the soles of the feet; then endeavour to stimulate the organs of respiration to a renewed action, by inflating the lungs with common air, or, if it can be procured, oxygen gas, by means of the double bellows, and a flexible tube introduced into the trachea through the nostrils. Stimulate, cautiously, the nostrils with ammonia, and dash cold water on the face and chest.

CHLORINE GAS. An acrid poison.

Symptoms. Severe constriction of the glottis, cough, sensation of suffocation alternating with asphyxia; afterwards, if death do not ensue, inflammation of the larynx, and pneumonic inflammation.

Treatment. Inhalation of the vapour of hot water containing carbonate of ammonia. Bleeding, the antiphlogistic treatment, especially by mercurials.

COCCULUS INDICI S. (*Menispermæ Cocculi fructus*.) An acronarcotic vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous powers from *pyrotoxia*.

Symptoms. These closely resemble those of intoxication from ardent spirits.

Morbid Appearances. There is no instance of the examination of a human body destroyed by this poison on record.



Test. That this poison has been the cause of death, or of powerfully deleterious effects on the human body, cannot be ascertained by any test. The fruit is externally blackish, about the size of a pea, whitish within, and has a very bitter taste, not easily removed from the palate.

Treatment. Encourage vomiting, and purge freely; bleed if the pulse indicate it, or if symptoms resembling apoplexy supervene.

COLCHICUM, see *Meadow Saffron*.

COLOQUINTIDA, (*Fructus Cucumeris Colocynthis*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent pains in the epigastrium, with vomiting and purging, the stools being mixed with blood. The sight soon becomes obscured, and this state is succeeded by vertigo and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. When death has occurred from this poison, the stomach and bowels have been found inflamed, particularly the rectum.

Test. A strong infusion of coloquintida gelatinizes as it cools, resembling in appearance mucilage of quince seed; but it has a very bitter, nauseous taste. Solution of potassa renders it greenish, and throws down a precipitate; ammonia dissolves the mucilage. But no test can be relied on: the only certainty that this poison has been taken is the seeing the substance itself.

Treatment. Emetics to evacuate the whole of the deleterious substance; local blood-letting on the abdomen; afterwards opiates, and copious dilution with milk and oily demulcents.

CONGER.

Symptoms. This fish, although it is frequently eaten with impunity, yet has, in some instances, produced all the symptoms of cholera morbus, succeeded by paralysis of the lower extremities.

Treatment. Evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, after having allayed their irritability by opium. Dilute freely with saccharine and acidulous liquids; and bleed, if symptoms of inflammation of the lower bowels supervene.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, (*Hydrargyri Bichloridum*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acrid, styptic, metallic taste, with the sensation of fulness and burning in the throat; copious salivation, but not always; great anxiety; tearing pains of the stomach and intestines; nausea; frequent vomiting of a fluid occasionally mixed with blood; diarrhoea; tenesmus; the pulse small, quick, and hard; frequent faintings; universal debility; difficult respiration; cold sweats; cramps of all the members; convulsions; and death.

Morbid Appearances. General inflammation of the first passages; swelling and a livid colour of the palate and fauces; epiglottis, trachea, and bronchial tubes injected; oesophagus of a white colour. In some cases red and black spots have been found in the cavities of the heart; constriction of the intestinal canal, with marks of gangrene, sometimes with perforation of the viscus; and in general the mucous membrane of the stomach is detached.

Tests. 1. If the poison be found in the solid state, its nature may be suspected by its sensible qualities; but to ascertain the truth, mix the suspected substance with an equal weight of very dry carbonate of potassa; then put the mixture into a small glass tube, and heat it gradually to redness; if it be corrosive sublimate, mercury will be obtained in metallic globules.

2. If the suspected poison be a fluid and a colourless liquid, place in it a small piece of clean polished copper, and allow it to remain

for a short time, when it will be covered with a white coating that will acquire a metallic lustre when rubbed, if corrosive sublimate be the poison; or pour into it lime-water, which will produce an orange yellow precipitate, if the salt be present.

3. Drop a little of the solution on the back of a gold watch, and touch it with a knife or a key; an amalgam will be instantly formed on the gold if the poison be corrosive sublimate.
4. If the solvent be wine, coffee, or any coloured liquid, agitate it slowly for ten minutes in a phial, with two or three drachms of sulphuric æther; then, after the fluids have separated by rest, pour off the æther, and evaporate it in a small porcelain capsule. If corrosive sublimate be present, it will remain in a solid form in the capsule; and that it is that salt may be proved by dissolving the residue in water, and precipitating, as already described, with lime water.
5. If we have only the contents of the stomach to act upon, coil a copper wire round a sovereign or a piece of gold, and, having acidulated with nitric acid, drop this pile in the fluid. If corrosive sublimate be the poison, a precipitate of metallic mercury will be formed on the gold.
6. To the suspected solution, add a solution of protochloride of tin; then, after a short time, add more, and leave the precipitate to subside. Pour off the fluid, and wash repeatedly the precipitate; a globule of mercury will remain.

Treatment. Give large quantities of white of egg diluted in water, in repeated doses. The albumen decomposes the corrosive sublimate and reduces it to the state of calomel, and the protoxide, which, acting on the bowels, carries itself off by purging. Bleeding is requisite if the pulse be quick and hard. The warm bath may also be employed; and during convalescence the patient should subsist altogether on broths, milk, and demulcent fluids.

CREASOTE. An acrid poison.

Symptoms. It operates as a powerful topical excitant, causing inflammation of the tissue with which it comes in contact, and destroys life by the nervous sympathy it induces.

Tests. Distinguished by its odour, that of smoked meat and tar. It instantly coagulates albumen.

Treatment. Administer freely white of eggs, then give direct emetics; and treat the inflammatory symptoms as in a case of gas tritis.

CYCLAMEN; see *Sow Bread*.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE or **DWALE**, (*Atropa Belladonna*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. A sense of great dryness and constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; sickness, vertigo, dilated pupils and dimness of sight; laughter, delirium, redness and tumefaction of the face; convulsions. The stomach and bowels become sometimes so paralyzed, that vomiting can scarcely be produced by the most powerful emetics; and death follows.

Morbid Appearances. The body swells greatly after death, whilst blood flows from the nose, mouth, and ears, and rapid putrefaction ensues. The stomach and intestines display marks of high inflammatory action, and the vessels of the brain are generally found turgid with blood.

Test. There is no chemical test for ascertaining the presence of this poison in food; but the botanical characters both of the leaves and the fruit should be familiar to every practitioner. The berries, which are most likely to be eaten by children, are large, roundish, with a longitudinal furrow on each side, of a very deep



purple colour, smooth, shining, and seated within a permanent green flower cup or calyx. Their taste is sweet and agreeable.

Treatment. Give emetics of sulphate of zinc or of copper; then evacuate the bowels by active purgatives and clysters; and follow these by large doses of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acids. The previous use of vinegar has been recommended, and it is said the emetics act with more certainty after its use; after the vomiting strong coffee proves very efficacious.

DIGITALIS; see *Foxglove*.

ELATERIUM, (*Momordicæ Elaterii, fructus et secula.*) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. Violent sickness, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; the stools being of the most watery consistence; and followed by sudden and excessive debility, cold clammy sweats, and death.

Morbid Appearances. When the dose has been very large, the whole mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines appears in some degree inflamed; but when the fruit has been eaten, or the dose of the elaterium which has been taken is small, the rectum only presents marks of inflammatory action.

Test. No tests are known for detecting this poison; the elaterium can be recognised by its physical qualities; the fruit is a hairy small pip.

Treatment. Little is to be done except supporting the habit by cordials and opium, and the exhibition of enemata of starch, opium, and camphor.

EUPHORBIIUM; see *Spurge*.

FOXGLOVE, (*Digitalis Purpureæ folia.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Intermitting pulse, vertigo, indistinct vision, nausea, hiccup, cold sweats, delirium, syncope, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestinal canal display scarcely any morbid alteration; but the lungs are crepitant, and the blood contained in the ventricles is generally in a fluid state.

Test. Unless the plant or the entire leaves be found in the recent or dried state, it is impossible to determine that this poison has been employed, except from the symptoms.

Treatment. Exhibit cordials, as, for example, brandy, aromatic effusion, and opium; and apply a blister to the pit of the stomach.

FOOL'S PARSLEY, (*Æthusa Cynapium.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Heat of throat, thirst, vomiting, and occasionally diarrhoea; difficult respiration; a small, frequent pulse; cephalalgia, vertigo, and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of inflammation in the œsophagus and stomach, the spleen livid, and the ventricles of the heart filled with black fluid blood.

Test. This plant is distinguished from parsley by the involucre, which consist of three long linear leaflets, pendent on one side of each umbellule; by its nauseous odour, when the leaves are rubbed between the fingers, and the very dark green colour of the upper disc of its leaves.

Treatment. Give emetics and demulcent fluids in sufficient quantity to excite vomiting; bleeding and aperients.

FUNGUSES, comprehending **AGARICS** and **POISONOUS MUSHROOMS,** (*Fungi*) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

The poisonous fungi belong chiefly to the genus **AMANITA**; namely, *A. bulbosa alba*, *A. citrina*, *A. viridis*; to **AGARICUS**—

Ag. acris, *Ag. piperatas*, *Ag. pyrogalus*, *Ag. stypticus*, *Ag. urens*, and *Ag. annularius*: the eatable are *Boletus edulis*, *Amanita aurentiaca*, *Morchella esculenta*, *Merulius cantharillus*, *Clavaria coraloides*, *Agaricus esculentus*, and *A. tortilis*.

Symptoms. Different funguses produce different effects on the animal system. The more general symptoms, which generally occur from six to twenty hours after eating them, are pains of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, and purging; colic; cramp of the lower extremities; convulsions, both general and partial; an unquenchable thirst, vertigo, delirium, coma, and death. The intellect remains entire to the last moment of life.

Morbid Appearances. Numerous black blotches on the skin over the whole surface of the body; the abdomen much blown up; the pupils contracted; the stomach and intestines inflamed, gangrenous, and strongly contracted in many places; the lungs inflamed, and gorged with black blood; the liver and spleen in the same state; the membranes of the brain, also, present marks of inflammation; and sphacelated spots are seen on almost every viscus. The blood is, almost always, found coagulated; and, in every instance, there is a remarkable flexibility of the members.

Test. There are no means of ascertaining that a person has been poisoned by these vegetables, unless some of the plants be found; in which case their deleterious properties are known by their botanical characters. As a general rule, those which have an acrid juice, a leathery dull coloured flesh, which grow in obscure, shady places, or on the trunks of decayed trees, or on rocks, which have a glary or very shining surface, or an offensive odour, or become brown when cut, are to be rejected.

They may be tested by cutting them and applying a piece of silver to the cut surface; if it be blackened the mushroom is bad. Cooking fungi with vinegar or lemon juice aids greatly in destroying their poisonous properties.

Treatment. First evacuate the poisonous substances by emetics and purgatives, or by combinations of these; for example, three or four grains of tartar emetic, or twenty-four of ipecacuanha powder, in solution with two ounces of sulphate of soda. Castor oil is a valuable purgative in these cases. The lancet is sometimes necessary. After the stomach and bowels have been emptied, give small but repeated doses of either in mucilage, and dilute with vinegar or other acidulated liquids. The debility subsequent to the effects of these poisons, when the fatal issue is averted, must be treated with cinchona and other tonics.

GAMBOGE, (Cambogia.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings, colic, and hypercatharsis, followed by great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and marks of strong vascular action in the rectum.

Test. This poison is easily detected by its beautiful yellow colour, and the tinge it communicates to the whole mucous membrane of the intestines.

Treatment. Carbonate of potassa in demulcent and mucilaginous liquids and milk should be freely administered; and, after the poison is supposed to be wholly evacuated, small doses of opium at short intervals.

HELLEBORE ROOT—BLACK, (Hellebori Nigri Radix.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Severe pain of the stomach and intestines, violent vomiting, vertigo, excessive debility, salivation, convulsions, some-



times opisthotonos, sometimes emprosthotonos, and death. It produces the same effects when it is applied to a wound.

Morbid Appearances. Evident signs of inflammation in the alimentary canal, but more particularly in the larger intestines. The limbs remain remarkably flexible after death.

Test. None.

Treatment. The poison is generally thrown out of the stomach by the vomiting it occasions. This should be assisted, however, by copious dilution with mild mucilaginous fluids; and be followed by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

HELLEBORE ROOT—WHITE, (*Veratri Albi Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous properties from a salt of veratria.

Symptoms. Vomiting and hypercatharsis, with bloody stools; great anxiety, tremors, vertigo, syncope, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. Nearly the same symptoms are produced by the application of the root to an ulcerated surface.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Considerable inflammation of the rectum, which often presents sphacelated spots. The lungs are generally gorged with blood.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquids, and exhibit emollient enemas to sheath and soothe the rectum. Then administer acidulous fluids, coffee, and camphor, and bleed, in conjunction with other antiphlogistic measures. Allay the action of the poison on the rectum by emollient clysters. Hahnemann asserts that coffee is the antidote of this poison.

*. * The same instructions will serve in cases of poisoning by *Fœtid Hellebore*, *Bryony*, *Sabadilla*, *Ranunculus*, *Arum*, &c.

HEMLOCK, (*Conii Maculati folia et radix.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its deleterious properties from an alkaline principle called Conia.

Symptoms. Sickiness, difficulty of respiration, great anxiety, vertigo; delirium, which often rises to maniacal phrensy; dilatation of the pupils, stupor, trismus, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any marks of inflammation are perceptible in the stomach or the intestines, except in the rectum, in which red blotches are observed. The vessels of the brain are gorged with very fluid blood; evidences of strong inflammation having existed in that organ also present themselves.

Test. None. The plant has a biennial root, with circular marks; the stem is annual, herbaceous, striated, and maculated with dark purple blotches; the leaves are large, alternate, supradecomposed, and when rubbed evolve an offensive odour of the urine of the cat.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a scruple of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in an ounce of water, or by some other powerful emetic; the affusion of cold water on the head; and having reduced the cerebral excitement by bleeding and purging, administer freely vinegar and water, or any other acidulous liquid.

HENBANE, (*Hyoscyami folia et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, and delirium, followed by coma, and great dilatation of the pupils; the pulse is a first hard, but becomes gradually weaker and tremulous; *pæchie* often make their appearance as the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the stomach, the intestines, and the membranes of the brain.

Test. None. The plant is recognized by its pale green, angular, viscid, or clammy leaves; its disagreeable odour, its flowers and seed vessels being on one side of the flowering stem with leaves on the other; its capsular fruit, furnished with a persistent calyx, bilocular, and opening with a lid.

Treatment. If the poison have been recently taken, evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and afterwards administer vinegar and acidulous drinks; but if the poison have already entered the system, bleed and purge freely to reduce the inflammatory symptoms, exhibiting at the same time acidulous liquids.

IODINE. An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. In doses of gr. 10 to 30, iodine causes heat and constriction of the fauces, nausea, offensive eructations, epigastralgia, vain efforts at vomiting, colic, quickening of the pulse, diarrhœa, tremblings, great thirst, satyriasis, slight convulsions, death. When poisoning occurs from small doses long continued, emaciation and debility are extreme.

Morbid Appearances. Distension and inflammation of the stomach and intestines; sphacelation in some parts; pale, voluminous liver.

Tests. Iodine in the solid form is in bluish grey scales, having the odour of chlorine; heated in a tube it affords violet vapour; added to cold solution of starch it gives it a deep blue colour. If the poison be contained in animal fluids, pass through them a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, then boil, saturate with potassa, and having added starch, pour on the solution some chlorine gas, the blue colour will indicate the poison. The same process will detect it in the stomach.

Treatment. Administer mucilage of starch freely, then empty the stomach by direct emetics; and treat the inflammatory symptoms as a case of simple gastritis.

IODINE OF POTASSIUM. (*Potassii Iodidum.*)

Symptoms. Uneasiness of stomach, followed by nausea and a burning pain in that organ; vomitings, cephalalgia, vertigo, tremors.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach contracted; ecchymosed spots on its lining membrane; slight ulcerations; some traces of inflammation in the intestinal tube.

Tests. The crystals of the salts are cubes, of an acrid, sharp taste, slightly deliquescent; its solution, mixed with starch and treated with chlorine or nitrous acid, forms the blue Iodide of Amidine; the bichloride of mercury forms a beautiful scarlet precipitate of the biniodide of mercury. Test the urine, after mixing it with starch, with gaseous chlorine. This gas will detect 1 part in 1,500,000 of urine, which should be cold before it is tested.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by iodine.

IODIDE OF MERCURY, (*Hydrargyri Protiodidum et Biniodidum.*)

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those produced by bichloride of mercury.

Tests. When the protiodide is heated in a glass tube, it evolves vapour of iodine; if previously mixed with potassa, the heating sublimes metallic mercury, and leaves iodide of potassium. The biniodide sublimes yellow when heated, and changes to red as it cools; in other respects it may be tested in the same manner as the protiodide.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poison by corrosive sublimate.

LAUDANUM; see *Opium*.





LAUREL WATER, (*Aqua Distillata Pruni Lauro-cerasi*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous powers from hydrocyanic acid.

Symptoms. Sudden death, without vomiting, convulsions, or any of the other symptoms which usually precede it in cases of poisoning. Insensibility when the death is not very sudden. In some instances violent pain of the stomach has been complained of immediately before the fatal event.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of redness in the stomach; but all the other organs are in a natural state.

Test. Strong smell of bitter almonds. The hydrocyanic acid which it contains is readily rendered obvious, and added to its odour, enables the poison to be satisfactorily detected.—See *Prussic Acid*.

Treatment. The fatal effect of this poison is so quickly produced that little opportunity is afforded for the trial of antidotes. Brandy, ammonia, and other cordials may prove useful. Chlorine has been proposed.

LIME, (*Calx*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Great heat of the throat, nausea, vomiting, epigastralgia, and insupportable colic, with all the symptoms which characterize inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Morbid Appearances. Intense inflammation of all the membranes with which the poison has come in contact.

Test. If any of the poison be found, pour over it distilled water; then stop the vessel closely from the atmospherical air, and after some time filter the supernatant fluid. If this have a strong acrid styptic taste, if it change to green the vegetable blues, and be precipitated by oxalic acid, and if, on exposure to the air, a pellicle be formed which is soluble with effervescence in vinegar or any acid, we may pronounce the poison to be lime. If none of the poison be found, and nevertheless it is suspected to be lime, calcine the contents of the stomach and bowels, and treat the residue as above directed.

Treatment. Vinegar, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid, should be freely administered, and then demulcents; employing bleeding, and every means that can reduce the inflammatory action excited in the abdominal viscera.

MEADOW SAFFRON, (*Colchici Autumnalis, semina et bulb.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its powers from veratria.

Symptoms. Nausea and vomiting, violent griping and hypercatharsis, rapid sinking of the pulse, and cold sweats.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but the effect is chiefly produced by the action of the poison on the nervous system.

Test None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by bland demulcent fluids taken in large doses; then exhibit opium in small doses, with cordials.

MONKSHOOD, (*Aconiti, folia, flores, et semina*) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. Numbness of the apex of the tongue, with a sensation of burning in the fauces, followed by tremors, and a feeling of coldness in those parts. Nausea and violent vomiting; hypercatharsis, vertigo, cold sweats, delirium, and convulsions, which terminate in death.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of inflammation in the stomach, livid blotches appear on the body; the mind suffers; indeed, its effects appear to depend altogether on its action on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the substance from the stomach, and then administer freely acidulous fluids and cordials.

MORPHIA—ACETATE OF—HYDROCHLORATE OF, (*Morphice Acetas et Hydrochloras.*)

Symptoms. Morphia in poisonous doses causes nearly the same symptoms as opium; the acetate, and hydrochlorate, in doses of three to six grains, cause headache, vertigo, dimness of sight, contraction of the pupils, vomiting, colic, diarrhœa succeeded by obstinate costiveness, retention of urine, great itching of the skin, sometimes accompanied with a papular eruption and profuse sweats, convulsions, sometimes of a tetanic, sometimes of an epileptic character, death.

Morbid Appearances. An injected state of the mucous membrane, and of the membranes of the brain, especially in the anterior part of the head.

Tests. Nitric acid tinges morphia and its salts red; to iodate of potassa, dissolved in water, add a drop of sulphuric acid and then some starch, and when the mixture is cold, sprinkle the suspected morphia or its salt in it; if morphia be present, blue iodide of amidine will be formed.

Treatment. The same as in poisoning by opium.

MURIATIC (HYDROCHLORIC) ACID, (*Acidum Hydrochloricum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, the œsophagus, and the stomach; styptic taste in the mouth; great thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse very frequent and tense; and the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the pungent odour of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, and death. These are also the symptoms attending poisoning by any of the mineral acids; but it is said by *Orfila*, that when hydrochloric acid is the poison, a thick white fume of a sharp penetrating odour, similar to that exhaled by the acid, issues from the mouth.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth, œsophagus, and stomach, are of a deep red colour, and partially covered with extravasated blood; they are also often perforated in many places.

Test. When any of the acid which has been used as the poison remains, it is readily detected by its sensible qualities, and by the white dense fumes of hydrochlorate of ammonia, which are formed when a glass rod dipped in ammonia is approached to it. If mixed with wine, or other coloured fluids, it may be detected by distilling the suspected fluid from a small retort over a candle, into a phial containing a solution of nitrate of silver; the chloride of silver will be thus formed, which is known by its solubility in ammonia, and its insolubility in nitric acid. If the contents of the stomach or the vomited matter only can be procured, boil these for three-quarters of an hour in combination with a dilute solution of pure potassa, and precipitate the filtered fluid with nitrate of silver, which will form the chloride of silver, if the poison be hydrochloric acid.

Treatment. Administer immediately soap and calcined magnesia, mixed in bland demulcent fluids. Give, freely, emollient diluents, and employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the inflammatory symptoms that supervene, when the poison does not prove very soon fatal.

MURIATE or HYDROCHLORATE OF BARYTA, or CHLORIDE OF BARIUM, (*Barii Chloridum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.





Symptoms. Violent vomiting, accompanied with excruciating pains of the stomach and bowels; vertigo, stupor, paralysis of the lower extremities, convulsions, and death. Independent of its corrosive property, it acts on the brain and nervous system; the action of the heart is rapid and intermitting; respiration is momentarily suspended; the pupils dilate, and insensibility supervenes.

Morbid Appearance. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach throughout its whole extent.

Tests. If any of the poison be found, chloride of barium may be detected in it by dropping into it a little sulphuric acid, when a white precipitate will be formed, which is insoluble in nitric acid, or by the suspected fluid yielding with nitrate of silver a white curdled or clotted precipitate, insoluble in water and in nitric acid, but soluble in pure liquid ammonia. If the menstruum be red wine or coffee, the mixture is turbid; it should be filtered, and its colour destroyed by chlorine before testing it. The excess of chlorine, however, must be previously dissipated by heat, when the nitrate of silver is employed as a test.

Treatment. As soon as possible dilute largely with bland fluids, holding in solution sulphate of soda or of magnesia; for these salts decompose the chloride of barium, and form an inert insoluble sulphate in the stomach; then excite vomiting by irritating the fauces, afterwards treat the case as one of gastric inflammation.

* The other barytic salts produce nearly the same effects on the animal economy as the chloride; and therefore these instructions refer equally to cases of poisoning by the *nitrate* and the *carbonate* of baryta, or by pure baryta.

MURIATE—HYDROCHLORATE OF ANTIMONY—BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. (*Hydrochloras Antimonii.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excruciating pains of the stomach, violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, convulsions, syncope, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is inflamed throughout, and in some places eroded and gangrenous. The brain also presents evidences of having suffered from strong inflammatory excitement.

Test. Mix the suspected substance with carbonate of potassa and charcoal, and calcine the mixture; the result should be chloride of potassium, metallic antimony, and carbonic acid gas. The butter of antimony is decomposed by water, which forms a white precipitate; and by the hydro-sulphurets, which precipitate it of an orange colour.

Treatment. See *Tartar Emetic*.

MURIATE or CHLORIDE OF TIN, (*Chloras Stanni*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An austere metallic taste; constriction of the œsophagus; impeded respiration; violent vomiting, with cramp of the stomach and excruciating colic pains, purging, the pulse small, but sharp and quick; convulsions, sometimes paralysis, asphyxia, and death.

Morbid Appearance. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

Test. This salt, in the solid state, is in small acicular crystals, of a yellowish-white colour; deliquescent in the air, and reddening the vegetable blues. Mix the solid salt in a crucible, with charcoal and caustic potassa, (*potassa fusa*.) and, covering the crucible with charcoal, expose it to a strong heat for 20 minutes. The result should be metallic tin and chloride of potassium. If the poison

be in solution, precipitate separate portions of it by the following re-agents; solution of potassa, or of ferro-cyanide of potassium, which throw down white precipitates; and the hydro-sulphuric, which form yellow precipitates. Bichloride of mercury, which forms a grey precipitate composed of grains of metallic mercury; and nitrate of silver, which precipitates clots of hydrochlorate of silver. If the solvents be wine or coffee, the solution must be freed from colour by chlorine before being tested.

Treatment. Dilute copiously with milk, which appears to decompose the chloride; then excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water and irritating the fauces. Bleed, and employ the warm bath, fomentations, and emollient enemata, to combat the inflammatory symptoms; administering, at the same time, opiates and antispasmodics to soothe the nervous irritation.

THE MUSSEL, (*Mytilus Edulis*.) A septic animal poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of weight at the stomach nausea, constriction of the throat, immoderate thirst, vomiting, stertorous breathing, vertigo, itching, and sometimes an eruption all over the skin; low tremulous pulse, subsultus, and coldness of the extremities, occasionally terminating in death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A dark fœtid fluid is present in the stomach; and the whole body rapidly undergoes putrefaction.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and by irritating the fauces with the finger or a feather, until full vomiting be excited; purge with castor oil; and, at the same time, dilute freely with acidulous liquids, giving, at short intervals, from 20 to 60 drops of æther in half an ounce of simple syrup.

* * These remarks apply generally to all cases of poisoning by fish. (For a list of the fish most to be dreaded, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iii. p. 451.) But it is probable, as suggested by Dr. Burrows in the paper referred to, that the poisonous properties of fish depend chiefly on an unhealthy state of the fish itself.

NITRATE OF COPPER; see under *Sulphate of Copper*.

NITRE—NITRATE OF POTASSA, (*Nitras Potassæ*.) An acid mineral poison.

Symptoms. When taken in doses of half an ounce to an ounce, which has too frequently happened from the salt being sold by mistake for sulphate of soda, it excites nausea, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; bloody stools, excruciating tormina of the lower bowels, the sensation of fire in the stomach, laborious respiration, cold extremities, syncope, convulsions, and sometimes death. If the patient live, he may remain paralytic.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and sphacelation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which has been occasionally found perforated. The evidences of inflammation extend throughout the intestinal canal.

Test. The form of its crystals, if any of the salt remain, instantly distinguishes nitre from sulphate of soda; but, if it be in powder, it may be known by deflagrating when it is thrown upon hot coals, and by giving out nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured on it. If the salt be in solution, throw upon the surface some crystals of morphia, and pour into the fluid a little sulphuric acid; if nitre be present, the morphia will be reddened by the nitrous acid disengaged.

Treatment. Dilute freely with milk and bland demulcents exhibit





emollient enemas; and, after bleeding when the pulse is hard and quick, administer opium and aromatics.

NITRATE OF SILVER, or LUNAR CAUSTIC, (*Argenti Nitras*)
A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those produced by corrosive sublimate; in general the pain of the stomach is more severe: greatly embarrassed respiration.

Morbid Appearances. The organs of deglutition and the stomach present evident marks of inflammation and erosion. The mucous membrane of the stomach presents a black colour: the lips, the interior of the mouth, the œsophagus are also black. The fingers are sometimes tinged with the same colour.

Tests. If the poison have been taken in solution in water, it is detected by the arsenious acid mixed with ammonia precipitating a yellow arsenite of silver. Ammonia does not render the solution turbid, but it is precipitated olive colour by all the other alkalies. A stick of phosphorus placed in it precipitates the silver in a metallic state. All the hydrochlorates decompose it, and throw down a white precipitate, which is changed to black by the light; put these precipitates into a tube open at both ends and heated, pass through it a stream of hydrogen gas, the chloride first becomes yellow, then fuses and changes to red, which gradually weakens in depth, and leaves a coating of metallic silver on the tube.

Treatment. Administer, instantly, a strong solution of common salt, to form an insoluble chloride of silver in the stomach. Then evacuate the stomach by an emetic; and, if symptoms of inflammation nevertheless supervene, employ local and general bleeding, tepid baths, and emollient fomentations and clysters.

TRISNITRATE OF BISMUTH, (*Trisnitras Bismuthi*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those of corrosive sublimate, with a sensation of great heat in the chest, and difficulty of breathing.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which is almost reduced to a state of pulp, and separates by the slightest friction. The inflammation extends throughout the intestines, and the lungs also display traces of it.

Tests. The best test is chromate of potassa, which precipitates it from its aqueous solution of a beautiful orange-yellow colour. It may be detected in the solid contents of the stomach by calcination. In the fluid contents by passing through them a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, dissolving the precipitate in hydrochloric acid, filtering the solution and testing with ferrocyanate of potassa, which forms a yellowish-white precipitate.

Treatment. Exhibit large draughts of milk, which is firmly coagulated into clots by the trisnitate of bismuth, and involving the poison, affords time and opportunity to expel it from the stomach. If symptoms of inflammation show themselves, combat them by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

NITRIC ACID, NITROUS ACID—AQUAFORTIS, (*Acidum Nitricum, Nitrosum*, P. E.) Corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach; excessive vomiting, and almost immediate death, if the acid be strong, and the dose large; but if it be weak, the patient may linger for a considerable time, in which case he vomits at intervals shreds of membrane, which have an insupportable fetor, the constipation of the bowels is the most obstinate; and when

dejections are obtained, they are attended with excruciating torture.

Morbid Appearances. When death has quickly taken place, the most characteristic feature displayed on dissection is a layer of yellow matter, which covers the mucous membrane of the œsophagus, the stomach, and every part over which the poison has passed. This membrane is also converted into a fatty substance, and the stomach is often found perforated. The lips, the chin, and the hands of the patient are also stained with orange-coloured spots.

Tests. Boil the fluid, if any remain unswallowed, over copper filings, when orange-coloured fumes will be extricated if nitric acid be present. Add morphia, which will be reddened, or add carbonate of potassa, which will form a deflagrating salt, if the acid is the nitric. In a diluted state this acid blackens the solution of protosulphate of iron. When none of the poison remains, and death has taken place, saturate the contents of the stomach with bicarbonate of potassa; evaporate the filtered solution to dryness, add to the residue copper filings and sulphuric acid, and receive the fumes on morphia, or a solution of protosulphate of iron; redness in the former and dark olive in the latter prove the presence of nitric acid.

Treatment. Give large doses of a solution of soap, or a mixture of calcined magnesia in water or any bland fluid. Then evacuate the stomach by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and bleed, purge, and employ other antiphlogistic measures, if the symptoms indicate inflammation.

NUX VOMICA, (*Strychnos nux Vomica, fructus.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sensations of inebrriety; vertigo; tetanic twitchings, and rigidity of the limbs and arms, alternating with subsultus tenaxum; extreme difficulty of respiration, with excruciating pain under the xiphoid cartilage; asphyxia; and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any evidences of membranous inflammation in the stomach or intestines; the lungs appear natural; but the left ventricle of the heart is generally gorged with blood, and the whole of the arteries contracted. It is supposed that this poison acts chiefly on the medulla spinalis.

Test. Powder grey, inodorous, very bitter; gives an orange-yellow colour to nitric acid. Digest in alcohol and evaporate; take up the extract with water acidulated with sulphuric acid; then boil with a slight excess of lime; wash the precipitate and act upon it with boiling alcohol, leave to spontaneous evaporation, and test the residue as for strychnia.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then dilute freely with vinegar and water, and other acidulous drinks.

OPÍUM, (*Opium.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Drowsiness and stupor, which are followed by delirium, pallid countenance, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, coma, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight redness of the stomach and intestines; but there are no evidences of an inflammatory state of the brain or its membranes.

Test. Wash the contents of the stomach and intestines in distilled vinegar, and strain; then test a portion with persulphate of iron to detect meconic acid, which gives it a dirty red colour. To another portion add solution of acetate of lead, and separate the precipitate by filtration; wash it well, then extend it in water and pass through it a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, heat it to





drive off any excess of the gas, and test the fluid with persulphate of iron. Evaporate the fluid separated by the filter to an extract, act upon this by alcohol, leave the tincture to spontaneous evaporation, and test the residue for morphia.

Treatment. The stomach-pump should be instantly used, or an emetic consisting of ℥j. of sulphate of zinc, or from gr. v. to gr. x. of sulphate of copper dissolved in an ounce of water, should be exhibited as soon as possible, and the vomiting kept up by irritating the fauces. It is advisable to use an astringent infusion instead of water with the stomach-pump. After the stomach is emptied, give large draughts of vinegar and water, and other acidulous fluids; with coffee, brandy, and cordials: keeping awake and constantly rousing the attention of the sufferer, until the effects of the poison subside. Immersion in the tepid bath is a useful means of subduing the drowsiness. Dashing cold water on the head and chest is also useful.

OXALIC ACID, (*Acidum Oxalicum*.) A corrosive poison.

Symptoms. Burning pain of the stomach; nausea, and severe but ineffectual efforts to vomit; great dilatation of pupils; vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The tongue and fauces are covered with a viscid white mucus; the stomach is partially inflamed, and exhibits in some places, evidently those to which the acid has been more immediately applied, a pulpy character. Evidences of inflammation in the lungs.

Tests. Its small, needle-form, lamellar crystals have occasioned it to be mistaken for Epsom salts; but it is easily distinguished from these by its strong acid taste, by its volatilizing when heated in a phial, and subliming in small crystals, and by lime water throwing down, in its solution, a copious precipitate of oxalate of lime, which is insoluble in an excess of the acid, but soluble in nitric acid. Precipitate by nitrate of silver: the precipitate when well washed and dried slightly detonates.

Treatment. Administer, as soon as possible after the poison has been taken, a mixture of chalk and water, and then evacuate the oxalate of lime thus formed, by exciting vomiting, by copious dilution and irritating the fauces.

OXIDE OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris*.

PHOSPHORUS, (*Phosphorus*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Phosphorus taken even in moderate quantities produces immediate death; and as it has been exhibited as a remedy, in this manner it may prove poisonous. The symptoms are violent pain of the stomach, with a hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; great excitement of the arterial system, and horrible convulsions, which are the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. A general inflammatory aspect of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

Test. Phosphorus is readily known by its alliaceous smell and combustible properties.

Treatment. Dilute largely so as to fill the stomach with liquid, by which the combustion of the phosphorus in it is impeded and vomiting induced, without increasing the irritation of the viscera. Magnesia, mixed with the fluid exhibited, is useful by neutralizing phosphoric acid, which is formed in these cases.

POTASSA, (*Caustic*)—SOLUTION OF POTASSA, (*Potassa fusa, Liquor Potassæ*.) Corrosive mineral poisons.

Symptoms. Acid urinous taste in the mouth; great heat of the throat; nausea, and vomiting of bloody alkaline matter; acnte

epigastralgia and insupportable colic; hypercatharsis, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation the most extensive of the whole alimentary canal, and perforations of the stomach.

Tests. If any of the poison remain, it is known by feeling soapy to the touch, changing to green the vegetable reds and blues, and precipitating nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-coloured oxide, which is soluble in nitric acid. Water impregnated with carbonic acid produces no precipitate nor causes opacity, which distinguishes it from the caustic earths. Potassa is distinguished from soda by evaporating the solution in a silver spoon, and when it is concentrated, testing with hydrochlorate of platinum; or with tartaric acid; the former causes a yellow precipitate, the latter a precipitation of bitartrate of potassa. If none of the poison remain, the vomited matter must be tested in the above manner.

Treatment. Vinegar and the vegetable acids should be instantly freely administered. Dilute with demulcents, and employ bleeding and other antiphlogistic means to reduce the inflammatory symptoms.

* Cases of poisoning by soda and the alkaline carbonates require the same treatment.

PRUSSIC ACID, (*Acidum Hydrocyanicum*.) A sedative poison.

Symptoms. When the dose is large, death is the immediate result; but if the dose do not exceed from 10 to 20 minims, it is succeeded by stupor and weight in the head, nausea, faintness, and vertigo, with loss of sight; followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which terminate insensibly in death, if no curative mean be employed.

Morbid Appearances. No change of structure nor any trace of inflammation is evident; but a strong odour of the acid exhalates from the stomach.

Tests. Perhaps the only certain test is to strain the contents of the stomach, and add to the liquid a few drops of liquor potassæ, and afterwards a few drops of sulphuric acid, and distil with a very low heat into a recipient cooled by ice and water, then add to the product a solution of protosulphate of iron. If prussic acid be present, a precipitate of a brist brown colour will fall, which, on adding a little sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish green, and gradually deepens to a beautiful full blue.

Treatment. Administer as quickly as possible hot brandy and water, or camphor mixture, combined with liquid ammonia, or the aromatic spirit of ammonia. Oil of turpentine also, and the whole range of diffusible stimuli, will prove useful.

RATTLE SNAKE POISON, (*Crotalus horridus*.)

Symptoms. Quick pulse, impeded respiration, sudden depression of strength in the wounded limb, extending over the whole body; convulsions; death. The wound becomes quickly gangrenous.

Treatment. A ligature above the bitten part; suction of the wound; the application of cupping-glasses; cauterization by hot irons or caustics. Administer internally can de luce, ammonia, olive oil

RUE, and OIL OF RUE, (*Ruta Graveolentis folia et Oleum Foliatum*.) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. Great dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sensation of heat and pain of the stomach and bowels, headache and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. We know of no recorded instance of death in the human species from the administration of rue or its oil; but in dogs, who have been killed by it, the stomach affords evidences of considerable inflammation.



Test. None; but the odour of the oil, which resembles that of the plant, leads to its detection.

Treatment. Emetics, and afterwards dilution with acidulous drinks and demulcents.

SABINE or SAVINE, and OIL OF SAVINE, (*Sabina folia et oleum.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. All those of high excitement, with very acute pain of the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting, hypercatharsis, and convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum; but the symptoms depend chiefly on the action which the poison exerts on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious dilution with mucilaginous fluids, and keep down the inflammatory symptoms by the use of the lancet and other antiphlogistic measures.

SAINT IGNATIUS' BEAN, (*Strychnos Sancti ignatii*) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. See *Strychnia*.

Tests. This seed is about the size of a small olive, convex on one side and angular on the other, and covered with a grey powder; the substance horny, hard, brown, inodorous, and very bitter to the taste.

Treatment. See *Strychnia*.

SOW BREAD, (*Cyclamen Europæum.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent tormina and purging; bloody stools, accompanied with cold sweats and convulsions, frequently terminating in death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Treatment. Induce vomiting by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and combat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic or other means, as may be required.

SPURGE—EUPHORBIA, (*Euphorbiarum Succus proprius, et fructus*) Acrid vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. A burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach; vomiting; hypercatharsis, producing bloody stools, convulsions, and death.

Test. The euphorbia of the shops is readily recognized by the triangular form of its tears, and their inclosing seeds. When boiled in alcohol, the greater part is taken up, but an insipid wax separates as the solution cools, whilst a hot, acrid oil remains in solution.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of violent inflammation of the stomach and the bowels; but more particularly of the rectum, which is always ulcerated, the surface of the abraded spots being covered with a brown or blackish fluid, which is probably extravasated blood.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water, and then exhibit, alternately and repeatedly, a few table-spoonful of olive oil, and a cupful of milk. Soothe the rectum with mutton broth and starch clysters, and bleed, if the excitement run high, after the stomach and bowels are evacuated.

STRAMONIUM, or THORN APPLE, (*Datura Stramonii Herba, fructus et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison deriving its power from an alkaloid, named *Daturin*.

Symptoms. Vomiting, vertigo, delirium, sometimes furious madness, stupor, convulsions, paralysis, cold sweats, and death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation in the mucous membrane of the stomach and the meninges of the brain. The lungs are generally gorged with very dark-coloured blood, and blotches of extravasated blood are seen in various parts of the alimentary canal.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

STRONG SCENTED LETTUCE, (*Lactucæ Virosæ Herba*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Inebriety, followed by the other symptoms that characterise poisoning by opium.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances and Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

SUGAR OF LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead*.

SULPHATE OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris*.

SULPHATE OF ZINC; see *White Vitriol*.

SULPHURIC ACID, (*Acidum Sulphuricum*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Austere styptic taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning pain in the throat, gullet, and stomach; nausea, vomiting, and a horrible lœtor of the breath. The matter vomited is tinged both by arterial and by venous blood, and bubbles upon the spot if it fall either upon chalk or marble. Symptoms of general inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon supervene, with difficult respiration, and a cough resembling croup; a frequent, small, concentrated, irregular pulse; constant horripilation; extreme anxiety and restlessness; convulsions of the face and lips; and sometimes a papulous eruption precedes death. The intellect remains entire until the last.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach contains a large quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with foetid gas; its coats are ulcerated, black, and covered with deep corroded spots, an appearance that extends almost through the whole of the alimentary canal, which, in many places, also, is as it were dissolved, and in many instances perforations take place, and the contents of the stomach are found in the abdominal sac. The mouth and œsophagus present evidences of the highly corrosive properties of the poison.

Test. If any of the poison remain, it can be readily recognized by its great specific weight, by its property of evolving heat when mixed with water, and by its decomposition and the evolution of sulphuric acid gas on boiling it over mercury. If it be combined with wine or vinegar, add a solution of nitrate of baryta: if the acid be present, a sulphate of baryta, insoluble in nitric acid, will be formed; the existence of which, however, must be demonstrated by adding to it an equal weight of charcoal, exposing the mixture, wrapped up in platinum foil, to the heat of a spirit lamp for ten minutes, then introducing it into a glass tube, and adding a few drops of pure hydrochloric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas is evolved, and easily recognized both by the odour, and by introducing into the tube a slip of paper dipped in diacetate of lead. The contents of the stomach may be tested by boiling them with metallic mercury, which will produce sulphurous acid gas, if sulphuric acid have been the poison.

Treatment. Having ascertained the nature of the poison, dilute instantly and largely with milk mixed with calcined magnesia, or





soap, or the fixed alkalies; and treat the secondary symptoms by the means usually employed in inflammation of the intestines

TARTARIC ACID, (*Acidum Tartaricum*.) A corrosive poison

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those from poisoning by the oxalic acid.

Morbid Appearances. Very similar to those produced by the oxalic acid.

Tests. When heated in a phial, instead of subliming like oxalic acid, it is decomposed, blackens, swells, smokes, and exhales an acrid vapour. It burns with a blue flame, and leaves a spongy charcoal. When its solution is treated with lime-water, the white precipitate is soluble in an excess of the acid: with potash, the precipitated crystals are characteristic.

Treatment. Solutions of the alkalies, or chalk and water, should be instantly administered, and the secondary symptoms treated by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

TARTAR EMETIC,—**POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY**, (*Antimonium Tartarizatum*, *Antimoni Potassio-Tartras*.) A corrosive metallic poison

Symptoms. Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, a sensation of burning heat at the epigastrium; twisting colic and hypercatharsis; small, frequent, hard pulse; syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, most painful cramps in the lower limbs, great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestines much inflated with gas; and the mucous membrane of the stomach red, tumefied, and covered with a viscid layer easily separated; the peritoneum is generally of a dark brick-red hue; and the membranes of the brain display marks of having been the seat of great inflammatory excitement; the lungs and lower intestines are not altered.

Tests. If the poison be found in its solid form, add charcoal, and reduce it by heating it in a coated tube. The odour of burnt vegetable matter will be exhaled; the powder will first blacken, then resume its white colour, and finally display metallic antimony. If the poison be found in a state of solution; 1. pour into the fluid a few drops of alcoholic infusion of galls, which will produce an instantaneous, copious, clotted, whitish-yellow precipitate. 2. Pass through the solution a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, collect and wash the orange-coloured precipitate, put it in a glass tube open at both ends, and fitted to a proper apparatus for passing over the sulphuret of antimony a stream of hydrogen gas, whilst the tube is heated by a spirit lamp. The sulphuret is thus reduced, the sulphur carried off, and metallic antimony procured. If the poison be a vinous solution of tartar emetic, the precipitate formed by the tincture of galls is a bright violet.

Treatment. Dilute freely with tepid infusion of galls to decompose the poison and form an insoluble tannate, and evacuate by the stomach-pump: but if the whole of the poison be not evacuated, large doses of the decoction of yellow cinchona bark should be administered. It would perhaps be well to give this decoction, in the first instance, in doses sufficient to excite vomiting by their bulk.

TOBACCO, (*Nicotianæ Tabaci folia*.) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its power from an alkali named *Nicotine*, and an oil.

Symptoms. Severe nausea, vomiting, headache, and other sensations of uneasiness; sudden sinking of the strength, cold sweats, tre-

mors, convulsions, and death. It operates most powerfully when introduced into the anus: the external application of a strong infusion is attended with similar symptoms, and proves nearly as virulent.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach presents very slight traces of inflammation; but no alteration is perceptible in the intestines. The lungs are generally found gorged with blood; but the morbid appearances are altogether obscure; the poison producing its deleterious effects evidently by its action both on the heart, which it paralyzes, and on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. If the practitioner be called immediately after the poison has been swallowed, evacuate the stomach by two or three grains of tartar emetic, and assist its action by irritating the fauces, and assisting the vomiting by very copious doses of astringent infusions; especially of yellow cinchona bark or of galls. If, however, some time have elapsed, administer castor oil and purgatives, and immediately afterwards lemon juice, or vinegar and water; but if the sedative effects be already produced, nothing can be done until the habit be roused by brandy, camphor, and cordials.

VERATRUM; see *Hellebore Root*—*White*.

VERATRIA. An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. In even small doses it excites nausea, vomitings, hypercatharsis, embarrasses respiration, causes tetanic spasms, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Indications of severe inflammation of the mucous membrane, ulcerations of the stomach and duodenum.

Tests. A white, inodorous, uncrystallizable powder, which excites violent sneezing when applied to the nostrils; it is scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and æther; sulphuric acid first colours it yellow, then red, and last violet.

Treatment. Copious dilution with demulcents; bleeding, and other antiphlogistic means.

VERDIGRIS, (*Ærugo*, *Subacetas Cupri*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Dry, parched tongue, accompanied with a sensation of strangulation in the throat; nausea, and constant spitting, with coppery eructations; vomiting, or fruitless effort to vomit, with a feeling of dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic, and tenesmus; black, and, occasionally, bloody stools; the pulse small, hard, quick, and irregular; ardent thirst, difficult respiration, precordial anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, great prostration of strength, cramps, convulsions, and death. The more prominent and most frequent symptoms are the spitting, colic, and vomitings.

Morbid Appearances. Stomach inflamed, and its coats much thickened, so as almost to obliterate the pyloric orifice, and tinged green; intestines inflamed, and in many places gangrenous, and even pierced so as to allow the poison to escape into the abdominal cavity. The rectum is generally found ulcerated.

Tests. It is readily recognized when any of the poison remains unswallowed. If in solution in wine or any coloured fluid, discharge the colour by chlorine, and precipitate the filtered fluid by ferrocyanate of potassa, which throws down a chestnut-brown precipitation, if any salt of copper be present; or decompose the verdigris in the solution by placing in it a clean knife, or a stick of phosphorus, which will appear after some minutes coated with metallic copper.

Treatment. Administer large doses of syrup, or copious draughts of



sugar, albumen, and water, until the stomach is evacuated by the bulk of the liquid; and, afterwards, continue the exhibition of albumen in more moderate doses, combating any inflammatory symptoms that may supervene, by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

WHITE LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead*.

WHITE VITRIOL, (*Sulphas Zinci*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acerb taste in the month, with a sensation of choking; nausea and severe vomiting, frequent stools, pains of the epigastrium and lower belly, difficult respiration, quickened pulse, paleness and shrinking of the features, and coldness of the extremities. Death but rarely follows, owing to the vomiting excited in the first instance by the poison.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of intense inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and occasionally patches of black extravasated blood on the muscular coats of those viscera.

Test. Chromate of potassa, which throws down in the solution an orange-yellow chromate of zinc.

Treatment. Let the patient drink freely of milk, which, besides acting as an emollient, partially decomposes the poison, rendering it more inert. Exhibit emollient clysters, if the poison be not ejected from the stomach, and have passed the pylorus; and treat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic measures.

VIPER POISON.

Symptoms. Lancing pain in the bitten part, increased on pressure, and extending to the whole limb: the part swells, is at first pale, then red, livid, gangrenous, and excessively hard. Vomiting, convulsions, jaundice; pulse small, frequent, concentrated, irregular, embarrassed breathing, cold sweats, delirium.

Treatment. Apply a ligature above the wounded part; cauterize the wound with a hot iron, or any active caustic: administer eau de luce, ammonia, olive oil.

WOLFSBANE; see *Monkshood*.

Method of distinguishing the following vegetable Alkaloids—Atropia, Brucia, Delphia, Emetia, Morphia, Solania, Strychnia, Veratria—when they are in powder.

Treat the powder, first with nitric acid, which is coloured red by *Brucia*, *Delphia*, *Morphia*, and the *Strychnia* of commerce. If the reddened acid become of a violet hue on the addition of protohydrochlorate of tin, the alkaline powder is *Brucia*: if the reddened acid gradually become black and carbonaceous, it is *Delphia*: if the powder be soluble without decomposition, and decompose iodic acid, it is *Morphia*: if it is not fusible, and does not decompose iodic acid, it is *Strychnia*. If the powder greens, instead of reddening, nitric acid, it is *Solania*: if it is insoluble in æther, and does not redden nitric acid, it is *Emetia*: if it be soluble in æther, and does not redden nitric acid, but melts when heated and volatilizes, it is *Atropia*: if it is thus affected by æther and nitric acid, but is not volatilized, it is *Veratria*.

APPENDIX.

No. III.

ART OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

IN prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, HABIT, CLIMATE, the CONDITION OF THE STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRASY.

AGE.

For an Adult, suppose the dose to be ONE or 1 drachm.			
Under 1 year,	will require only...	1-12th	5 grains.
2	.....	1-8th	8 grains.
3	.....	1-6th	10 grains.
4	.....	1-4th	15 grains.
7	.....	1-3d	1 scruple.
14	.....	half	half drachm.
20	.....	2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above 21	The full dose	one	1 drachm.

65 The inverse gradation of the above.

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults; but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

SEX. Women require smaller doses than men: they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men; and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS. The knowledge of these is essential; for persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

CLIMATE. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates. Narcotics act more powerfully in hot than in cold climates; thence smaller doses are required in the former: but the reverse is the case with respect to calomel.

CONDITION OF THE STOMACH, AND IDIOSYNCRASY. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing



- 1 -

but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire greater activity by use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

Examples of the most useful Forms of Extemporaneous Prescriptions.

POWDERS.

NARCOTIC.

R Pulveris conii, gr. v,
 ——— glycyrrhizæ, gr. vi.

Sit pulvis, ter quotidie sumendus.

In schirrhous affections, scrofula, painful old ulcers, &c.

R Pulveris Belladonnæ, gr. i,
 ——— potassæ nitratis, gr. xvi,
 ——— sacchari, gr. ix.

Fiat pulvis, hora somni omni nocte sumendus.

In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, and epilepsy

ANTISPASMODIC.

R Pulveris valerianæ, ℥i,
 ——— cinnamomi comp. gr. x.

Fiat pulvis, ter quaterve quotidie sumendus.

In hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis.

R Pulveris ippecacuanhæ, gr. i
 ——— sodæ carbonatis, gr. xii.
 ——— opii, gr. i.

Fiat pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.

Spasmodic asthma, whooping cough.

R Zinci oxydi, gr. iij,
 Sacchari albi, gr. v.

Sit pulvis, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

In gastric or spasmodic cough.

TONIC.

R Pulveris cinchonæ, ℥ss,
 ——— cinnamomi comp. gr. x.

Sit pulvis in cyathis lactis, tertia quaque hora sumendus.

In convalescence from fevers.

R Ferri potassio-tartratis, gr. viii,
 Pulveris calumbæ, ℥i.

Fiat pulvis, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

After diarrhœa, in scrofulous tumours and dyspepsia.

ANTIPERIODIC.

R Quinæ disulphatis, gr. iij,
 Sacchari albi, gr. v.

Sit pulvis secunda quaque hora, absente paroxysmo, sumendus.

In the intermissions in ague.

ASTRINGENT.

R Pulveris catechu, gr. xv,
 ————— gallæ, gr. ij.

Sit pulvis, post defectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœa, from a weakened state of the bowels.

R Pulveris kino compositi, gr. xv.

Pulvis ex cyatho aquæ menthæ viridis sexta quaque hora sumatur.

In chronic diarrhœa and intestinal hæmorrhages.

EMETIC.

R Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥j.
 Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. i.
 Fiat pulvis emeticus.

CATHARTIC.

R Jalapæ pulveris, gr. xij,
 Calomelanos, gr. iij,
 Sulphatis potassæ, gr. vij
 Fiat pulvis, hora somni, pro re nata, sumendus.

A useful purgative in diminished action of the liver

R Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iii,
 Pulveris jalapæ,
 Sacchari, sing. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, vespere vel primo mane sumendus.

In bilious fevers, and slimy and obstructed bowels.

R Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iii,
 Pulveris scammonii compositi, gr. xii.
 Tere in pulverem, quamprimum sumendum.

In worm cases.

DIURETIC.

R Bitartratis potassæ, ℥ss,
 Pulveris scillæ siccæ, gr. ii,
 ————— zingiberis, gr. iv.

Sit pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.

In ascites.

DIAPHORETIC.

R Pulveris ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. v,
 ————— tragacanthæ comp. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

In the commencement of febrile diseases, after emptying the stomach and bowels.

R Antimonii potassio-tartratis, ℥j,
 Sacchari albi, gr. xxx.

Intime misceantur, et divide in doses æquales decem, quarum sumatur una tertia quaque hora.

In fever, after bleeding and the exhibition of a clyster.

EXPECTORANT.

R Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. vi.
 ————— potassæ nitratis, ℥iiss,
 ————— myrrhæ, gr. xii.

Misce, et divide in doses æquales quatuor, quarum sumatur una quartis horis.

In asthma, and the earlier stage of phthisis pulmonalis.



PILLS.

NARCOTIC.

R Opii, gr. i.

Fiat pilula. hora somni sumenda.

To procure sleep in ordinary cases.

R Pulveris digitalis, gr. iv,

Camphoræ, gr. xii,

Extracti hyoscyami, gr. xviii.

Fiant pilulæ sex. Sumantur ij. hora somni quotidie.

In maniacal and spasmodic affections.

SEDATIVE.

R Plumbi acetatis, gr. xxx,

Pulveris colchici, gr. xx,

———— opii, gr. iii,

Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Misce optime, et divide in pilulas æquales decem, quarum sumat unam sexta quaque hora.

In active hæmorrhages, washed down with ℥j. of distilled vinegar in ʒj. of water. They may also be given in phthisis: one pill twice a day, after bleeding.

ANTISPASMODIC.

R Opii, gr. ss,

Castorei, gr. viiss,

Pulveris digitalis gr. i,

Syrupi, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duæ, bis vel ter die sumendæ.

In spasmodic asthma, and dyspnœa.

R Cupri ammonio-sulphatis, gr. ii,

Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ quatuor. Sumatur una bis quotidie.

In epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose.

R Argenti nitratis, gr. ij,

Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales quatuor. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

STIMULANT.

R Assafœtidæ, ℥i,

Pulveris zingiberis, ℥ss,

Syrupi, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ triginta, quarum sumat tres tertia quaque hora.

In palsy.

R Strychninæ, gr. j,

Acidi acetici, ℥j.

Micæ panis, ʒj.

Fiant pilulæ æquales decem. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In paralysis from poisoning by carbonate of lead.

TONIC.

R Pulveris rhei,

———— zingiberis, ā ā ℥ss,

Extracti aulemidis, ℥i.

Fiat massa, in pilulas æquales triginta dividenda, quarum capiat tres ante prandium quotidie.

In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

℞ Ferri sesquioxidi,
Extracti conii, ā ā ℥i.

Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti-quatuor. Sumantur
duæ bis quotidie.

In fluor albus and scrofula.

℞ Acidi arseniosi, gr. ij,
Opii in pulverem triti, gr. viij
Saponis, ℥j.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xxiv æquales dividenda, quarum
sumat unam ter quotidie.

In intermittents, periodical headache, neuralgia, and lepra vul-
garis.

ASTRINGENT.

℞ Extracti cinchonæ, ℥ii,
Aluminis, ℥i,
Syrupi, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ triginta-sex. Sumantur quatuor quæta vel
sexta quaque hora.

In passive hæmorrhages.

CATHARTIC.

℞ Scammonii in pulv. gr. iv,
Extracti taraxaci, gr. xiv.
Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum sumat tres bis quotidie.

In hypochondriasis and chronic hepatitis.

℞ Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iii,
Pulveris jalapæ, gr. ix,
Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ tres hora somni sumendæ.

To empty the bowels in bilious affections.

℞ Calomelanos, gr. vj,
Elaterii, gr. j,
Micæ panis, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ sex. Sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

In ascites.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ, gr. x,
Conii extracti, ℥j,
Aloes extracti, ℥ss,
Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.
Ut fiat massa in pilulas decem dividenda. Sumatur una
hora somni quotidie.

In habitual costiveness.

℞ Aconiti extracti, gr. j,
Anthemidis extracti, gr. xvj.
Fiant pilulæ quatuor æquales. Sumatur una sexta quaque
hora.

In enlargement of the joints in chronic rheumatism.

EMMENAGOGUE.

℞ Ferri sulphatis, ℥j,
Potassæ carbonatis, gr. vj,
Myrrhæ, ℥j,
Pulveris aloes compositi, ℥ss.
Contunde simul, et dividitur massa in pilulas æquales tri-
ginta. Sumat tres bis quotidie.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ℥i.
Divide in pilulas æquales quindecim. Sumatur una mane
et nocte, quotidie.

In suppression of the menstrual discharge.



DIURETIC.

- R Pulveris digitalis, gr. xii,
Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. iv,
Opii, gr. iv,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumatur una octava quaque hora.
In hydrothorax, and ascites depending upon visceral obstruction.

- R Pilulæ hydrargyri, ℥i,
Pulveris scillæ, ℥i,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumatur una octava quaque hora.
In ascites and anasarca.

DIAPHORETIC.

- R Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. 4,
Opii,
Hydrargyri chloridi, ʒi
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duæ hora somni sumendæ.

In acute rheumatism.

- R Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. ii,
Opii, gr. vi,
Camphoræ, gr. xxxvi,
Spiritus rectificati, min. iii,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales duodecim, quarum sumatur una quarta quaque hora.

In fevers.

EXPECTORANT.

- R Pulveris scillæ, gr. xxx,
Animoniaci, ℥iss,
Extract. conii, gr. xxx.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales triginta quarum sumat duas sexta quaque hora.

In asthma and chronic catarrh.

ANTISYPHILITIC.

- R Pilulæ hydrargyri, ℥i.

Divide in pilulas æquales duodecim. Sumatur una mane nocteque quotidie.

In syphilis, herpetic eruptions, and chronic hepatitis.

- R Hydrargyri chloridi, ℥i,
Opii, gr. v,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumatur una mane et nocte quotidie.

In syphilitic cases.

ANTILITHIC.

- R Sodæ carbonatis exsiccatae, ℥iss,
Pulveris cinnamomi comp. ℥ss,
Saponis, ℥ss,
Bal-sami Peruviani, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales triginta. Sumantur tres ter quotidie.

In calculous affections.

TONIC AND PURGATIVE COMBINED.

- R Ferri sesquichloridi, ℥i,
Extracti aloes,
— gentianæ, ʒi

Contunduntur simul, et dividitur moles in pilulas triginta, quarum sumantur duæ ter quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, scrofula, and mesenteric obstructions.

ALTERATIVE.

- ℞ Hydrargyri biniodidi, gr. iv,
Serpentariæ in pulv. ℥i,
Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Misce, et divide in pilulas viginti-quatuor, quarum sumantur quatuor ter quotidie.

In herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous affections.

- ℞ Hydrargyri iodidi, gr. j,
Micæ panis, gr. iij.

Fiant pilula sex æquales. Sumatur i. ter quotidie.

In secondary syphilis.

DRAUGHTS.

NARCOTIC.

- ℞ Misturæ camphoræ, ℥iiss,
Tincturæ opii, ℥xxxv,
Ætheris sulphurici, ℥i,
Syrupi croci, ℥i.

Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus.

In intermittent headache.

- ℞ Ammoniæ carbonatis, gr. xv,
Succi limonis recentis, ℥iv,
Aquæ distillatæ, ℥i,
Spiritus myristicæ, ℥i,
Syrupi aurantii, ℥ss,
Tinctura conii, ℥xx.

Fiat haustus ter die sumendus, addendo de die in diem tincturæ conii, ℥v.; donec dosis ad ℥lxxx. pervenerit in singulis haustibus.

In diseases of increased irritability.

ANTISPASMODIC.

- ℞ Misturæ moschi, ℥xiv,
Liquoris ammoniæ, min. xvi,
Tincturæ castorei, ℥i,
Syrupi papaveris, ℥ss,

Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

In hysteria and convulsive affections, after the bowels have been effectually cleared.

- ℞ Olei anisi, ℥x,
Magnesiæ, ℥j,
Tincturæ sennæ, ℥ii,
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥x.

Fiat haustus, urgente flatu sumendus.

In spasm of the stomach arising from flatulence.

TONIC.

- ℞ Infusi cinchonæ cordifoliæ, ℥iiss,
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ, ℥j,
Pulveris cinchonæ cordifoliæ, ℥ij,
Syrupi aurantii, ℥ss.

Fiat haustus, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In intermittents and acute rheumatism, after purging.

- ℞ Infusi cascariellæ, ℥iiss,
Quinæ disulphatis, gr. ij,
Tincturæ cascariellæ,
—— zingiberis, ā ā ℥i,

+



Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥viij.

Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

R Ferri iodidi, gr. iij,

Aquæ distillatæ, ℥xij.

Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In chlorosis, scrophula, atonic amenorrhœa.

ASTRINGENT.

R Extracti hæmatoxyli, gr. xii,

Aquæ cinamomi, ℥xv,

Tincturæ catechu, ℥i.

Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora vel post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœas and protracted dysentery.

EMETIC.

R Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥i,

Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥ii,

Aquæ communis, ℥vi.

Fiat haustus emeticus, quamprimum vel vespere sumendus.

For unloading the stomach in ordinary cases.

R Zinci sulphatis, ℥j,

Aquæ distillatæ, ℥ss.

Fiat haustus, quamprimum sumendus.

In the commencement of the paroxysm of intermit'tent fever, or in cases of poisons having been taken into the stomach.

R Cupri sulphatis, gr. xv,

Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥ij,

Aquæ distillatæ, ℥j.

Fiat haustus quamprimum sumendus.

CATHARTIC.

R Potassæ tartratis, ℥i,

Tincturæ sennæ, ℥i,

Infusi sennæ, ℥xviss,

Syrupi croci, ℥ss.

Fiat haustus, quamprimum vel primo mane sumendus.

In acute diseases.

R Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥ii,

Infusi rosæ, ℥xiv,

Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥x.

Manuæ, ℥ii.

Fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus.

In inflammatory affections.

R Sennæ infusi, ℥j.

Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥ij.

Camphoræ misturæ, ℥v.

Tincturæ cardamomi, ℥j.

Fiat haustus mane sumendus.

In acute diseases.

DIURETIC.

R Tincturæ jalapæ, ℥ij,

Aceti scillæ, ℥i,

Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥viii.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

R Potassæ nitratis, gr. viii,

Tincturæ digitalis, ℥xvi,

Infusi rosæ, ℥xiii,

Syrupi rosæ, ℥i.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.
In dropsy.

DIAPHORETIC.

- R Potassæ carbonatis, ℥i,
Succi limonis recentis, f℥iv,
Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. 1-6th,
Aque distillatæ, f℥xi,
Syrupi papaveris, f℥i.
Fiat haustus, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

- R Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, f℥vi,
Misturæ camphoræ, f℥x,
Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥x,
Syrupi toluani, f℥ss.
Fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

REFRIGERANT.

- R Potassæ nitratis, gr. xii,
Misturæ amygdalæ, f℥iss,
Syrupi toluani, f℥i.
Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.

- R Potassæ carbonatis, ℥i,
Syrupi, f℥ss,
Spiritus myristicæ, f℥ss,
Aque distillatæ, f℥xi.
Fiat haustus, in effervescentis ~~in~~ ipso cum succi limo-
nis cochleario magno, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

ANTACID.

- R Magnesiae, ℥i,
Aque menthæ piperitæ, f℥iss,
Tincturæ aurantii, f℥i.
Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.

In heartburn, and other cases of acidity of the stomach.

- R Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥xvi,
Misturæ amygdalæ amaræ, f℥ii,
Tincturæ opii, ℥x.
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In acidities of the primæ viæ.

SEDATIVE.

- R Hydrocyanici acidi diluti, ℥iij,
Calumbæ tincturæ, f℥j,
Aque distillatæ, f℥xj.
Fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus

In irritable gastric dyspepsia.

- R Tincturæ ferri sesquichloridi, f℥j,
Aque distillatæ, f℥vss,
Olei aurantii, ℥v,
Sacchari albi, ℥j.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur quarta pars ter quotidie.

In general debility.

MIXTURES.

TONIC.

- R Infusi calumbæ, f℥vss,
Tincturæ cinnamomi compositæ, f℥vj.

Sol. Calc.

~~31~~ 31
3 XVI

Succi lim. ror.

Antem. postulat

8² 3

aq. Jentile

3 vj

~~3~~ 3

3 vj

Syrupi aurantii, ℥ii.

Fiat mistura, ejus cochlearia duo majora quarta quaque hora sumatur.

In debilities of the digestive organs, and to check the severe vomiting which often occurs during pregnancy.

ASTRINGENT.

R Catechu extracti, ℥ii,

Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥viii,

Tincturæ opii, ℥℥.

Fiat mistura, ejus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.

In the last stage of diarrhœa or of dysentery.

EMETIC.

R Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. viii,

Aquæ distillatæ, ℥vi,

Syrupi mori, ℥i.

Fiat mistura ejus cochlearia magna duo, quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit, sumenda.

R Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥ss,

Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. ij,

Tincturæ scillæ, ℥i,

Aquæ distillatæ, ℥viii.

Fiat mistura, ejus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sexta quaque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus.

In dropsies, before exhibiting the foxglove.

CATHARTIC.

R Potassæ sulphatis, ℥ii,

Aquæ fontanæ, ℥vss,

Tincturæ jalapæ, ℥iv,

Sit mistura, ejus sumat cochlearia duo magna omni bilorio.

R Rosæ confectionis, ℥j,

Aquæ ferventis, ℥vii.

Tere optime et post horam cola.

R Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥vj,

Liquoris colati, ℥vss,

Sulphurici acidi diluti, ℥j,

Cardamomi tincturæ, ℥ii.

Fiat mistura. Sumantur cochlearia tria majora ter quotidie.

In a bilious state of habit.

EXPECTORANT.

R Misturæ amygdalæ amaræ, ℥v,

Vini ipecacuanhæ,

Tincturæ scillæ, ā ā ℥i.

Syrupi toluani, ℥vi. Misc.

Sumat cochleare magnum urgente tussi.

In humoral asthma, and the latter stage of catarrh.

R Mistura ammoniaci, ℥iv,

Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥iv,

Tincturæ camphoræ comp. ℥ss,

Syrupi toluani, ℥i. Misc.

Cochleare modicum urgente tussi sumendum.

In chronic or old asthmas.

DEMULCENTS.

R Decocti althæ officinalis, ℥vi,

Syrupi, ℥i.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur tertia pars, sexta quaque hora.
In calculous cases, and inflammation of the kidneys

DETERGENT GARGLE.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ℥ii,
Mellis rosæ, ℥iv,
Infusi rosæ, ℥vss. Misce.
Fiat gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In inflammatory sore throat.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

℞ Infusi rosæ, ℥vii,
Tincturæ catechu, ℥vi,
Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥i,
Tincturæ opii, ℥iiss,
Sit gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In relaxations of the uvula.

STIMULANT GARGLE.

℞ Capsici tincturæ, ℥iiss,
Rosæ infusi, ℥vss,
Hydrochlorici acidi diluti, ℥ss,
Syrupi croci, ℥ij.
Fiat gargarisma subinde utendum.

In cynanche maligna.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

LOTIONS.

℞ Ammoniæ hydrochloratis, ℥i,
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥v,
Spiritus rectificati, ℥i,
Misce, ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda.

In swelled testicle, and other inflammatory tumors.

℞ Opii, ℥ii,
Aceti distillati, ℥vi.
Tere ut fiat lotio, parti dolenti applicanda.

To painful affections of the joints, and in colic.

STIMULANT EMBROCATION.

℞ Linimenti ammoniæ, ℥vi,
Olivæ olei, ℥ii.
Fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo faucibus exterius applicanda.

In cynanche tonsillaris.

STIMULANT AND ANODYNE EMBROCATION.

℞ Linimenti camphoræ compositi, ℥ix,
Tincturæ cantharidis, ℥i,
—— opii, ℥ii.
Parti dolenti applicandum.

To be rubbed over the bowels in colic, cramp, and in painful affections of the joints.

POWDERS.

℞ Pulveris gummi acaciæ, ℥ss,
Aluminis, gr. v.





Misce diligenter ut fiat pulvis, ejus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata.

In sore nipples, to be applied after suckling.

℞ Acetatis plumbi, ℥i,
Pulveris ciuchonæ, ℥vii.

Tere, ut fiat pulvis, ejus pauxillum super ulcera omni mane spergatur.

For scrofulous ulcers.

OINTMENTS.

℞ Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi, ℥j,

Adipis, ℥i.

Tere diligenter in mortario donec bene miscentur.

In ulcerations of the eyelids.

℞ Zinci oxydi, ℥j,

Adipis, ℥i.

Tere optime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum.

In porrigo scutulata.

℞ Iodini, ℥j,

Adipis, ℥j.

Tere optime ut fiat unguentum ejus pauxillum tumori manequē nocte applicandum.

In glandular swellings and incipient bronchocele.

℞ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, ℥j,

Sacchari albi pulveris, ℥j,

Adipis, ℥j.

Tere ut fiat unguentum. Magnitudo glandis, parti dolenti omni mane et nocte, ope frictionis donec ulcera adfuerint applicanda.

As a counter-irritant in the inflammation of internal organs.

APPENDIX.

No. IV.

Comparative View of the Chemical Affinity between the Principal Acids and six of the Alkaline and Earthy Bases; that between Sulphuric Acid and Baryta being taken at 1000 as a standard.—Compiled from Ure's Chemical Dictionary.

ACIDS.	BASES.					
	Baryta.	Lime.	Potassa.	Soda.	Magnesia.	Ammonia.
Sulphuric	1000	868	894	885	810	808
Nitric	849	741	812	804	732	734
Hydrochloric..	840	736	804	797	728	729
Phosphoric ...	906	865	801	796	736	628
Oxalic.....	930	960	650	645	820	611
Tartaric	760	867	616	611	618	609
Arsenious	733	733	614	609	733	609
Citric	730	731	610	605	615	603
Sulphurous ...	592	516	488	484	430	433
Acetic	594	470	486	482	430	432
Boric.....	515	537	482	479	439	430
Nitrous.....	450	425	440	437	410	400
Carbonic	420	423	306	304	366	339
Hydrocyanic ..	400	290	298	280	279	270

No. V.

Quantity of Opium contained in different Preparations.

Linimentum Opii.....	gr. iij.	.....	in ℥ijv.
Pilulæ Saponis comp.....	gr. j.	.....	in gr. v.
——— Styracis comp.....	gr. j.	.....	in gr. v.
Pulv. Cretæ comp. c. Opii	gr. j.	.....	in ℥ij.
——— Ipecacuanhæ comp.	gr. j.	.....	in gr. x.
——— Kino compositus...	gr. j.	.....	in ℥ij.
Tinctura camphoræ comp.	gr. j.	.....	in ℥ij.
——— Opii...	gr. j.	.....	in ℥xix.
Vinum Opii.....	gr. j.	.....	in ℥xix.

No. VI.

Tinctura Iodini comp. contains gr. j. of Iodine in ℥ij.
 Unguentum Iodini comp. .. gr. v. .. in ℥iss.

No. VII.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius contains ℥j. of Mercury in ℥ij.
 Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius contains ℥j. in ℥vj.





APPENDIX.

No. VIII.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS.

The pound,	lb	contains	Twelve ounces.
ounce,	℥		Eight drachms,
drachm,	ʒ		Three scruples.
scruple,	ʒ		Twenty grains.
grain,	gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1 =	12 =	96 =	228 =	5760
	1 =	8 =	24 =	480
		1 =	3 =	60
			1 =	20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, Cong.	contains	Eight pints.
pint, (Octarius)		Twenty fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,		Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,		Sixty minims.
minim,		

PROPORTION OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallons.	Pints.	Fluid Ounces.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.	Grains.
1 =	8 =	120 =	1024 =	61440 =	58327·5
	1 =	20 =	128 =	7680 =	7291
		1 =	8 =	480 =	455·6
			1 =	60 =	57

The value of these measures is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, cong., the pint *lb.*, the ounce *℥*, the drachm *ʒ*, and the drop *gt.*, which should be equal to the minim.

The MEASURE OF TEMPERATURE used by all the Colleges is Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which marks the boiling point of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° denote the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

- The hot bath (*balneum fervidum*) from 93° to 106°.
- The warm bath (*balneum calidum*) from 96° to 98°.
- The tepid bath (*balneum tepidum*) from 62° to 96°.
- The vapour bath (*balneum vaporis*) from 100° to 130°.

TABLE of the more celebrated Mineral Waters, showing the Ingredients contained in each Water.

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Quantity of water.	GASES.				CARBONATES OF				SULPHATES OF				CHLORIDES OF				Silica.	Ammonia.	Resin.	Temperature.
		Oxygen.	Carbacid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitrogen.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.	Mg ⁴ .	grs.				
<i>Acidulous.</i>																					
Feltz r	8949	43	13.068	..	..	5.22	78.3	6.32	..	..	..	..	..	13.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
Pyrm out	8950	..	19.6	..	..	..	4.3	9.8	0.70	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
Spa	8953	..	9.8	..	..	1.85	1.85	4.35	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
Carlsbad	25320	..	50.	..	..	38.5	12.5	..	0.14	66.75	..	..	..	32.5	..	..	..	2.25	..	..	165°
Kilbourn	138240	..	64.	36.	..	..	2.4	1.25	0.3	18.2	13.0	91.0	..	6.0	0.6	..	..	0.5	..	6.	cold
Ponges	7291	..	30.	..	..	10.	12.	1.2	2.5	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
St. Parize	7291	..	27.	..	..	..	11.5	0.5	..	..	13.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
Ems	7291	..	51.	..	..	10.75	1.14	0.8	0.026	6.	..	..	..	7.634	..	..	..	60.4	..	..	117°
Marnebad	7291	..	125.	..	..	8.26	4.13	3.05	0.176	39.72	..	..	..	12.43	..	..	..	0.88	0.75	..	cold
Anschowitz	7291	..	149.56	..	..	6.197	4.016	2.4	0.4	22.54	4.	..	..	8.996	..	..	..	0.66	9.	..	cold
Eger	7291	..	154.	..	..	5.00	..	0.600	0.340	25.30	..	..	..	7.96	..	..	..	0.55	0.	..	cold
Gellnau	7291	..	163.3	..	..	6.62	2.97	2.170	..	0.042	..	..	..	0.548	..	..	..	0.26	0.247	..	cold
<i>Sulphureous.</i>																					
Harrowgate	103643	..	8.	19.	7.	..	13.5	5.5	..	..	..	0.5	..	615.5	3.	9.1	..	..	..	..	cold
Moffat	103643	..	1.	10.	4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
Aix-la-Chapelle	8940	..	..	13.06	..	..	13.25	5.80	..	..	..	..	..	6.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	143°
Enghien	92160	..	13.5	70.	..	..	21.4	1.35	..	..	33.3	5.8	..	2.1	..	8.0	..	..	..	..	cold
Cheltenham Sulphur Spring	7291	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	0.3	23.5	1.2	5.	..	35.	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold





















